

Final Environmental Impact Statement

BRIGHTWATER REGIONAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

November 2003

Brightwater
T R E A T M E N T S Y S T E M



King County

Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Wastewater Treatment Division



VOLUME 14

**Responses to
Comments on the
Draft EIS**
(Individuals: A-H)

**A large map of the system
alternatives evaluated in this
Final EIS can be found in the
inside back cover of Volume 1.**

**This information is available in
alternative formats upon request
by calling 206-684-1280 (voice)
or Relay Service 711 (TTY).**



Final Environmental Impact Statement
for the
Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System

Volume 14

November 2003

Prepared in compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) (RCW 43.21C), the SEPA Rules (WAC 197-11) and Chapter 20.44 King County Code, implementing SEPA in King County procedures.



King County

Department of Natural Resources and Parks

Wastewater Treatment Division

King Street Center, KSC-NR-0503

201 South Jackson Street

Seattle, WA 98104

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAF	average annual flow
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ACI	American Concrete Institute
ADR	Architectural Design Criteria
ADWF	average dry-weather flow
ADT	average daily traffic
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APT	advanced primary treatment
AR	aquatic resource
ASIL	ambient source impact level
ASP	amnesic shellfish poisoning
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWDT	average weekday traffic
AWT	advanced wastewater treatment
AWWF	average wet-weather flow
BACT	best available control technology
BASTE	Bay Area Sewage Toxics Emission model
BETX	Xylenes (benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, and zylene)
bgs	below ground surface
BMP	best management practice
BNSF	Burlington Northern-Santa Fe (railway)
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
BRHL	Bothell Registry of Historic Landmarks
bsp	atmospheric particles (by nephelometer)

CAA	Clean Air Act (federal)
CAO	Critical Area Ordinance
CATAD	computer augmented treatment and disposal system
CAS	conventional activated sludge
CCTV	cable connected television camera
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
cfm	cubic feet per minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CFU	coliform units
City Light	Seattle City Light
CO	carbon monoxide
COD	chemical oxygen demand
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CPP	Countywide Planning Policy
CSO	combined sewer overflow
CU	conditional use
CUP	conditional use permit
CVSSA	Cross Valley Sole Source Aquifer
CVWD	Cross Valley Water District
CWA	Clean Water Act (federal)
cy	cubic yard
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
DAF	dissolved air flotation
dBA	decibel, A-weighted
DDES	King County Department of Development and Environmental Services
DEQ	detailed evaluation question
DNRP	King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks

DO	dissolved oxygen
DOH	Department of Health (Washington State)
DPS	distinct population segment
D/T	dilution to threshold
du	dwelling unit
EAC	Executive Advisory Committee
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
ECDC	Edmonds Community Development Code
EEM	estuarine emergent wetland
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPF	essential public facility
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESC	erosion and sediment control
ESI	Eastside Interceptor
E2EM	intertidal emergent
ETS	Effluent Transfer System
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FPA	Forest Practices Act
FS	freeway service
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FTE	full-time employee
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
GBT	gravity belt thickener
GIS	geographic information system
GMA	Growth Management Act (Washington State)

GMA Board	Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulfide
HABS/HAER	Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record
HAP	hazardous air pollutant
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HDPE	high density polyethylene
HI	heavy industrial
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
HMMP	Hazardous Materials Management Plan
HOV	high occupancy vehicle
hp	horsepower
HPA	Hydraulic Project Approval
HPO	high purity oxygen
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and cooling
HWTM	Hazardous Waste Technical Memorandum
IBC	International Building Code
IDA	International Dark-Sky Association
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
IESNA	Illuminating Engineering Society of North America
I/I	infiltration/inflow
IPS	influent pump station
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
KCC	King County Code
KCLL	King County Landmarks List

kV	kilovolt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
L _{eq}	maximum hour continuous equivalent level
L ₅₀	mean value of a noise level over a 1-hour monitoring period
LI	light industrial
LID	low-impact development
L1OW	lacustrine limnetic open water
LOS	level of service
L2OW	lacustrine littoral open water
MACT	maximum achievable control technology
MBR	membrane bioreactor
Metro	Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle or King County Department of Metropolitan Services
mgd	millions gallons per day
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MLLW	mean lower low water
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act
MOSS	Marine Outfall Siting Study
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSA	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
MSL	mean sea level
MTBM	microtunnel boring machine
MTCA	Model Toxics Control Act
MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan
MVM	million vehicle miles
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt hour
MWPAAC	Metropolitan Water Pollution Abatement Advisory Committee
MWWF	maximum wet weather flow

NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAPS	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (formerly NMFS—National Marine Fisheries Service)
NOC	Notice of Construction permit
NO _x	nitrous oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPPC	Northwest Power Planning Council
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTP	north treatment plant
NTU	nephelometric turbidity unit
O ₃	ozone
OAHP	Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (Washington State)
OCD	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
OHW	ordinary high water mark
OMP	RWSP Operational Master Plan
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Act
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PBT	persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PEEP	Pooled Emission Estimation Program
PEM	palustrine emergent wetland

PFO	palustrine forest wetland
PHS	Priority Habitats and Species Program
PM	particulate matter
POTW	publicly owned treatment works
POW	palustrine open water wetland
ppbV	parts per billion by volume
ppm	parts per million
PPV	peak particle velocity
PSA	portal siting area
PSAMP	Puget Sound Ambient Monitoring Program
PS Clean Air	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration permit
PSE	Puget Sound Energy
psi	pounds per square inch
psig	pounds per square inch gauge
PSP	paralytic shellfish poisoning
PSRC	Puget Sound Regional Council
PSS	palustrine scrub shrub wetland
PSWQAT	Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team
PUD	public utility district
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
RCE	residential customer equivalent
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
R4SB	riverine intermittent
RI	remedial investigation
RI/FS	remedial investigation/feasibility study
RMS	root mean square
ROV	remotely operated vehicle

ROW	right-of-way
RTA	Regional Transit Authority
R3SB	riverine upper perennial
R2UB	riverine unconsolidated bottom
R2SB	riverine lower perennial
RWQC	King County Regional Water Quality Committee
RWSP	Regional Wastewater Services Plan
SARS	severe acute respiratory syndrome
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System
SCC	Snohomish County Code
SCCRI	Snohomish County Cultural Resources Inventory
SCHRI	Snohomish County Historic Resources Inventory
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SCT	Snohomish County Tomorrow
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
the Services	NOAA Fisheries and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
SGMP	Seattle Area Geologic Mapping Project
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SLS&E	Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern (railroad)
SMA	Shoreline Management Act
SMP	Shoreline Master Program
SMS	Sediment Management Standards (Washington State)
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
SPCCP	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan
SPT	Standard Penetration Test
SPU	Seattle Public Utilities
SQER	small quantity emission rate
SR	state route
SS	suspended solids
SSO	sanitary sewer overflow

SWD	Seattle Water Department
SWIFZ	South Whidbey Island Fault Zone
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	toxic air contaminant
TAP	toxic air pollutant
TBM	tunnel boring machine
TMDL	total maximum daily loading
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbon
tpy	tons per year
TSP	total suspended particulate matter
TSS	total suspended solids
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	micrograms per cubic meter
UFC	Uniform Fire Code
UBC	Uniform Building Code
UGA	Urban Growth Area
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
USFS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UST	underground storage tank
USWB	U.S. Weather Bureau
UV	ultraviolet light
VOC	volatile organic compound
VS	volatile solid
WA DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

WARM	Washington Ranking Method
WDFW	Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
WHO	World Health Organization
WHR	Washington Heritage Register
WISHA	Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act
WLA	wasteload allocation
WRIA	Water Resource Inventory Area
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WTD	King County Wastewater Treatment Division
WWHM	Western Washington Hydrological Model
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant
ZID	zone of initial dilution

INDIVIDUALS—A-G

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

LAST NAME BEGINNING WITH A

**FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT**

**Brightwater
Regional Wastewater
Treatment System**

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

January 6, 2003

To: SEPA Official DEIS Brightwater Project

From: Ann Aagaard
16524 104th N.E.
Bothell, WA. 98011



RE: Comments on DEIS Brightwater Project

These comments are directed towards the alternative Route 9 including unincorporated Snohomish County, King County, and Bothell etc.

I have not seen extensive studies in the DEIS addressing impacts to groundwater, underground streams and infiltration into ground water and surface streams in areas of extensive peat as those that exist in the Bothell area—particularly in North Creek Valley and the Sammamish River Valley basins.

Route 9 is projected to cross the North Creek Valley area—the valley between Woodinville and Bothell. There is some discussion regarding tunneling in the vicinity of 195th.

In the North Creek Valley area and in the Sammamish River basin there are extensive areas of very deep peat. According to the DEIS the tunnel is projected to vary between 20- 200' in depth.

In the North Creek Valley area there are peat bogs with extensive peat to depths of 90' and more (FEIS Koll Business Park 1982)

In the 1980's after North Creek was realigned, studies were conducted on water quality indicating that sources of cold water were entering North Creek near 195th—possibly through underground streams along the old stream beds. This input of cold water is extremely important to North Creek and its fisheries population particularly in the summer months.

What studies have been conducted in North Creek Valley regarding soils, groundwater, underground streams, infiltration and water quality? Tunneling in this area could negatively impact the groundwater flow and infiltration.

Similarly, the Army Corps of Engineers has recently done studies of infiltration and groundwater impacts to the Sammamish River. Tunneling through Bothell could impact the Sammamish in like manner. What studies have been conducted regarding soils, groundwater, infiltration, and water quality and impacts from tunneling regarding the Sammamish, water quality, and fisheries impacts.

Sincerely, Ann Aagaard

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ann Aagaard".

Response to Comment I147-1

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-9, regarding additional investigations being conducted and the potential impacts to North Creek and the Sammamish River from constructing the proposed conveyance system.

I147-1

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I76-1	AS A RESIDENT OF EDMONDS, I OBJECT TO KING COUNTY	
	IMPOSING ON THIS CITY THIS OBJECTUAL TREATMENT SYSTEM, WE DON'T	
I76-2	NEED IT, OUR OWN SYSTEM IS ADRQUATE FOR OUR NEEDS. YOU WOULD BE	
	TAKING AWAY A VALUABLE AREA THAT COULD PRODUCE VALID COMMERCIAL	
	VALUE. IN YOUR OWN STATEMENT, YOU CLAIM THE ROUTE 9 AREA MAKES	
	MORE SPACE 166 ACRES GIVES YOU ADRQUATE ROOM FOR EXPANSION	
	AND LESS OVER OVER CONCERNS AND VISUAL IMPACT.	
I76-3	YOU ALSO STATE THE ROUTE 9 AREA	
	WOULD BE EASIER TO MOVE AND MORE	Comments must include your name and address and
	COST-EFFECTIVE. THE EDMONDS SITE WOULD	must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.
	HAVE A MAJOR IMPACT ON ADJACENT	Your name: WALTER ADAMSON
	RESIDENTIAL AREAS.	Address: 33609 97PLW
	ITS A "NO BRAINER"	EDMONDS WA 98020
		Phone number: 206 542 1620

Response to Comment I76-1

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comments E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities. Information on current growth projections and how those projections determine wastewater flow and the need for the Brightwater Treatment Plant can be found in the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

Response to Comment I76-2

Once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. However, increases or decreases in business revenues, tax revenues, and property values are not environmental impacts as defined by SEPA (WAC 197-11) and are not addressed in the EIS.

Response to Comment I76-3

Thank you for your comment.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

E1-1

The building of retaining walls is frightening to me as a possibility of Edwards as a Brightwater site. The land is on a faultquake zone that makes retaining walls seem risky at best.

E1-2

It appears to make the most sense to put Brightwater where it will impact as little of the environment as possible. The Edwards site is a precious resource & accommodates an area used by thousands of adults & children. It would be a sad irony if it were to become such a valuable location in the Puget Sound used for a wastewater treatment facility. Mr. Price would never consider Mercer Island, Oak Harbor, or the like because it would mean pure political ruin for him. Let him show equal respect for the citizens of Edwards.

Thank you!

Name: Patricia Albert

Address: 718 Vista Pl.

City, Zip: Edmonds, WA 98020

Response to Comment E1-1

Installing retaining walls that are appropriately designed for the current seismic design standards can actually be safer than doing nothing and leaving a natural slope. Slopes can be made more stable with retaining walls, and this is a common practice in Puget Sound for unstable slopes.

Response to Comment E1-2

At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline routes, and marine outfall zones. In each subsequent step in the process, a select number of alternatives were picked for further consideration. The siting constraints used in site selection are identified in the Phase 1 materials, and the results of the analysis can be found in Appendix J of the Phase 1 materials, *Brightwater Treatment Plant Siting Process-Phase 1 Engineering and Environmental Constraint Analysis*. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107 as well as Phases 1 and 2 site selection materials can be found at area libraries, at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm>, or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571, or via e-mail at brightwater@metrokc.gov.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I202-1 ① On p. 9 of the DEIS Summary of 11/02, it states that "BW is not posing potential impacts to drinking water sources or the environment." This is not correct. No geologic/hydro-geologic studies have been done to investigate the impacts of Portals 10 and 45 ^{and associated pipelines} on the aquifer and recharge area of the LFP Water District. Such studies need to be done and redundancy built in to those portals and pipelines to protect the aquifer/recharge area in the event of catastrophic failure.

I202-2 ② Adequate mitigation needs to be provided for the economic impacts of construction and its traffic on local businesses. Diminished customer flow for 3 years (p. 3) is not tolerable for those businesses.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Jeff Altman
Address: 18474 40th Pl. NE
Seattle WA 98155
Lake Forest Park
Phone number: 206/364-2180

Response to Comment I202-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I202-2

Once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. However, increases or decreases in business revenues, tax revenues, and property values are not environmental impacts as defined by SEPA (WAC 197-11) and are not addressed in the EIS. Please refer to the Chapter 16 of the Final EIS for updated information on mitigation of possible traffic impacts due to construction.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I1-1 [Is alot of the piping done by tunneling through the EARTH or is it all dug from the surface - does the material that goes through the pipe travel by gravity?]

I1-2 [WHAT PERCENTAGE OF the homes & businesses from this area are served by a sewer system like this vs. septic systems. Good Luck]

good remember "you CAN'T please on all" It's important to be to have clean waters. AL

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: ADAM S. ANDERSON

Address: 8808 NE 170 ST
KENMORE, WA 98048

Phone number: 425-488-2245

Response to Comment I1-1

The majority of the conveyance piping would be installed by tunneling. Relatively short sections of piping connecting the existing system with the new tunnel may be installed with open-cut construction under the following conditions:

- Open-cut construction minimizes impact to major regional transportation corridors,
- The use of such construction does not permanently impact the hydrological and ecological characteristics of high quality streams and wetlands, and
- There is a cost and/or schedule benefit associated with surface construction.

The conveyance system is gravity flow for the Route 9 System alternatives. The conveyance system is a combination of gravity flow and pumping for the Unocal System alternative.

Response to Comment I1-2

Due to the highly urbanized nature of wastewater service area, the Brightwater Treatment System would serve a majority of the properties that are not on individual on site septic systems and are on public sewer systems. The ratio of residences with on-site septic systems to those on the public sewer system within the Brightwater Sewer system is 13,095 to 88,095; approximately 15 percent of the residences within the Brightwater service area are currently using on septic systems.

The sewered residential population is calculated using 2002 Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) population numbers and corresponding TAZ (transportation analysis zone) level geography (based on the 2000 US Census data), Snohomish and King County assessors parcel data and detailed local sewer line location information. The number of residents using onsite septic systems in the Brightwater service area is

estimated at 33,000. This was calculated by subtracting the sewer residential population (222,000) from the total population in the service area (255,000) leaving 33,000 as the calculated population using onsite septic systems or about 15 percent.

The number of on site septic systems in the Brightwater Service area is calculated by dividing 33,000 by the average population per household. For the Brightwater Service area, this is 2.52 people per household and is determined by dividing the number of residents by the number of households from 2002 PSRC FAZ (forecast analysis zone) level data. Using the above information on the Brightwater service area, there are approximately 13,095 individual on-site septic systems for those 33,000 people and 88,095 households on public sewer. Please refer to Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS for the set of assumptions used in determining sewer populations and for further information concerning onsite septic system conversion within the entire King County Service area.

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

Response to Comment I23-1

Thank you for your comment.

I23-1

From all information the site on
Hwy 9 is perfect, and will be
the best for future use.

Comments must include your name and address and
must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name:

Russel Anderson

Address:

527 N 200

Phone number:

Shoreline Wa

98132

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

LAKE FOREST PARK GETS IT WATER FROM
AQUAFER, THROUGH WHICH THE BRIGHTWATER
TREATMENT SYSTEM PROPOSES TO RUN THEIR LINE.
THE WATER QUALITY FROM THE AQUAFER WELLS IS
VERY GOOD AND ABOVE OTHER WATER DISTRICTS.
IN CASE OF LINE FAILURE (AND NO ONE CAN
GUARANTEE THAT IT WOULD NOT HAPPEN), LAKE
FOREST PARK MAY LOSE ITS OWN WATER SUPPLY
FOREVER, WHICH IS NOT ACCEPTABLE. THEREFORE
THE LINES SHOULD BE ROUTED THROUGH NEUTRAL
AREAS.
LAKE FOREST PARK WATER QUALITY WAS WELL KNOWN,
AND YEARS AGO THERE WERE PEOPLE COMING TO
THE OLD TOWN HALL TO FILL CONTAINERS WITH THE
TASTY WATER. WE DO NOT WANT TO LOSE IT!

Name:

JAMES E. APSITIS
3502 NE 182ND STREET

Address: LAKE FOREST PARK, WA 98155-4222

TEL 206-364-5509

City, Zip:

Response to Comment I294-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I2-1 Nicely produced informational booklet. Easy to understand and well thought out. I would agree with all the reasoning behind the preferred alternative. The use of the highly treated wastewater for parks & industry is a real plus for the more inland location where the water would be used.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: DEPPIS ARGER

Address: 18415 16TH AVE N.E.

SHORELINE, WA 98153

Phone number: 206-784-3203 (WORK)

Response to Comment I2-1

Thank you for your comment.

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Name and Address:
 Darrell Ash
 19712 20th Ave N.W.
 Shoreline, Wa
 98177

RECEIVED
 JAN 21 2003
 ENVIRONMENTAL
 PLANNING DIVISION

Comment:

I295-1

What is the purpose of the proposed lid on the Unocal Treatment Facility? If the purpose is to provide parking for a future intermodal site it is an expensive way to provide parking and also a poor location for parking. A better site for parking and an intermodal site is the old Safeway store (currently Antique Store) near the Amtrak Station. If the purpose is to make the Unocal Site more expensive to build and maintain than the Point Wells Site, the lid should fulfill the intent.

Response to Comment I295-1

Under the “Unocal Structural Lid” sub-alternative, the Brightwater Treatment Plant facilities would occupy the majority of the useable area of the site and a co-located facility, such as the Edmonds Crossing project, would be constructed on top of a lid above the treatment facilities. The complete functionality of the Edmonds Crossing facility, based on the Edmonds Crossing conceptual design titled “Revised Point Edwards Alternative” is incorporated into the conceptual lid design. The following components are included:

- Ferry holding lanes (7 total)
- Ferry traffic exit lanes (2 total)
- Bus terminal
- Rail terminal (below lid)
- Short-term, long-term, and employee vehicle parking (580 spaces total)
- Pedestrian access (elevator and escalator/stairs) to transport passengers from the ferry or bus terminal on the lid to the rail terminal below
- People-mover to transport pedestrians from the lid to the ferry
- Stormwater from the lid treated in the treatment plant’s stormwater ponds
- Four toll booths with an office above
- Bus stops and bus turn-around on Admiral Way.

For more information on the proposed structural lid for the potential multimodal facility at the Unocal site, please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS.

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LAST NAME BEGINNING WITH B

**FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT**

**Brightwater
Regional Wastewater
Treatment System**

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

It makes no practical sense to locate a sewage treatment plant so far from the point of release, as is the case with the Rt 9 sites. Also, locating a sewage plant over water sources is reckless, as is the case with Rt 9 sites. I live in King City & still believe Snohomish city should not be forced to deal w/ our sewage, as is the case w/ all 3 sites. And it's undemocratic to not allow the local jurisdictions their veto if they don't want the plant in their area. Ron Sims should not be the sole decision maker in this issue. Find other sites!

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: P. Baird
Address: 15638 NE 202nd St.
Woodinville 98072
Phone number: 425-712-4047

Response to Comment I30-1

For more information on the project description and comparison of alternatives, please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I30-2

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I30-3

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1. Residents and businesses are represented by their local jurisdiction. King County Executive Ron Sims will consider the comments of the public, federal, state, and local agencies and the affected tribal governments and the Final EIS in making his final decision. The local jurisdiction in which the Brightwater Treatment Plant will be located has a very important role in several decisions during the Brightwater process. For example, essential components of decisions to be made about Brightwater include permitting requirements; ordinances that regulate noise, traffic and construction conditions; and agreements on issues such as open space, development possibilities, and community needs. For the Unocal site, permits would be issued and agreements would be reached with and monitored by the City of Edmonds. For the Route 9 site, permits would be issued and agreements would be reached with and monitored by Snohomish County.

Local residents play an important role in these agreements. During the process to expand the South Plant in Renton and to upgrade the West Point Plant in Seattle, residents provided comments to their respective cities and to King County about their concerns. These concerns were considered in forming agreements between both cities and King County. King

County made agreements with the City of Seattle on the aboveground footprint, the number of truck trips and times of day trucks could go in and out of the plant, and maintenance of the public access area around the facility. With the City of Renton, agreements were made on noise, exterior lighting, traffic management plans, and acquisition of riparian wetlands and uplands as a part of mitigation.

Since the Brightwater siting process began three years ago, the public has been involved at every step in the process. Citizens have had the opportunity to help nominate sites for consideration, help develop policy criteria for evaluating the sites, and comment on candidate sites before specific ones were selected for study in the EIS. King County encourages residents to continue sharing their ideas and concerns with their local representatives, as well as Brightwater staff and Executive Sims. Snohomish County and local cities make land-use decisions that determine when and where wastewater facilities are needed. Elected officials from these jurisdictions represent you. Your state elected officials make decisions on state regulations that govern the siting of essential public facilities and standards for developing them.

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I24-1 The draft EIS gives lip service to reuse. Since a significant portion of Seattle water is removed from stream flow and discharged into Puget Sound, it seems that putting water back into the fresh water system would be of great interest. A flow of 55 cfs (36 MGD) is a sizeable stream. This aspect needs to be more carefully examined since location will impact use. It does no good to convey w/t treat to tertiary standards only to dump into Puget Sound.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: BARRY BAKER

Address: 4114 SW CHARLESTOWN ST

SEATTLE WA 98116

Phone number: (206) 284-0860

Response to Comment I24-1

Puget Sound provides for a better receiving basin than Lake Washington because the strong tidal currents promote the dilution of the effluent. For information on reclaimed water and water reuse plans and policies please refer to the response to the Sno-King Environmental Alliance/Gray, Comment O16-13.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

Response to Comment I84-1

Thank you for your comment.

I84-1 Just do the least expensive option - for God's sake! When
are we going to grow up around here? Why does a shit plant have
to also be a work of art? Isn't it enough to just make it not
smell?! Next thing ya know, Ron Sims will be hauling our shit on
light rail or something. I'm sick and tired of King County trying to
do glorious things when they can't even do ordinary things. Let's
aim low and maybe the taxpayers won't be so damn pissed when
that's what they get!

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: JOHN BAKER

Address: 4705 75th St SW

Mukilteo, WA 98275

Phone number: 425-220-4226

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Brightwater Hearing, December 11, 2002

Page 4

TESTIMONY OF ELAINE DIANE BALDWIN

K8-1 1 202 239th Street Southwest, Bothell, 98021. I
2 really, really felt that instead of having one man make
3 that decision, Executive Sims -- I feel that instead of
4 having one man make that decision and people in the
5 neighborhoods that are affected by the impact of the
6 Brightwater, that this should have been put to public
7 vote. And that really disappoints me that there isn't
8 a public vote on this. Instead, that it should have
9 been handled that way.

11 I believe that I understand somewhat, but I'm not
12 really clear as far as why this is; why the treatment
13 plant is to go into Snohomish County property. But
14 it's still not totally clear. A little bit gray in the
15 area of it's a King County project with the works in
16 Snohomish County on Snohomish County property.

17 As far as the proposal is concerned -- and that's a
18 little bit hard to understand -- where the King County
19 Executive comes into play there instead of the
20 Snohomish County Executive.

21 And the whole works is kind of unclear. And I don't
22 think that I would be the only homeowner that would not
23 understand these things, or at least be able to want to
24 speak up and say, look at, I don't understand this. It
25 seems kind of odd. Have it explained in a clear

Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates, 206-682-9339

f9eb3409-ceed-4f49-8e69-bb32b261203d

Response to Comment K8-1

For information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County, please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comments E13-1 and E13-4.

Brightwater Hearing, December 11, 2002

Page 5

1 fashion to where you could understand it in layman's
2 terms.

3 And it still does -- even though I understand that
4 my particular property may not be directly affected
5 with the portals, according to what the proposed sites
6 are, not directly affected, I still have hesitation.
7 I'm still hesitant to fully want to believe that. And
8 especially with the effects of property going down in
9 value because of it.

10 Although, with the understanding after talking to
11 one of the real estate people here on the premises
12 tonight, that any disclosure -- if I should want to
13 sell my property, I would not need to disclose this
14 because my property is not affected by this according
15 to the law. But I think it still would turn a
16 potential buyer away. Anyway, that's my comment.

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Response to Comment K8-2

Thank you for your comment.

Name and Address:

A. Balsalobre
2620 NW 196th St.
Shoreline, WA
98177

Comment:

- I3-1 The Route 9 preferred alternative concerns me as the outfall is near a site that is being considered for development by Shoreline (potential marina as mitigation from a potential commuter rail station that could be placed at this location). Placing the outfall at the Woodway location will complicate solutions for better ultimate development of this site related to the railroad development (who wants a marina next to sewage outfall?).
- I3-2 Also, the obvious problem with the Woodway outfall location is access for construction. There is only one road in, and one road out, and it cuts through a quiet neighborhood that has no sidewalks and two lane roads. No matter what you say, mitigating construction impact on a small neighborhood will be impossible. Spraying the roads is a ridiculous offer when what will really occur in this neighborhood is total destruction of the quality of life during the construction period.
- I3-3 Edmonds has posters and signs claiming that they don't want King County's waste on their waterfront. However, placing outfall at the Unocal site seems to be a better alternative from the construction aspect (better access), and in spite of the comments that this site is closer to houses, the outfall location (from the maps that have been sent out) is actually nearer to vacant land and commercial sites, where the Woodway outfall location is right smack in between two residential locations.
- I3-4 Still, I realize that the Woodway outfall zone seems to be the preferred alternative in spite of our objections, and must suggest the following projects as mitigation should this outfall site be chosen:
1. Sidewalks along Richmond Beach Drive.
 2. No construction activity on weekends.
 3. No construction activity outside of the hours of 9AM-5PM.
 4. Build a crossover for beach access near the metro pumping station.
 5. Develop the metro pumping station area as a publicly accessible park.
 6. Develop the outfall zone as a publicly accessible park.
 7. Provide streetside landscaping to routes that are adjacent to routes used by construction vehicles.
 8. Replace all trees removed in the construction process.

Response to Comment I3-1

In the nearshore area, the outfall would be buried and would not be visible. The diffuser would be located approximately 5,000 feet from the shoreline and would not deter future development of the area.

Response to Comment I3-2

Please refer to the response to the City of Kenmore, Comment C3-16. These measures would reduce impacts during construction to the Town of Woodway neighborhoods. Construction activity would be limited to the portal siting area located in the Chevron Richmond Beach Asphalt Terminal, but project traffic would not be expected to travel through the Town of Woodway neighborhoods.

Response to Comment I3-3

The proposed outfall for the Route 9 System would originate on Chevron property and would not need to be placed between residential structures. Both of the proposed outfall zones provide excellent characteristics, but King County prefers the Point Wells location because the shorter nearshore segment and limited eelgrass habitat would minimize potential impacts to the nearshore.

Response to Comment I3-4

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for information regarding mitigation plans, policies and suggestions.

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COMMENT CARD:
Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I29-1 My only question had to do with Odor
and on page #7, the unical site looks ok,
but Rout 9 offers more options

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Dixon W Barber

Address: 1313 N 200th #310 1/2e
Shoreline WA 98133

Phone number: 206 542-7532

Response to Comment I29-1

For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

E2-1

E2-2

The Unocal Site is too small
for the proposed site and
the digestion process will
alter and harm the environment
of its surroundings.

Name: Catherine BARKER
Address: 8806 207th SW
City, Zip: Edmonds, WA 98026

Response to Comment E2-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-13.

Response to Comment E2-2

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-29.

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BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

TESTIMONY OF KATHERINE BATTIS

Katherine Batts, 21815 Highway 9, Woodinville.

I live at the horse farm that's just to the north of the proposed site. I've been to most of the meetings as well as the executive advisory council. I have some questions about some of the things that are covered in the EIS.

One of the things that seems to have been left out in the traffic advisory information is that, as I'm driving down Highway 9 every single day, several times a day, I think you've left out the gawk factor in your calculations. Because, if there's a huge, 1-mile-long site that's being worked on, I think everybody's going to be slowing down to see just exactly what kind of progress you're making and what's going on. That was not addressed by the people that did the analysis.

The other thing that I haven't heard talked about very much is the fact that when Campbell Soup or the soup factory was built, that they had to repour their foundation three times because they kept sinking into water. The water table at that site is right at the surface. They had to go down 18 feet, is what I heard, with gravel to try and get the site that would hold the foundation.

And if that's the case, if the water level, the

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Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

Response to Comment I271-1

Assuming the "gawk factor" relates to a reduction in speed caused by driver inattention, this phenomenon is a driver behavior not included in the methodology provided in the Transportation Research Board's *Highway Capacity Manual, 2000 Edition*. The methodology for analyzing intersection operations does include time lost from the initiation of the green light to acceleration of the vehicle to travel speed. Please refer to Chapter 16 of the Final EIS for more detail.

Response to Comment I271-2

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-15 and W5-43.

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

1 water table, at that site is, at least in spots, right at
2 the surface and if there were a spill, it seems like
3 there would a direct communication between the
4 contaminant and the aquifer, the sole-source aquifer that
5 13,000 people rely on.

6 Even though I understand there's supposed to be some
7 direction of flow theoretically, I worry about
8 communication between the contamination and the aquifer
9 because it seems to me that it would be a terrible
10 tragedy if that aquifer got contaminated. It's just a
11 treasure.

I271-2

12 And I also have the concern that there hasn't been
13 any way that I could understand why such a large parcel
14 of property was required. I understand that it takes
15 about 26 acres to build the site and then the rest would
16 be buffer and mitigation and all that. But I just have
17 this niggling concern that something else is going to get
18 stuck on that property, some other yucky King County
19 thing that nobody wants in King County.

I271-3

20 And I would feel a little tiny bit better if
21 somebody could assure me that there's not going to be a
22 waste disposal plant or a jail or some other icky thing
23 like that out there. Because we are unprotected. We
24 have no governmental assistance. We're on our own. I
25 would really love if somebody could at some point address

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Response to Comment I271-3

The minimum land area that is required to site a wastewater treatment plant is 25 acres. After consideration of policy criteria and preliminary engineering data, Executive Sims identified Route 9 as the Preferred Alternative in the Draft EIS, recognizing the larger and more regular size of the Route 9 site offers many benefits. However, both sites are feasible alternatives for locating the Brightwater Treatment Plant. Larger sites offer advantages such as: greater separation between the plant and adjoining land uses, more extensive buffer areas, and additional room for construction-related activities. There are no plans to develop anything other than the wastewater treatment plant, directly related support facilities, and community-supported mitigation projects on the selected site. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for information on the siting process and Chapter 3 for updated information on the proposed treatment plant sites and conveyance route alternatives.

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

I271-3

that.

Thank you.

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11/25/02 MON 14:22 FAX 2062960194 KC EXEC OFFICE

Peter Beers
23227 81st Ave. S.E.
Woodinville, WA 98072

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DEC 17 2002
ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

11/20/02

Ron,

Why is your proposed Brightwater site located outside the "Contributors" area?

1102-055

NOV 25 2002

RECEIVED
KING COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICE
TO: DNK
DUE DATE: 12-09-02
AUTHOR: BOB P.
SUBJECT: Brightwater

☒ ACTION
RESPONSE FOR EXEC. SIG.
RESPOND FOR EXECUTIVE
REVIEWED BY: F.Y.I.

Brightwater service area

Why??

It should be "Central" or on the water where it goes after processing.

Be Fair with your decision
I don't under estimate our passion

☒ Return Reply Requested

Regards,
Peter Beers

Response to Comment I191-1

Wastewater treatment service is only provided within designated Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) with few exceptions. These areas are designated as part of the state Growth Management Act (GMA) and local comprehensive plans. The Route 9 treatment plant site is in the UGA as are the customers who would be served.

Population and employment forecasts in north King County and south Snohomish County and how those forecasts are used to calculate wastewater flows are discussed Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

11/25/02 MON 14:23 FAX 2062980194

KC EXEC OFFICE

Whoever smelt it, dealt it— Not according to Ron Sims

It's bad enough that Ron Sims is proposing to build a 54 million gallon sewage treatment plant less than one mile upwind of downtown Woodinville, but what really gets me, is the fact that the people who live, work, and go to school around the sewage will never "contribute" to the smell.

Practically all of the sewage will be pumped in from other towns. The majority of our town and surrounding area will never be hooked up to this system.

This proposed sewage plant (Brightwater), should be located somewhere central to the contributors properties.

Ron Sims and Brightwater need to go back to their drawing boards.

Peter Beers
23227 81st Ave. SE
Woodinville
425-402-6529

Response to Comment I191-2

Please refer to the response to Comment I191-1 in this letter.



Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I351-1

WE ARE PARTICULARLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE EFFLUENT LINES THAT ARE PROPOSED TO RUN WITHIN OUR WELL HEAD PROTECTION AREA. IT IS OUR BELIEF THAT OUR WATER SYSTEM SHOULD TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER THIS PROJECT.

I351-2

WE WANT TO GO ON RECORD AS IN FAVOR OF THESE TWO PROPOSALS TO BE INCLUDED IN IMPACT STUDY. KING COUNTY SHOULD AND MUST PROVIDE WHATEVER TIME IS REQUIRED FOR A THOROUGH STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF THIS PROJECT.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION

Jim & Debra Bender

Name:

Address:

City, Zip:



James Bender
18620 41st PINE
Lk Forest Pk WA 98155-2828

Response to Comment I351-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I351-2

The Final EIS contains more detailed information on geology and groundwater based on extensive study and analysis that has occurred since the Draft EIS was issued.

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Richard & Charlene Bender
19018 40th Place NE
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155

I352-1

The Brighwater Project as outlined seriously jeopardizes the quality of our sole water supply. Building effluent lines within the well-head protection area raises huge concerns. To build these lines without thorough evaluation of the location courts disaster. We have always felt fortunate to enjoy excellent water.

Please SLOW DOWN and take time to study the ramifications of the effluent line location as well as the portal for this area. Both of these projects are of great significance to families in our community. Time spent studying their effects could avoid irreparable negative consequences on our vulnerable ecosystem.

Sincerely,



Richard and Charlene Bender

Response to Comment I352-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8, and the response to Bender, Comment I351-2.

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Name and Address:

Barbara Berg
714 Wandering Creek Dr.
Bothell, WA
98021

Comment:

I4-1

I live in the part of South Snohomish which is adjacent to the Bothell city limit line. After studying the plans for the Richmond B. site, the Edmonds site, and the Woodinville site I have to say that I think the Woodinville site has the least impact on residential neighborhoods, and sincerely hope that plans are passed quickly to get this Brightwater project underway.

Response to Comment I4-1

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I64-1

We strongly support the route 9 site choice with the route along 195th. It will be the best choice for future growth and least problematic environmental impact.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Penny Berglund DDS

Address: 23713 Edmondo Way
Edmonds, WA 98026

Phone number: 425-776-0128

Response to Comment I64-1

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I31-1

I live near the Shoreline/Edmonds border.
 It seems that the pipeline will run along
 205/244th St. Is this true? If so,
 how deep will the pipes be buried? How
 long will construction take for this
 segment of the project?

Comments must include your name and address and
 must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: _____

Address: _____



Mrs. Deborah Binder
 9229 242nd St SW
 Edmonds WA 98020-6528

Phone number: _____

206-533-8444

Response to Comment I31-1

Portions of both Route 9 effluent tunnel alternatives (195th Street and 228th Street) and the Unocal alternative would be along a corridor that follows the 205th/244th Street right-of-way. The top of the tunnels would be at least two tunnel diameters below the ground surface. For a 14-foot tunnel, this depth would be 28 feet between the crown (top) of the tunnel and the surface. Standard tunneling industry practices indicate that a two-tunnel diameter separation is the most effective distance to minimize the risk of surface impacts. The maximum depth for all the alternatives and locations would be approximately 450 feet below the ground surface.

Using the Route 9-195th Street alternative (the alternative with the longest section along the 205/244th Street right-of-way) as an example, construction at an overall average rate of 250 feet/week would take approximately 80 weeks starting from the intersection of SR-104 and I-5 to Puget Sound.

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Brighwater Hearing, December 3, 2002

5

TESTIMONY OF BECKY BIRCH

Becky Birch, 19627 109th Place Northeast, Bothell, Washington. The comment I wanted to make is that I think it is important that the county take neighbors into consideration when they move ahead with any projects.

There's currently a county project going on in the North Creek Business Park which creates a lot of noise pollution from five o'clock on; and we were never, ever notified that this was happening. And it's very distressing that the neighboring communities were not even informed about what this was.

So as we look at Brightwater, I would really encourage them to take the neighbors into consideration, not just the business park people. They start the construction at 5:00 p.m., which is great for the business park but not great for family life. And so they need to at least let us know what's going on. We had no clue what was happening.

So I just want to make sure that they clue us in and keep us posted on developments, especially since the preferred solution would be building a pump facility not too far from where the current construction is.

Thank you.

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Response to Comment I312-1

King County will work with local jurisdictions and neighboring residents to keep people informed of construction of the Brightwater System. To do this, the County will use a variety of strategies that may include community meetings, a construction hotline, Web page updates, e-mail updates, and newsletters.

Similar strategies were used as part of the North Creek Storage Project's community relations program. King County mailed a brochure to approximately 3,000 residences and businesses in the vicinity of the project, developed a Web page, and set up a 24-hour hotline. For more information on this project, check the Web page <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/ncstorage/index.htm> or call the hotline at (425) 239-8010.

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BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

TESTIMONY OF BECKY BISHOP

My name's Becky Bishop. I live at 8902 222nd Street Southeast, Woodinville. I live in the unincorporated area of Woodinville in Snohomish county. So I'm deeply affected by this. And I think we all are.

I just found out about this meeting tonight. I just haven't been able to read all the data. But I will tell you my experience this weekend with the StockPot Soup smell mystery. We had, it smelled like a gaseous, weird odor. And so I had the fire department come out twice, and they didn't know what it was. I am sure they know now.

They suggested that I have my gas company come out and do a pressure check. I paid \$70.00 to find out that my pressure was fine. It's just a stinky soup plant that's causing the gas-like smell to settle in my beautiful 5.4 acre valley there.

We moved here 10 years ago, and I've raised my children here. And I continue to raise my children here. I know there's a lot of political things. But we have to ask ourselves, if we allow this, who wants to raise kids in a community that smells like caca during certain parts of the year. What does that do to our properties?

A lot of us, because of the stock market and lay offs, we rely on our property values increasing. And you

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Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

Response to Comment I272-1

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I272-2

The Draft EIS identified a number of potential impacts associated with the construction of Brightwater. That analysis of impacts has been supplemented and refined in the intervening months and an updated analysis of impacts and reasonable mitigation measures is set forth in the Final EIS. Included in the Final EIS is an additional discussion of the possible impacts of the proposal and reasonable mitigation measures regarding air quality (including odor) in Chapter 5 of the Final EIS. The economic value of property is speculative and is not an environmental impact; therefore, it is not discussed in the Final EIS.

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

1 would have to disclose that there's an odor on your
2 property during certain times of the year. If they try
3 to say that, Well, it only happens during certain weather
4 conditions, it may happen, you would have to disclose
5 I272-2 that to anybody that bought your property.

6 I think somebody said previously, if you have to
7 disclose that, if you don't want to raise your children
8 here, if you don't want to have your business here -- I
9 I272-3 also have a business here that means a lot to me -- who's
10 going to shop here? Who's going to want to do anything
11 here? I think what everybody really has to consider is
12 the long-term effects of allowing something like this in
13 our community.

14 Thank you.

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Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

Response to Comment I272-3

King County's goal is to construct a regional facility that enhances quality of life, not just in the region, but in the local area where the facility is sited. King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts.

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES BLAINE

My name is Charles Blaine, B-L-A-I-N-E. I live at 23012 61st Avenue Southeast, Woodinville. As the crow flies, I live a half mile due west of the site. And it's, near as I can tell, 500 feet north of the conveyance tunnel.

I'm still working my way through all of the EIS. So I'm not going to be able to comment on all of it. I do want to make two points tonight, though, just to let you know where, at least so far as I'm thinking.

I273-1 First is that the events of the last couple of weeks, temperature with air inversions, has convinced me that we need a lot more work done on the air-quality portion of this EIS. The portion of the statement that discusses how the airshed in the Woodinville area actually works are lacking and need a lot more detail and a lot more study so that you can understand how this thing will impact, not just the plant, but the neighbors as well.

And we're getting plenty of evidence of that problem from StockPot, who are now in the process of paying lots of fines. I assume you guys should start getting ready to write checks for that one as well.

I273-2 The other thing I want to discuss -- and this is more gut than anything else -- is I really do think that

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Response to Comment I273-1

For information on the meteorological data used in the odor and air quality analysis, please refer to the response to the City of Woodinville, Comment C5-36. Additional information is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I273-2

Current information about population forecasts and wastewater flow projections can be found in Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS. A detailed response concerning current growth forecasts and how those forecasts determine wastewater flow projections and the need for the Brightwater Treatment Plant can be found in the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

1 the assumptions built to justify the plant in terms of
2 population growth, et cetera, are basically pre-1998,
3 pre-1999. Those assumptions, I think, assume Boeing
4 adding a work force total corporatewide of something on
5 the order of 120,000 people, Microsoft maybe 25,000
6 people and related industries growing at a rapid clip of
7 5 and 10 percent per year.

8 I think what is not quite understood in the Seattle
9 area is that the probably single largest victim of 911
10 outside of New York City is going to be the Seattle area.
11 I don't see Boeing coming back anywhere near 120,000
12 workers within the next 10 to 15 years.

13 If that is, in fact, the case, then your assumptions
14 need to be restudied from top to bottom because the
15 growth assumptions that you've used to justify the time
16 line are no longer valid. That gives you more time to
17 study both the impact of the plant on either on the good
18 people of Edmonds, whom I hope will get this so I collect
19 my latte from Christy Light or in Woodinville. We can
20 study both the efficacy of the engineering and the
21 environmental impact plus deal with, which is not dealt
22 with very well in the EIS, additional alternatives other
23 than Edmonds, Route 9, and doing nothing. Without that,
24 I think those assumptions really need to be studied far
25 more than now in this statement and certainly in the last

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1273-2

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

60

I273-2

one.

I273-3

My predecessor talked about the economic impact on the neighborhood and also I think the fine points. And while the EIS law does not specifically say you have to include this, you have to include the economic impact. It is immoral, if nothing else, to suggest that this Route 9 plant would not have an economic impact on virtually everybody who lives around it. That also needs to be part of it.

That's all I'm going to say tonight, but you will get a substantially larger filing from me.

Response to Comment I273-3

Increases or decreases in business revenues, tax revenues, and property values are not considered environmental impacts, and are not addressed in the EIS. SEPA does not require the evaluation of economic impacts resulting from a proposed action. SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives by decision-makers and in their making of final decisions.

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DEC 3 2002

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

<p>I178-1 This is what one would expect of Saddam Hussein - his sins piled on his is primordial; to take their junk & process it further inland in a valley with poor air flow, over an aquifer that provides drinking water for 13,000 residents near Salmon hatching grounds in just plain irresponsible. Is this how we go to I178-2 keep the union happy whose workers will build this mess?</p> <p>if we don't find a way to stop this, then since we can't vote (like in Iraq) then my home will be up for sale by the Summer and I will fire my 14 employees in Woodinville & will consolidate my I178-3 business in my other office in Olympia. What's another 14 unemployed in the worst State in the Union?</p>	<p>There are no rights to the right of enjoyment of property as guaranteed by the Constitution in this State!</p> <p>Name: Richard D. Black Address: 19199 148th Ave NE. City, Zip: Woodinville, WA 98072</p>
---	--

Response to Comment I178-1

At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline routes, and marine outfall zones. In each subsequent step in the process, the application of policy criteria and consideration of environmental factors led to the selection of alternatives for further consideration. The siting constraints used in site selection are identified in the Phase 1 materials and the results of the analysis can be found in Appendix J of the Phase 1 materials, *Brightwater Treatment Plant Siting Process-Phase 1 Engineering and Environmental Constraint Analysis*. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107 as well as Phases 1 and 2 siting materials can be found at area libraries, at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm>, or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571, or via e-mail at brightwater@metrokc.gov.

Please refer to, Chapter 5, of the Final EIS for updated information on atmospheric modeling and odor prevention and Chapter 6 for updated information on possible impacts and mitigation to drinking water sources and salmon habitat.

Response to Comment I178-2

The purpose and need for a new treatment plant are discussed in Chapter 1 and the site selection process is described in Chapter 2, both in the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I178-3

Thank you for your comment.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I353-1

The deadline for comments on the Brightwater EIS doesn't allow us enough time. Only in the last few weeks have we had a chance to survey the website maps and to start absorbing the implications of the various route choices. And what is worse, we have had no access if there is any, on the effect of the proposed effluent lines on the wells in Water District #83 of LFP

I353-2

Judging by conversations with our neighbors, the people in the area are hardly aware that serious decisions based on the Nov. 6, 2002 EIS are about to be taken. The project as currently described has the potential for ruining the well-based water supply in the Lake Forest Park area. We can't accept an EIS that is done without testing and surveys on possible ways to mitigate their damage.

Name: Robert + Sarah Blumenthal

Address: 4734 NE 178th SE

City, Zip: Lake Forest Park WA 98155

Response to Comment I353-1

SEPA requires that the lead agency provide a 30-day comment period for review of a Draft EIS, with an extension to 45 days upon request. King County provided an initial 75-day comment period and granted extensions ranging from a few days to two weeks (and, in one case, four weeks) to 23 agencies, organizations, and individuals that requested an extension. King County received more than 500 responses to the Draft EIS from agencies, organizations, and individuals.

Notice of the Draft EIS was provided in several ways:

- A 12-page summary of the Draft EIS was delivered to more than 60,000 people in the Brightwater project area.
- Display advertisements appeared in *The Bothell/Kenmore Reporter* on November 21, *The Eastside Journal* on November 24, *The Woodinville Weekly* on November 25, *The Edmonds Beacon* and *The Mukilteo Beacon* on November 26, *The Seattle Times* and *The Everett Herald* on November 27, and *The Enterprise* newspapers (Edmonds, Shoreline, Lake Forest Park, Lynnwood, and Mill Creek) on November 29.
- A notice was posted on the King County Web site on November 5.
- Legal notices appeared in *The Seattle Times* and *The Eastside Journal* on November 6 and 13, *The Enterprise* on November 7 and 14, and *The Everett Herald* on November 6, 7 and 13.

In addition, more than 40 stories on the Brightwater proposal and the publication of the Draft EIS appeared in local newspapers from October 2002 through January 2003, including *The Seattle Times*, *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, *The Everett Herald*, *The Enterprise*, *The Woodinville Weekly*, *The Northlake News*, and *The Kenmore Newsletter*.

More information about impacts on the Lake Forest Park wellhead protection area is provided in the Final EIS. Please refer to Chapters 4 and 6, and to Appendix 6-B, Geology and

Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I353-2

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.



Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I296-1 We believe further analysis and review is needed re:
The impact the effluent lines will have on the water
source for the Lake Forest Park Water District; the
impact on the neighborhood ie traffic, homes, shopping
center of the portal slated to be sited near LFP Towne
Centre. We would like to see further study and
testing, specifically in regards to the water quality
impact.

Thank you.

Name: Laurie & Patrick Boatsman

Address: 18411 40th Pl NE

City, Zip: Lake Forest Park 98155

Response to Comment I296-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8. This response notes that the portal originally planned near the Town Center has been eliminated as a primary portal.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003. 1/17/03

I297-1

I have lived in Lake Forest Park for 23 years and have enjoyed every drop of artesian water that we are privileged to have at our disposal.

I297-2

I definitely object to your proposal until a more thorough analysis can be made as to the environmental impact to Lake Forest Park.

Sounds to me like King County is rushing/cutting corners on this project — HALT and give citizens of this city more fair treatment and consideration.

Sincerely,
Sharon K. Boehm

Name:

Address:

City, Zip:

Response to Comment I297-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I297-2

Please be assured that King County will take the time to build a safe, reliable project. Since 2000, the Brightwater project team has used a number of methods to inform and involve members of the public throughout the project siting area. Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, for a list of public involvement activities that have been completed to date.

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RECEIVED

JAN 14 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

King County Executive Ron Sims:

I249-1 [My name is PENNY BOEVE. I am contacting you because my home is in one of the proposed 70 acre portal siting areas. My house and my neighbors' homes are possible sites for a two to four acre construction portal, or we may find ourselves next to a five year construction project which would terribly impact our lives as well as our house values.

I249-2 [I feel that the City of Shoreline and especially our neighborhood has been unfairly chosen based on political reasons rather than engineering reasons. The fact that an Environmental Impact Statement public hearing has not been scheduled in the City of Shoreline is an example of the disregard for saving people's homes and neighborhoods.

I249-4 [Being a resident whose home is in a proposed portal area, I feel that a better route could be found which would not affect homes or neighborhoods and still enable King County to proceed with their project. Please contact me as soon as possible to let me know what you plan to do about this situation.

Sincerely,

Penny Boeve

413 NW 203rd St.
Shoreline, WA 98177
PENNY BOEVE

1202-063
JAN 30 2003

RECEIVED
KING COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICE
TO: DAKE, Michelle True
DATE: 1-14-03
AUTHOR: DAKE, P.
SUBJECT: Brightwater
ACTION
X
RE: 3

Response to Comment I249-1

Please refer to the response to Rush, Comment I192-1.

Response to Comment I249-2

The Executive's decision is based on a number of factors, including the Final EIS, as well as additional technical, community, and cost considerations. For information on the siting process please refer to the response to Albert, Comment E1-2.

Response to Comment I249-3

The four hearings on the Brightwater Draft EIS were spread geographically throughout the project area so residents from any affected city could attend them. Residents of Shoreline were invited to attend any hearing, including the hearing held in the neighboring City of Edmonds.

Response to Comment I249-4

King County will work with potentially affected jurisdictions and homeowners to identify portal sites with as little impact as possible to homes and neighborhoods. King County will continue to provide information to local communities as the process proceeds.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I think you might have saved a lot of money \$\$\$
by not sending this brochure to every residence.

Why not send a post card with your homepage
web address and your phone number so people that
really want to could review this stuff or ask you
to send it to them. Please, at least
try to reduce government
waste!!! \$\$\$

David C. Bolin Jr.
Attorney at Law

Comments must include your name and address and
must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: David A. Bolin Jr.

Address: P.O. Box 82187

Kenmore WA 98028

Phone number: 425-485-7814

Response to Comment I25-1

We try to limit our activities to those that we think are necessary. We have provided people with multiple opportunities to learn about the Brightwater project in the manner that best meets their individual needs. We mailed a summary of the Draft EIS rather than just a postcard to help people understand the size and complexity of the project and to give them an opportunity to easily comment (via the mail-back card) in the event that they didn't have access to the Internet.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

The #1 priority in deciding should be what system provides the best way to keep our environment and water in the best possible shape. If site 9 keeps water and environment cleaner because of less constraints to land use space, I would be in favor of site 9. If Unocal can clean water just as efficiently I would be in favor of it since less pipe would need to be laid, ~~the~~ and less portals constructed to impact the region. But what about energy cost to the environment? Would Unocal require more energy to be consumed because for the need of an extra pump and maintenance on the extra pump? Also what are ~~the~~ the costs and benefits of using UV compared to sodium hypochlorite? It would be for UV sterilization because it doesn't require the use of a chemical and disposal of a chemical that could hurt the environment. But if UV costs a lot more in energy consumption compared to the energy used to make sodium hypochlorite and dispose of it, then UV may not be a good alternative.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Paul Bonthuis

Address: 12001 Woodinville Dr #T-301
Woodinville, WA 98011

Phone number: (425) 892-0349

Response to Comment I108-1

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I108-2

As noted in Chapter 8 of the Final EIS, the Unocal force main-gravity tunnel would consume 5,000 to 14,000 MWh of energy annually at a new large offsite pump station at Portal 11. While the Unocal gravity tunnel would not consume any energy along the conveyance system, subsequent engineering work after the publication of the Draft EIS determined the Unocal gravity tunnel would be difficult and risky to construct due to the depths of the portals.

Response to Comment I108-3

Both the Route 9 and Unocal Treatment Plants would provide the same level of wastewater treatment and would provide equal protection of the environment and human health. The energy consumption for the Route 9 treatment plant and the Unocal treatment plant is approximately the same (40.6 M kWh to 61.5 M kWh per year for 36 mgd).

Ultraviolet (UV) light for disinfection is more costly than sodium hypochlorite disinfection. The analysis is included in Appendix 3-K, Treatment Plant Disinfection Alternatives, of the Final EIS. However, UV disinfection would be used for reclaimed water at both sites.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I129-1 [Unocal outflow site impact is too hurtful
to environment - tunnelling, site size, terrain, etc

I129-2 [Users here would also be negatively impacted
including kayakers and scuba divers.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Pablo Borkart

Address: 651 Maple St
Edmonds WA 98020

Phone number:

Response to Comment I129-1

A majority of the scientific investigations were focused on evaluating the potential impacts of the proposed outfall on the biological resources of Puget Sound and the people who frequent the shorelines. Eliminating or significantly reducing the possibility that people may become sick or aquatic life harmed as a result of the new outfall has been the primary consideration of the outfall siting study. As a result, the Final EIS contains an analysis of these investigations. What will be discharged from the outfall (effluent characterization reports), the dilution and transport of the effluent within the Sound (oceanographic modeling and plume modeling), and the potential pathways for contact with the discharge (biological investigations and human use survey) has been identified. All of these studies increase the confidence in the determination that the outfall and effluent constituents are not expected to be harmful to people and aquatic life.

Response to Comment I129-2

Although there would be a temporary interruption in public access to the beach during outfall construction, the operation of the outfall will not impact the health or enjoyment of people recreating in and around Puget Sound. Please refer to the response to Comment I129-1 in this letter regarding the lack of impact to human health.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

As you know, Lake Forest Park has its own well and water system. I understand that the proposed "Brightwater" system places effluent lines within the well head protection area in LFP. Why would anyone plan to dig through an aquifer that is not only adequate but also a sole source for an existing neighborhood? Don't brush these questions off. Think about this situation with plain common sense. Often people who work in groups lose sight of their own individual common sense. The bureaucracy can foster unrealistic thinking and huge mistakes can be made. Engineers do not have crystal balls and I am sure there are engineers who worked on the siting process who agree with me that the risk to the LFP aquifer is too high. They simply lost the power struggle within the group.

Step back, do some testing at least. Behave as if you were each responsible for individuals. Don't try to say the LFP aquifer will not be harmed when you don't know that for sure...

Name: LESLIE BOURGOIN
Address: 3200 NE 181st STREET
LAKE FOREST PARK
City, Zip: WA 98155

Response to Comment I298-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I14-1

Not in my city! King County
 can keep there shit! In there
 County. Snohomish County is
 sick of this kind of stuff.
 Most of the words you're talking about
 are lies. Mountlake Terrace is done
 with this issues.

WAS

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name:

W. Bowen

Address:

22506 57th AVE. W
 MTHKTZ, WA 98043

Phone number:

Response to Comment I14-1

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I219-1

THANKS FOR THE INFORMABLE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL
STATEMENT. OUR CHOICE WOULD BE THE ROUTE 9
- 195TH SYSTEM. THANK YOU FOR THE INFORMATION

Comments must include your name and address and
must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: M/M PATRICK BOYLE

Address: 137 N.W. 181ST

SHORELINE, WA. 98177

Phone number: 206-542-2852

Response to Comment I219-1

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

page 4
I think the "Route 9-228th System Alternate" makes the most sense.
- Route 9 seems the best site
- ~~NE 205th St~~ NE 205th St / 244th St SW is already so heavily used as access to Edmonds to the west and Mountlake Terrace and Shoreline (east) + Lake Forest Park + Kenmore/Bothell + Lake City to the east
so the construction impact would be too great.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Brainerd

Address: 19036 18th Ave NE

Shoreline, WA 98155

Phone number: (206) 367 5868

Response to Comment I5-1

Thank you for your comment.

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Date: Dec-20-2002
Time: 03:47PM
IP Address: 207.202.231.108

Name and Address:
Karen Briggs
20450 Richmond Beach Dr NW
Seattle, WA
98177

Comment:

I am writing about the Brightwater Outfall Zone S7 - Portal #19, proposed to be located at NW 205th St & Richmond Beach Dr NW. My home is at this intersection so I am very concerned and will be substantially impacted.

1. I am most concerned that my property is not condemned for the portal
 - a. First choice - use the current Richmond Beach pump station at 196th and Richmond Beach Drive NW. It would seem to make a perfect site for the portal. Even if the land size is a little too small, it would make great sense to still try and make it work. Because it is down in a hole it is nearly invisible from the road it is totally isolated from the neighborhood. It would have basically no impact on neighbors. Plus, it is at sea level which would keep down the costs of tunneling. And the station could be turned into a nice little park after the portal is finished. Additionally, most of Brightwater is in Snohomish County. This could help to offset that inequity by having this portal in King County. It seems to be a great choice for the portal.
 - b. Second choice - use the raw land on the beach at Chevron. As a second choice, I would encourage Brightwater to do everything possible to use the raw land at beach level for the portal. I've heard rumors that Chevron has problems with Brightwater trucks using their bridge across the tracks. If this is true, I encourage you to do whatever is necessary to resolve that problem. Having a portal at sea level would certainly reduce the cost of tunneling as well.
 - c. Last choice - use Chevron's land on the east side of Richmond Beach Drive. Of course, that may mean the land right next to my driveway and my house and I am concerned about noise and traffic. However, that would be much preferable to having my property condemned.

2. I am concerned about the impact of construction, the noise and the hours
 - a. Please make sure that construction is limited to normal, daytime hours. This is a several-year long project and to ask us to be subjected to noise, dirt, lights, vibrations from tunneling, and trucks running 24 hours a day is unfair.

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PLANNING DIVISION

Response to Comment I200-1

King County will be contacting property owners that may hold properties potentially of interest to the Brightwater project throughout the remainder of 2003.

Response to Comment I200-2

Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for updated information on the project description and comparison of alternatives and descriptions of alternative portal locations.

Response to Comment I200-3

Construction of the tunnel could occur up to 24 hours a day. However, this would be underground and would not affect surface activities. Concrete and earth activities would be limited to daylight hours. Construction activities would comply with vibration, noise, light, and air requirements of local jurisdictions.

- 3. OK to open Richmond Beach Drive NW road north through Woodway for CONSTRUCTION traffic only - NOT for ALL traffic.

a. I have heard rumors that this road might be opened for construction trucks so they don't all have to go through Shoreline but the burden is shared with Woodway. If necessary, that is fine with me.

b. But I think it is a very poor idea to open the road to all traffic. My family has lived here for over 30 years. The greatest appeal of this neighborhood is that it is a dead end road. Quite, peaceful, safe. We already get a huge amount of people, site-seeing along the waterfront, turning around in our driveway as it is. To open the road would make it a near freeway night and day. I feel I am one of the most impacted homes along the sewer route (if the portal is on the beach in front of my house) and this would only add insult to injury. I am absolutely opposed to opening the road through Woodway for ALL traffic or on a permanent basis.

- 3. No mitigation for beach access. No parking lot.

I am concerned about any request for mitigation in the form of beach access at this site (after the work is completed). In particular, I've heard rumors that mitigation may include a parking area request, perhaps in Chevron's currently unused and unmaintained parking lot just outside their main gate on Richmond Beach Drive NW (i.e. adjacent on the north side of my property).

For years and years we had problems with huge beer parties on the beach and drag racing on the road every single weekend. So the neighbors bought the beach, and had guard rails and no-parking signs put up and this eliminated the problem. To add parking to this area is a poor idea. The problems will only multiply. And I can only imagine what would go on every night in a dark parking lot at the end of a dead-end road. This would put my home and my safety at huge risk and would change what is now a very safe situation into the worst case situation. In addition, the neighbor-owned part of the beach is privately owned and we bear the risk of all trespassers who get hurt and want to sue us. Adding beach access only makes that problem worse. We like our quiet, safe, sleepy little dead-end road. It is not fair to us to have this changed into an unsafe situation.

I200-4

- 4. Mitigation request for sidewalk along Richmond Beach Drive NW: OK ONLY if it stops at the county line or have it on the west side of the road.

I am not interested in having my front yard torn up to install a sidewalk, which has been suggested as a mitigation request. If it is important, have the sidewalk stop at 205th.

I200-5

- 5. Mitigation Request to turn Chevron's beach land - INTO A NATURAL HABITAT when the project is done. GREAT IDEA!

Preserve the beach part of Chevron's land by making it a wildlife habitat when the portal is finished. This would keep the quiet, safe, peaceful neighborhood which we have been a part of for over 30 years.

Response to Comment I200-4

Construction activity and parking would be limited to the portal siting area located in the Chevron Richmond Beach Asphalt Terminal. Operational impacts would be limited to periodic maintenance checks occurring on average once per day plus two truck trips per week. Activity at the portal siting area unrelated to the operation of the treatment plant has not been under consideration.

Response to Comment I200-5

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, regarding mitigation.

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I live 1 1/2 blocks north of 229th st SW. It seems to me that a 'King County' treatment plant should be in King County. What a sham!

I32-1

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name:

Cheryl Brock

Address:

22615 96th ave W

Edmonds, WA. 98020

Phone number:

Response to Comment I32-1

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comments E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities. Please refer to the response to Albert, Comment E1-2, for information on the Brightwater treatment site siting process.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

The Unocal-Edmonds site seems obviously superior to the Hwy-9/Woodinville site. The major three factors seem to be cost, environmental impact (actual + potential), and traffic disruption during construction. Hwy-9 location would require several miles of new pipe, it sits on top of a large aquifer supplying drinking water to local residents, and the construction of miles of new piping will be a traffic nightmare for several months if not years. The Unocal site is not suited for any other use, or is at least very limited in its use options. I would like to see a cost comparison for each site, including the pipe system. The Hwy-9 location is a bad choice.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Bill Brooks
Address: 431-221ST ST SW
Bothell WA 98021

Phone number: 425 487 9407

Response to Comment I77-1

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I77-2

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and, therefore, are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I33-1

The Woodville site certainly seems to make more sense with the space & buffering zone difference.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name:

Bill & Nancy Brown

Address:

21318 - 93rd Pl. W.

Edmonds, Wa. 98020

Phone number:

Response to Comment I33-1

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I support the Executive's preferred alternative. I live near 228th, and will likely feel the impact of construction as the new conveyance system is built. However, I believe Mr. Sims has picked the alternative that makes the most sense both fiscally and environmentally. I appreciate the extreme efforts to gather and listen to public opinion. As a Snohomish County resident, I am glad this decision rests in Mr. Sims' hands and not in those of the screaming NIMBYs who wish to live in an urban area without contributing to the well-being of our community.

Such selfishness is shameful, and the politicians who latched on to it during the recent election should be publicly spanked.

Thanks for all the work you do - working for the government is not a crime!

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: ELIZABETH BROWN

Address: 22701 39th AVE. W.

MOUNT LAKE TERRACE, WA 98043

Phone number: 425-775-3796

Response to Comment I190-1

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I65-1

BUILD IT & GET IT OVER WITH!

I PREFER THE 195TH ON THE UNOCAL LOCATION

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: LISA BROWN

Address: 23105 MERIDIAN AVE S
BOTHELL, WA 98021

Phone number: 425-402-7201

Response to Comment I65-1

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I210-1 [Serious concerns that if the district's ONLY water supply is contaminated, there is nothing stated about contingency plans.

I210-2 [Odor - no where does it state that there will be 100% control of odor.

I210-3 [Who will be held legally liable for any failures in the Brightwater project?

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: MR. & MRS. CONRAD BROWNING

Address: 7308-203RD STREET S.E.

SNODOMISH, WA 98296-5126

Phone number: (360) 668-2914

Response to Comment I210-1

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I210-2

Information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I210-3

Without knowing what specific "failures in the Brightwater project" are being referred to in this comment, it is difficult to respond with any specificity. The issue of legal liability, in general, does not relate to environmental impacts and is beyond the scope of the EIS.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I AM INTERESTED IN BEING PART OF THE PURSUIT FOR ANY OF THE WATER TREAT. FAC. TO BE BUILT KEEPING IN MIND THE FLORA & FAUNA IT WILL DISRUPT (OR TAKE THE OPP. TO ADD FLORA IN THE FORM OF PLANTING TREES, NATIVE SHRUBS & PLANTS THAT WILL ATTRACT BIRDS, ETC. IT WOULD BE GREAT IF THIS OPPORTUNITY COULD BE USED TO REPLACE SOME GREEN SPACE THAT IS USED FOR AUTO YARDS & SO I SUBMIT MY "VOTE" FOR CONSIDERING USING SITES THAT ARE CEMENTED & ANCE SITE FOR THE TREATMENT PLANT SITE SO IT CAN BECOME PARK LIKE & GIVE (PLANT) SOME TREES, ETC. BACK TO THE SITE. AFTER ALL, VE- ETATION IS NATURE'S TREATMENT PLANT.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

I WOULD LOVE TO HAVE A WATER WORKS GARDEN LIKE IN THE BROCHURE.

*ALSO - I AM FOR THE USE OF NATURAL METHODS OF DISINFECTANTS RATHER THAN CHEMICALS.

Your name: EMILIE BURNHAM
Address: 19820 102nd AVE NE
KENMORE, WA 98028
Phone number: 425-482-0859
(DO NOT SEND MY # PLEASE!)

Response to Comment I15-1

King County's goal is to construct a regional facility that enhances quality of life, not just in the region, but in the local area where the facility is sited. At either of the two treatment plant sites, King County would be able to clean up any contamination found, improve land that currently or in the past has been used for industrial purposes, and work to improve existing habitat conditions in the area. King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, regarding mitigation

Response to Comment I15-2

For the Route 9 site, disinfection using sodium hypochlorite (a chemical similar to household bleach) would be used for effluent discharged to Puget Sound. Ultraviolet (UV) light disinfection would be used to disinfect reclaimed water. UV does not require chemicals, but does require more energy as it uses numerous high-intensity light bulbs to disinfect the effluent.

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LAST NAME BEGINNING WITH C

**FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT**

**Brightwater
Regional Wastewater
Treatment System**

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I233-1	<p>The Hwy 9 proposal threatens Cross Valley Water District's single source aquifer Aquifer. Even the best laid plans are not fool proof. Look at KC record for leaking sewer into the Sound over the last 16 years. The San Francisco's Oceanside facility is located at oceanside for a reason. The Ocean is more able to handle "accidents" better. Fish and sewers just about smell the same!</p>
I233-2	<p>The Hwy 9 project is more expensive: To buy out existing business; lay people off; build more pipe conduits than the UNOCAL site for greater impact to more people in a negative way. Your numbers do not add up. Why? Just use a string over the map and see! What are the costs? Who pays for over runs? What controls are there?</p>
I233-3	<p>What about the CPA Single Source Aquifer?</p>

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Bruce Call

Address: 8013-207th SE
Sukomish, WA

Phone number: 360-668-9311

Response to Comment I233-1

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I233-2

Cost and economic issues are not topics analyzed under SEPA and, therefore, are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I233-3

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

Good job on selecting the Route 9 site over the Edwards location. Route 9 seems the logical choice for all the good reasons listed on page 11 "Route 9 Impact". A comparison of impacts. Route 9 clearly has less adverse impact on the community, because of larger available acreage and ability to hide it behind a large buffer area. I like the idea of being able to let other communities use treated (outfall) water along the outfall route (golf courses, parks etc.). Good selection a logical & practical choice

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Joseph C. Camden
Address: 1021 A Ave South
Edmonds, WA. 98020
Phone number: 425-771-9335

Response to Comment I85-1

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I85-2

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:
Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I34-1 ① Why don't the alternatives include estimated cost to build and cost to operate?

I34-2 ② Why is King County the controlling entity when 66% of the users are in Snohomish County and the proposed facilities are in Snohomish County?

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Terry J Campbell

Address: 22601 66th Ave W.
Mountlake Terrace WA 98043

Phone number: 425-640-7262

Response to Comment I34-1

Cost and economic issues are not topics analyzed under SEPA and, therefore, are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I34-2

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comments E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I26-1

Start the project using the Route 9 alternative as soon as possible.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Marcos E. Campos

Address: 3425 228th St SW

Brier WA 98036

Phone number: 425 672 8792

Response to Comment I26-1

Thank you for your comment.

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RECEIVED
JAN 21 2003
ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Subject: DEIS COMMENTS BY JAN.21,2003

RE: BRIGHTWATER DEIS COMMENTS BY JAN. 21,2003

I WANT TO INFORM YOU: The average person I've talked with does not know or understand all the PROCEDURE STEPS involved regarding Brightwater? (And, I'm not sure I do?) Those I talked with recently, that came to the original meetings, thought that the "Scoping" was all there was to it? Some felt that Sims Preferred Route would be taken? These people had not even realized the need or the reason for further study or for submitting COMMENTS AGAIN! SO YOU ARE NOT REACHING THEM!

THOUGH IT APPEARS TO BE GOOD AND NECESSARY TO ME -

It seems to many I've talked with, that there has been so much information that the average person is overwhelmed by it! And, that the public needed a class on understanding the DEIS and the technical vocabulary in it? There is a lot of newly created wording and their meanings in your documents, along with their abbreviations, which was not previously known or used? You know what the word "Scoping" means to you, but it is not part of the average person's vocabulary, and there are 8 meanings for it in the dictionary?

Most people seemed to recognize there is some importance in an Environmental Impact Statement, but don't really know too much about that either? I have no idea how you could improve on this, but the public does need SOME KIND OF EDUCATION TO USE AND UNDERSTAND THE DEIS AND ITS FOLLOW-UP'S. SINCE MOST PEOPLE HAVE LITTLE TIME TO SPEND, SOMETHING BRIEF AND TO THE POINT MIGHT WORK?

OVER AND OVER AGAIN I heard and also read in the papers, that while the Brightwater Public Meetings implied the public would be given opportunity to ask questions, present their views or take a part in these meetings they weren't really, before the staff closed the meetings and took the tape recorder without the testimonial comments the public wanted to give! MOST PEOPLE FELT THEY WERE JUST BEING USED TO GIVE THE APPEARANCE OF, BUT NOT REALLY THE PERFORMANCE OF, BRIGHTWATER'S NEED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF PUBLIC INPUT!

Sincerely yours,
Doris Cannon
6001 232nd Place S.W.
Mountlake Terrace, WA. 98043

Response to Comment I299-1

King County has worked to provide people with multiple opportunities to get involved in the project in the manner that best meets their individual needs. The scoping document and a summary of the Draft EIS were written and designed to be understood by the general public. Both were mailed to approximately 60,000 people.

Response to Comment I299-2

Please refer to the response to O'Rourke, Comment E28-1.

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RECEIVED

JAN 21 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

FROM:

Mr & Mrs E.M. Cannon
6001 - 232nd Place S.W.
Mountlake Terrace, WA. 98043Environmental Planning
King County Wastewater Treatment Division
201 South Jackson St. Suite 505
Seattle, WA. 98104-3855

RE: BRIGHTWATER EIS COMMENTS

TODAY'S DATE: Jan. 18, 2003

The Study is attractive, impressive in size, filled with technical terms and information, but for the average time shy working guy its a lot to assimilate and respond to in the short amount of time given during the crest of the holiday season and year turn-over priorities.

I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING:

What bothers me the most is that **Brightwater** and its promoters appear to be making a mockery out of rights guaranteed by The Constitution of the United States, and no matter what I am told, I feel that **THE LEGISLATURE IS IN VIOLATION** of placing us under a **SOVEREIGN FORM OF GOVERNMENT** to both permit and initiate this misuse of power for jurisdiction and eminent domain over people being denied BOTH their human rights and citizen voting rights in a Democracy! (UN-AMERICAN !)

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE **MR. SIMS CHAMPION ITS CORRECTION!**

BRIGHTWATER IS VERY, VERY EXPENSIVE! It appears to be motivated by monetary greed and ambitious power rather than need or want, as **THE CITIES OF EDMONDS, MOUNTLAKE TERRACE AND WOODENVILLE DO NOT WANT ANY OF THE SITE PLANTS OR ITS PIPINGS** and to force this on them just isn't right! It is a misuse of power The Constitution protects us from!

I REQUEST SMALLER LOCAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS BE USED IN AREAS WANTING THEM AND THEY BE THE **COST CARRIERS.**

SEPTIC TANKS provide a more natural means of protecting our native birds, plants and wildlife by preventing over-building and large population settlements.

I REQUEST SMALLER LOCAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS TO BE USED BY AREAS WANTING THEM AND TO HELP IN **PROTECTING OUR NORTHWEST FROM BRIGHTWATER MASS POPULATION DESTRUCTION.**

MORE PEOPLE MEAN MORE CARS, the loss of more businesses, **AND MORE UNEMPLOYMENT** caused by Brightwater's overdevelopment plans.

I REQUEST SMALLER LOCAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS FOR THOSE AREAS WANTING THEM and for the **CONTOL of growth and TRAFFIC.**

Response to Comment I300-1

King County does have the power of eminent domain under state statute. RCW (Revised Code of Washington) 35.58.320 constitutes a general grant of condemnation authority for metropolitan municipal corporations. The general grant of condemnation authority states that a metropolitan municipal organization may condemn property necessary for its purposes that is "both within and without" its borders. This is similar to the authority of cities and sewer and water districts to condemn property outside of their boundaries to provide public services. The entire text of RCW 58.320 is available online at:

<http://www.leg.wa.gov/RCW/index.cfm?fuseaction=section§ion=35.58.320>.

RCW 35.58.200 specifically addresses condemnation in the context of water pollution abatement for metropolitan municipal corporations. This statute provides the authority "[t]o acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift, or grant and to lease, construct, add to, improve, replace, repair, maintain, operate and regulate the use of metropolitan facilities for water pollution abatement, including but not limited to, removal of waterborne pollutants, water quality improvement, sewage disposal and stormwater drainage within or without the metropolitan area."

The entire text of RCW 35.58.200 is available online at: <http://www.leg.wa.gov/RCW/index.cfm?fuseaction=section§ion=35.58.200>.

The Growth Management Act also includes provisions for siting essential public facilities, such as Brightwater through RCW 36.70A.200. The entire text of this statute is available online at:

<http://www.leg.wa.gov/RCW/index.cfm?fuseaction=Section&Section=36.70A.200&printver=1>.

Residents and businesses are represented by their local jurisdiction. The local jurisdictions in which the Brightwater

facilities will be located have an important role in a number of decisions relating to the Brightwater process. For example, permitting requirements, ordinances that regulate noise, traffic, and construction conditions, and agreements regarding issues such as open space, development possibilities, and community needs will be important components of decisions to be made regarding Brightwater.

Local community members play an important role in these agreements. During the process to expand the South Treatment Plant in Renton, and to upgrade the West Point Plant in Seattle, residents provided input to their respective cities and to King County regarding their concerns. These concerns were taken into account in the formation of the agreements between both cities and King County. King County made agreements with the City of Seattle regarding the aboveground footprint, the amount of truck trips and times of day that trucks could go in and out of the plant, and maintenance of the public access area that surrounds the facility. With the City of Renton, agreements were made regarding noise, exterior lighting, traffic management plans, and acquisition of riparian wetlands and uplands as a part of mitigation.

Response to Comment I300-2

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and, therefore, are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. “SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers” (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at

brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Nearly a decade ago, King County began preparing for the eventuality that our wastewater treatment system would run out of capacity by 2010 due to rapid population growth in the Puget Sound region. In November 1999, as a result of nearly eight years of planning and study, the King County Council adopted the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP), a comprehensive 30-year plan to meet our region’s wastewater treatment needs. The Final EIS for the RWSP can be found online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/rwsp/FEIS/toc.htm>. The ordinance adopting the RWSP can also be found online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTD/rwsp/documents/13680.pdf>.

During the planning process, a number of options were considered to meet our regional wastewater treatment needs, including a decentralized system that would require the construction of multiple smaller full service wastewater treatment plants. King County found that the option of multiple small treatment plants was not practical or cost-effective for core wastewater management needs. For example, replumbing to direct flows to a number of small-scale plants would be very difficult and expensive; smaller plants also have a higher unit cost for treatment than larger plants.

When Metro was created in 1958, there were 25 small treatment plants in operation. A comprehensive sewage and drainage survey conducted that year by Brown and Caldwell (Brown & Caldwell, 1958) recommended that Metro adopt a centralized wastewater system to realize the economy of scale benefits of large treatment plants. This survey noted that for a metropolitan area it is economically and operationally beneficial when sewage from the entire area is delivered to a single point or a relatively few points for treatment and disposal. In 1985, another study (Lewis & Zimmerman Associates, 1985) to address how Metro should meet secondary treatment requirements recommended the system be further centralized, resulting in the two-regional-plant configuration in use today. For urbanized areas, centralized wastewater treatment continues to be the norm, as it is much more cost effective. As an example, the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority provides wastewater treatment for nearly half the state’s

population through a regional plant configuration. This regional system provides wastewater treatment to 43 communities in the metropolitan Boston area.

References:

Brown and Caldwell. 1958. *Metropolitan Seattle Sewerage and Drainage Survey*. May 19, 1958. Adopted by the Council of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle on April 22, 1959.

Lewis and Zimmerman Associates. 1985. *Residual Solids Management Analysis*. Metro. June 1985.

Response to Comment I300-3

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I300-4

Please refer to the response to Comment I300-1 in this letter.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I27-1 From a pictorial aspect it would seem more practical to keep the pipeline, and subsequent construction to the roadways, as limited as possible - i.e. Unocal System Alternative. What you do not show on maps for us is the present system and how it would drain into this system. I assume it travels to #14 - the existing Pump Station.

I27-2 The brochure states that Unocal has higher maintenance - need more specifics to really evaluate the long term costs. Putting in the pipeline will involve property purchases, condemnation, courts, at least 20 foot right of way. Maintenance of almost double the length of pipe. Neighbors fighting the presence of the plant.

I27-3 Will Edmonds - Unocal deliver the land without litigation.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Dr. Daniel Carey D5

Address: 22091 Vine Rd

Brier Wa 98036

Phone number: 425-776-0874

Response to Comment I27-1

The omission is noted. Maps of the existing and future conveyance system are included in the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I27-2

Cost and economic issues are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I27-3

King County is authorized by Washington State law to condemn property both within and outside its geographic boundaries, including within Snohomish County and its cities, to construct, operate, and maintain water pollution abatement facilities, such as the

proposed Brightwater facilities. Please refer to RCW 35.58.200; 35.58.320; 35.56.010. This authority is similar to the legal authority granted to all cities and certain utilities in order to provide public service infrastructure.



Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I301-1

It seems as though the project should be given greater study. All aspects mentioned seem appropriate to the proper execution of project, except increased truck traffic in the core area of Lake Forest Park.

Project should be modified to keep the trucks involved in this plan from negatively impacting traffic volume in Lake Forest Park.

I301-2

If project is approved, all other aspects seem OK, as long as premium quality pipes are used, and cost overruns are written out of the plan as unacceptable.

Name:

James R. Ceis

Address:

18469, 40th Pl. NE
Lake Forest Park, WA

City, Zip:

98155-4207

Response to Comment I301-1

Portal Siting Area 10, which would be located in the vicinity of Lake Forest Park, is a secondary portal for the Unocal System and thus may not be needed. If it is needed, few project construction trips are expected because construction activity would be concentrated at the primary portals. The secondary portals, if required, would generate an average of three trucks per day during construction, and would not affect peak-hour traffic operations. Operational impacts at portal sites would be limited to periodic maintenance checks occurring on average once per day plus two truck trips per week. These measures would reduce traffic impacts through Lake Forest Park. Additional detailed analyses of construction traffic related to specific portal locations has been included in Chapter 16 of the Final EIS and construction traffic routes and traffic impacts were identified. Please refer to Appendix 16-B, Transportation Impact: Plant Sites and Conveyance, of the Final EIS for greater detail on construction impacts and construction access routes. Please refer to the response to the City of Kenmore, Comment C3-16.

Response to Comment I301-2

Thank you for your comment.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I have a number of concerns regarding this project:

1. I am deeply concerned about the possible loss of our aquifer which supplies deep well water.
2. The effluent lines are proposed to be placed with the well head protection area.
3. These lines will run through our sole source water supply aquifer.
4. To date there has been no direct testing of this location done by King County.
5. The portal for this area is to be located within a 72 acre area that is right near my house.
6. The portal will require two acres of land or more within the portal area location including a concrete structure and will increase the traffic of trucks and other heavy equipment near my house.

It is vitally important to me as a resident of Lake Forest Park that enough time is taken to adequately study this project and its impact.

Thank you for your consideration of my concerns.

Sincerely,

William H. Cerf
18217 Ballinger Way NE
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155-4236
Phone: 206-363-9673
E-mail: williamcerf@earthlink.net

Response to Comment I302-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I302-2

Candidate portal sites will be expected to require about two acres of land within the 72-acre portal siting area. Construction of proposed portals along Ballinger Way would have the impact of increasing traffic along Ballinger Way. The traffic impacts expected from the construction of each portal are described in the final EIS impacts section. Specific parcels being considered for portal construction within each portal siting area are also described in the Final EIS.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I28-1

EXACTLY HOW WILL THE PORTALS / RAMP STATIONS
IMPACT THE HOMES OF RICHMOND BEACH
WILL HOMES BE DISPLACED?

Comments must include your name and address and
must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: MICHAEL CHAMBERLIN

Address: 20223 23RD AVE NW
SHORELINE, WA 98177

Phone number: 425-774-3226 W

Response to Comment I28-1

Portal 19 would be located in the Richmond Beach Puget Sound shoreline area. None of the candidate sites as shown in the Final EIS would involve the displacement of Richmond Beach houses. There are currently no plans to locate a pump station at Portal 19. The local impacts of construction at Portal 19 would be increased traffic, construction noise, and lighting for construction and site security. Please refer to the impacts and mitigation section of Chapters 4 through 17 of the Final EIS for a detailed description of Portal 19.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

① Based on my home address of: 23908 55th AVE West, Mt WA. 98043
Will my Property be disturbed with any of these sites proposed? (Page #4) I130-1

② Will any homes / property be destroyed with any of these Plans (sites) proposed? (Page #4-5)

③ How will you be protecting the local environment during the construction of these Portals, Pump Station and treatment plant? I130-2

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: _____

Address: _____ Ms. M. Carol Chaput RN
23908 55th Ave. W.
Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043

Phone number: _____

Response to Comment I130-1

The address given here is not located within any portal siting areas.

No existing homes would be destroyed for either the Route 9 or the Unocal treatment plant site. Several existing businesses would be relocated if the Route 9 site is selected. At portal sites, some businesses would be relocated. Additionally, for some identified candidates sites, if selected, some residents would be relocated. Please refer to Appendix 2-C, Portal 19 Screening Level 3 Documentation, of the Final EIS for a discussion of the portal screening process.

Response to Comment I130-2

During construction, best management practices (BMPs) would be used to minimize adverse impacts to the local community. Chapter 3 of the Final EIS provides a summary of mitigation measures; more detail can be found in Chapters 4 through 17 about specific impact such as dust and noise.

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Brightwater Public Hearing, 12/10/02

Page 3

TESTIMONY OF BARBARA CHASE

1
2
3 Good evening. I'm Barbara Chase, and I live at
4 1105 Daley Place in Edmonds. I'm here tonight to just make
5 general statements about the draft EIS statement, the format
6 and how that worked for me. The more particular questions
7 that I have, I will remain -- I will write them down.

8 I found that at first, because we didn't have the
9 full document, we got a chapter off of the Internet by using
10 the Internet, and I just had one chapter.

11 One of the things that I found difficult in doing
12 that was that it had references in the particular chapter
13 that I had to other chapters, and without having those in
14 front of me, without stopping somehow, getting it off of the
15 Internet again, I found it difficult to work with that. I
16 did later get the full thing and was able to do that, but it
17 did slow me down in looking at the document.

18 I thought some of the things that were talked
19 about, like the aquatic resources, somewhere in that
20 document it does show aquatic resources, but in the
21 particular one I was looking at, it didn't say what that
22 meant. So that meant nothing to me when it said it's going
23 to affect the aquatic resources. I didn't know what that
24 meant; the animals in the water or the river or what. I
25 didn't know what that was.

VAN PELT, CORBETT & ASSOCIATES
(206) 682-9339

b6412096-86ed-4bca-b408-129ead6c9eb4

Response to Comment E16-1

The term "aquatic resources" is intended to broadly refer to organisms that reside in marine or fresh water, including fish, plants, invertebrates, and/or other organisms.

Brightwater Public Hearing, 12/10/02

Page 4

1 Best management practices, they only brought up one
2 best management practice, and that was state of the art, but
3 they didn't define what state of the art meant as far as the
4 treatment plant was concerned, and I would like to know more
5 about what they meant by "best management practices."

E16-2 6 As for myself and some of the questions I asked, I
7 looked to see if they had been answered. And I asked for
8 some comparisons to, for instance, Vancouver that was
9 brought up at many of the meetings we went to. Vancouver
10 was used as an example. I didn't see anywhere -- maybe I
11 missed it, but I didn't see comparisons how large compared
12 to ours, how much was being treated compared to ours,
13 et cetera, and that kind of comparison I was looking for. I
14 didn't find that.

E16-3 15 I also asked for the reason for closing and not
16 having some of the smaller plants. Maybe that wasn't
17 supposed to be addressed, but I did not see that in the
18 document.

E16-4 19 I also asked for some comparative costs, and I
E16-5 20 didn't see that either. I asked why some of the areas where
21 they had the combined sewer overflow areas, what was
22 happening on that, and there was some reference in another
23 chapter but it was very vague, like we're working on that in
24 the future. And since that causes a large amount of stuff
25 to be done, especially at West Point, it puts a lot of

VAN PELT, CORBETT & ASSOCIATES
(206) 682-9339

b6412096-86ed-4bca-b408-129ead6c9eb4

Response to Comment E16-2

The comment is unclear. Information regarding soils and geology is contained in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS. Best Management Practices (BMPs) typically refer to ways to minimize environmental impacts during construction, such as silt fences and erosion and sediment control plans. More information on BMPs is included in Chapters 4, 6 and 7 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment E16-3

An option to build smaller satellite facilities was studied in the RWSP, which is incorporated into this EIS in its entirety by reference. Please refer to the response to the Save Little Bear Creek Coalition, Comment O15-41, for further discussion on centralized wastewater treatment options.

Response to Comment E16-4

Cost and economic issues are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at

brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment E16-5

Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for information on King County's Combined Sewer Overflow program. Additional information is available by visiting King County's Web site at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTD/cso/page02.htm>.

Brightwater Public Hearing, 12/10/02

Page 5

1 pressure on the sewage treatment plant. I thought that was
2 important to address. And it was only, like, We are working
3 on that, and we haven't decided what to do, is kind of what
4 I got from what I read.

5 So that was my reaction to the draft Environmental
6 Impact Statement. It's a very large document, which I think
7 is extremely difficult for everybody to get through, but
8 anyway, I've done my best. Thank you.

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(206) 682-9339

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Brightwater Public Hearing, 12/10/02

Page 10

TESTIMONY OF VERN CHASE

1
2
3 I'm Vern Chase, 1105 Daley Place, Edmonds. I'd
4 like to refer to the recreational surveys section of the
5 DEIS. Many of those items that are referred to in the
6 survey are very hard to understand. I think they're hard to
7 understand because the details of the survey of how the
8 survey was taken, other than talk to a few people that were
9 at the park one day or maybe did some telephoning, are very
10 hard to justify some of the decisions, particularly when it
11 was incomplete. It didn't refer to the dog park. It didn't
12 refer to the hundreds, maybe even thousands, of walkers that
13 use this whole area, and, again, many, many kids and adults
14 who use the play equipment.

15 There's been no reference also to what the plans
16 are and how the people are reacting to the possibility of
17 having to replace those, the fishing and the dog areas and
18 such. So it is -- you know, it's from this perspective that
19 it is very hard for us to comment because we do not have
20 enough details. We don't have -- it's not a true survey
21 unless we can get all of those details.

22
23
24
25

VAN PELT, CORBETT & ASSOCIATES
(206) 682-9339

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Response to Comment E19-1

Please refer to the responses to the City of Edmonds,
Comment C9-108, and The Washington Tea Party, Comment
O14-246.

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JAN 21 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Name and Address:

D. Christensen
14200 NE 171st #A202
Woodinville, WA
98072

Comment:

To Whom It May Concern,

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to give our comments. As a resident of the Woodinville community I have tried to be fair in looking at both sides of the Brightwater Sewage Plant Proposal.

I am convinced that there have not been enough studies done here to know that this plant will not cause any health and quality of life issues in our area. I've spoke to many residents whom already say that the odor from Stock Pot Soups is bad enough and I don't care how modern and what the latest technology is put into the odor control of this proposed plant, the stakes are just too high. We are living in a valley where the air can be stagnant. The odors do linger. Even when it's foggy, it always hangs around here longer than other places. It just "sits" in our valley. What would happen with an odor leak?

I moved to Woodinville because I liked the small town feel of a community, etc., now I'm afraid that this will be the beginning of turning this area into an industrial center and entice other industries to move in. I know this will put an effect on our property values later in the future. Why should we carry the waste of so many areas? The further waste is carried, the more opportunity for something to go wrong. (leakage, etc.)

Also, in my research Woodinville would be the most costly, why not build it where it would make more sense economically and logistically?

After being educated more on this proposed project and careful consideration, I've come to the conclusion that this will NOT be good for our community and the future generation of families to come. My vote and the vote of so many others is NO to BRIGHTWATER SEWAGE PLANT in Grace, WA!

Sincerely,
D. Christensen

Response to Comment I303-1

For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I303-2

King County's goal is to construct a regional facility that enhances quality of life, not just in the region, but in the local area where the facility is sited. King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. Mitigation measures can help the area preserve its existing character and avoid unchecked commercial and industrial development on the site that would not enhance the community.

Response to Comment I303-3

Please refer to the response to Cole, Comment E3-1.

Response to Comment I303-4

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1. Information on conveyance is available in Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible

effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers” (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I303-5

Thank you for your comment.

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

IF YOU HAVE TO PLEASE
PUT THE SITE IN EDMONDS - "UNOCAL SYSTEM
ALTERNATIVE"
WHY DISRUPT BUSINESS SITES WHEN THERE
IS NOTHING IN EDMONDS LOCATION

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: VAN CHRISTENSEN

Address: 18744 129TH CT NE

ROTHELL WA 98011

Phone number: 425 485 8351

Response to Comment I55-1

At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline routes, and marine outfall zones. In each subsequent step in the process the application of policy criteria and consideration of environmental factors led to the selection of alternatives for further consideration. The siting constraints used in site selection are identified in the Phase 1 materials and the results of the analysis can be found in Appendix J of the Phase 1 materials, *Brightwater Treatment Plant Siting Process-Phase 1 Engineering and Environmental Constraint Analysis*. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107, as well as Phase 1 and 2 siting materials, can be found at area libraries; at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm> (retrieved June 13, 2003); or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571 or via e-mail at brightwater@metrokc.gov.

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I354-1

I354-2

GIVEN THE PROBLEMS THE CITY OF LAKE FOREST PARK HAS HAD IN THE PAST REGARDING THE QUALITY OF WATER DELIVERED TO ITS CITIZENS, I.E. COLIFORM BACTERIA CONTAMINATION ON A NUMBER OF OCCASIONS IN THE PAST, IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE POTENTIAL FOR CONTAMINATION OF OUR WATER SUPPLY THROUGH INFILTRATION FROM DAMAGED OR LEAKY EFFLUENT LINES REPRESENTS A HAZARD WHICH HAS A RISK THAT IS UNACCEPTABLE. WITHOUT A MORE COMPREHENSIVE EIS THAT ADDRESSES THESE ISSUES, AS WELL AS OTHERS SUCH AS THE DISRUPTION TO OUR COMMUNITY AND A DEGRADATION OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND SERVICES WE HOLD SO DEAR, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR MYSELF OR MY FAMILY TO ENDORSE OR SUPPORT THE BRIGHTWATER PROJECT AS IT NOW STANDS.

THANKS, SCOTT CHRISTY

Name: SCOTT CHRISTY
NANCY CHRISTY
Address: 3306 NE 185

City, Zip: LAKE FOREST PARK 98155

Response to Comment I354-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I354-2

Both the Draft EIS and the Final EIS include a reasonably thorough discussion of the probable significant adverse environmental impacts and reasonable mitigation measures for those identified impacts beyond that characterized in this comment. Please refer to Chapter 16 of the Final EIS for a discussion of construction and traffic impacts and mitigation.

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JAN 23 2003

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PLANNING DIVISION

-----Original Message-----

From: Bob Clos [mailto:closqtrs@attbl.com]
Sent: Monday, January 20, 2003 9:03 AM
To: exec.sims@metrokc.gov
Subject: Brightwater DEIS

Dear Executive Sims,

I414-1 As residents of Edmonds, we are very concerned that King County has not adequately addressed specifics related to the design and construction of the proposed facility at the Edmonds site. Without a plan that includes the specifics detailing of what and how you are planning to build your sewer plant, it is impossible to make informed comments.

Therefore we would like to request a that King County issue a supplemental DEIS shortly after you have determined specifically what you plan to build at the Edmonds site and how you plan to build it.

Sincerely,

Bob and Carol Clos
916 Alder Street
Edmonds, WA 98020

Response to Comment I414-1

SEPA states that the lead agency shall prepare its threshold determination and EIS, if required, at the earliest possible point in the planning and decision-making process when the principal features of a proposal and its environmental impacts can be reasonably identified. King County has sufficient information about the principal features of the design and construction of the Brightwater System to evaluate environmental impacts, whether a treatment plant is built at the Unocal site or at the Route 9 site. Comments from agencies, organizations, and individuals will be considered in the final design of the Brightwater proposal. King County is not issuing a Supplemental Draft EIS.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I56-1

I believe choice property like we have in Woodway should never be used for a sewer plant. The property should be used for residential sites so many can enjoy this beautiful spot. Why take expensive property like this where property elsewhere would be less costly to put in. Less property would be disrupted by work in the time it put in a less densely populated area. Please do not put this plant in my neighbor hood.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Helen Clousten

Address: 22415 Woodway Blvd.
Edmonds, Wa. 98020

Phone number: 425-778-6241

Response to Comment I56-1

At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline routes, and marine outfall zones. In each subsequent step in the process application of policy criteria and consideration of environmental factors led to the selection of alternatives for further consideration. The siting constraints used in site selection are identified in the Phase 1 materials and the results of the analysis can be found in Appendix J of the Phase 1 materials, *Brightwater Treatment Plant Siting Process-Phase 1 Engineering and Environmental Constraint Analysis*. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107, as well as Phase 1 and 2 siting materials, can be found at area libraries, at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm> (retrieved June 13, 2003), or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571, or via e-mail at brightwater@metrokc.gov.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

Response to Comment I253-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I253-2

Please refer to the response to Ceis, Comment I301-1.

Response to Comment I253-3

Thank you for your comment.

S3-1

S3-2

S3-3

More time is needed for a thorough study of these proposals and their impact on the environment in the Water District of LFP. The Brightwater Project proposes to place effluent lines within the well head protection area of the District. These lines will run through our sole source water supply aquifer. The portal for this area is located in an area that includes our district office, town center, and many local homes. There will be a significant increase in truck traffic in the area.

To date King County has done no direct testing of this location and of the impact on it of the proposed effluent lines. The county has not provided enough time to study the impact of these proposals. There are very likely negative impacts of these proposals on our environment.

They must receive further careful study!!

Name: S. Marc Cohen
Eleanor C. Hoague
Address: 3753 NE 18th St.
City, Zip: Seattle, WA 98155

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

E3-1	<p>Most of our concerns cannot be addressed until more specific route information is made available - probably in June or July of '03. These concerns include:</p> <p>1 - Effect on property values</p> <p>2 - Transportation/traffic</p> <p>3 - Possible effect on local streams and other environmental issues</p>
E3-2	
E3-3	
<p>Name: WALTER F. COLE FRANCES B. COLE</p> <p>Address: 19514 40TH PL. NE LAKE FOREST PARK</p> <p>City, Zip: 98155</p>	

Response to Comment E3-1

WAC 197-11-448(1) notes that "...the environmental impact statement is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers. Rather, the environmental impact statement analyzes environmental impacts."

Many factors influence the market value of real property, including characteristics of the location and of the improvements. These characteristics include the location; size; proximity to work centers; services; school districts; street frontage; neighborhood traffic volumes and street surfaces; the presence of sidewalks; the maintenance standards of the neighborhood and adjacent properties; the general topography of the neighborhood and the particular parcel; wetlands or other sensitive areas which may affect development potential; the presence of community features such as pools, lakes, parks, and recreation centers; views; and differences in utility services, including the availability of sewers and public water, proximity to powerlines, and proximity to industrial or commercial uses. For residential real property, significant factors include the age, condition, and size of the residence; the architectural style; the number of bedrooms and bathrooms; the number of garage stalls, fireplaces, decks, and appliances; whether the residence is single-story or multiple stories; whether there are any barns, sheds, or other types of improvements on the property; and the overall curb appeal. As property values are highly variable and dependent upon a number of market factors, a discussion of property values is not included in the Draft EIS or Final EIS.

Response to Comment E3-2

Additional detailed analyses of construction traffic related to specific portal locations have been included in Chapter 16 of

the Final EIS and construction traffic routes and traffic impacts were identified. Please refer to Appendix 16-B, Transportation Impact: Plant Sites and Conveyance, for greater detail.

Response to Comment E3-3

Potential impacts to streams from dewatering, other construction activities, and operation are disclosed in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS. Potential impacts to fish and other aquatic species are disclosed in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS.

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

- I35-1 ① From the EIS summary, it is not clear whether land & Shoreline Use/Recreation analysis has addressed the financial & recreational impact of ~~the park~~ marine park (existing popular park) and adjacent oil docks. The oil docks in Edmonds are a world class dive site, which in conjunction with the Edmonds marine park account for significant revenue to Edmonds & Snohomish County. Additionally, all marine life North of the oil dock piers is protected by the City of Edmonds. ② I would expect detailed analysis of the impact to Locust and Swamp creeks in Brier due to crossing of the pipelines on the Northern route (through Brier). Swamp Creek is home to endangered Puget Sound chinook.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Ken Collins

Address: 2221 225th Pl. SW
Brier, WA 98036

Phone number: 425-750-6645

Response to Comment I35-1

While there may be disruption of public access to the shoreline during construction of an outfall in Zone 6, it would be a temporary impact. The pipeline would be buried in the nearshore and would not impact long-term recreational use of the area. Outfall Zone 7S is the preferred alternative, in part, because the impacts to public recreation are minimized.

With regard to your comment on financial impacts, SEPA does not require the evaluation of financial impacts resulting from a proposed action (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

Response to Comment I35-2

Consistent with SEPA, the Final EIS discloses potential impacts to streams in sufficient detail to provide a comparison among alternatives. Streams, wetlands, and upland habitats were observed from public right-of-way, and additional information was obtained from published sources for the Final EIS. Chapter 7 of the Final EIS includes available information on Swamp Creek. King County has focused on identifying sensitive areas and avoiding impacts to the extent practicable by locating construction activities as far from streams as possible, thereby minimizing impacts to vegetated buffers and streams. Please refer to the response to the City of Kenmore, Comment C3-25.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

AS A WOODINVILLE RESIDENT I AM IN SUPPORT OF THE
ROUTE 9 LOCATION AND BELIEVE THAT WE HAVE STUDIED
THE ALTERNATIVES ENOUGH.

MY ONLY SUGGESTION IS THAT ^{A PORTION OF} THE EXTRA LAND AROUND THE
PLANT SHOULD BE USED FOR LIGHTED SPORTS FIELDS.
THE NORTHSIDE AREA IS IN NEED OF SUCH FACILITIES
AND A COLOCATION WOULD MAKE SENSE.

Comments must include your name and address and
must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: ROGER COLLINS

Address: 15425 NE 144TH PL

WOODINVILLE 98072

Phone number: 425-486-0474

Response to Comment I57-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline,
Comment C6-5, for information regarding mitigation plans,
policies, and suggestions.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I194-1

I do not understand how, in today's economy, Mr. Sims can advocate the additional costs of the two route 9 alternatives. Not only do they nearly double the pipe line required they also require the displacement of several businesses and double land requirements. The Unocal alternative would be much cheaper and if required at a later date, could ~~the~~ add trunk lines. Planning for the future requirement is fine if it can be done at reasonable costs.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Steve Collins
Address: 22118 45th SE
Bothell WA 98021
Phone number: 425-485-0449

Response to Comment I194-1

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

CHAPTER 13 - LIGHTING (UNOCAL SITE)

1) NEED TO MAKE SURE THAT NO BRIGHT LIGHTS SHINE ONTO RESIDENCES AND CONDO'S ON THIRD AVE S WHICH ARE IN DIRECT LINE OF SIGHT WITH THE CONSTRUCTION AREA.

2) IN THE DIAGRAM ATTACHED TO THE LIGHTING STUDY, "FRONT STREET" SHOULD READ SR 104 (MUST HAVE USED OLD MAP).

Name: J.R.COMBLEY

Address: 404 3RD AVES, #302

City, Zip: EDMONDS, WA 98020.

Response to Comment E4-1

Site lighting will be directed away from residences wherever possible. Any lights located near the property line will be directed toward the site and will have house side shields. These measures will help shield the lights from the residences on Third Avenue South.

Response to Comment E4-2

The street name “Front Street” has been corrected to read “SR-104” in the Final EIS.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I203-1
As a fifth grade teacher in the Northshore School district, I am hopeful that your plan will include educational opportunities. I have read the write up on the facility in Vancouver, WA and would like this project to include an environmental education component. Besides an area the students can study in there needs to be thought given to bus parking and bathrooms. Good luck with the project!

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Clark Combs
Address: 24314 Lockwood Rd
Bothell WA 98021
Phone number: (425) 489-6075

Response to Comment I203-1

Your support of the educational aspect of the Brightwater Treatment Plant is appreciated. Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for information regarding mitigation plans, policies, and suggestions.

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I am deeply concerned that sewer lines are proposed to go thru our only aquifer & the well head protection area. I don't believe you can be aware of possible small, underground leaks or central large leaks in time to protect our water supply. You must do direct testing at this location & provide LFP adequate time to study these results. Please do not act in a hasty manner. It would be highly irresponsible of King County to do otherwise.

Ann B Compton

Name: Ann B Compton

Address: 3545 NE 182nd St.
Lake Forest Park, WA

City, Zip: 98155

Response to Comment I304-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

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I305-1 I WOULD LIKE ADDITIONAL STUDIES AND TESTING TO BE PERFORMED TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF WHETHER THE EFFLUENT LINES WILL POSE A POLLUTION THREAT TO THE WATER SUPPLY AQUIFER FOR THE LAKE FOREST PARK WATER DISTRICT.

Name: PHILIP CONDIT

Address: 18233 29TH PLACE NE

City, Zip: LAKE FOREST PARK, WA 98155

Response to Comment I305-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

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For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I16-1 Point Wells has been dropped from treatment plant location without detailing why. I think it should still be considered. These few residences will benefit from your \$40M fixes to enhance the area. I live in Shoreline and wish to support Point Wells for plant and outfall.
[Add this to DEIS]

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: K.E. Cottingham

Address: 350 NW 175 St
Shoreline WA 98177

Phone number: 206-546-3030

Response to Comment I16-1

At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline routes, and marine outfall zones. In each subsequent step in the process the application of policy criteria and environmental factors led to the selection of alternatives for further consideration. The siting constraints used in site selection are identified in the Phase 1 materials and the results of the analysis can be found in Appendix J of the Phase 1 materials, *Brightwater Treatment Plant Siting Process-Phase 1 Engineering and Environmental Constraint Analysis*. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107, as well as Phase 1 and 2 siting materials, can be found at area libraries, at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm> (retrieved June 13, 2003), or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571, or via e-mail at brightwater@metrokc.gov.

When evaluating the alternative systems, the King County Executive determined that the Route 9 and Unocal system alternatives better met the screening criteria for the sites. These two systems offered significant opportunities for intergovernmental partnerships that would benefit the surrounding communities. They also met regional policy goals and needs addressing efficient use of urban land, provision for affordable and multimodal transportation options, revitalization of land, and/or the balancing of urban land uses with environmental protection. SEPA states that alternatives must be reasonable and that "reasonable" is intended to limit the number and range of alternatives. King County narrowed the number of alternatives for consideration in the EIS in order to avoid unnecessary cost and delay in conducting the environmental review and in siting and constructing the

Brightwater system. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for additional discussion of this issue.

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

IS THERE ANY SEWAGE TREATMENT
PLANT IN THE WORLD THAT ACTUALLY
USES UV LIGHT AS AN EFFECTIVE MEANS
OF DISINFECTION?

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: _____

Address: _____

Phone number: _____



MARIE COYLE
425-776-3995
816 PINE STREET
EDMONDS, WA 98020

Response to Comment I58-1

There are many plants in the world that use UV light for disinfection including:

- Chambers Creek in Pierce County, Washington
- Salmon Creek in Clark County, Washington
- City of Wenatchee, Washington
- City of Centralia, Washington
- Contra Costa Sanitary District in Martinez, California
- Rialto, California
- Los Angeles County, California
- Santa Monica, California
- City of Atlanta, Georgia
- Laie Water Reclamation Plant, Oahu, Hawaii
- Stayton, Oregon
- Wilsonville, Oregon
- Dallas, Oregon
- The Dalles, Oregon
- West Boise, Idaho

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I am worried that the effluent lines will pollute the well heads for the Lake Forest Park Water District. Please do more testing before analyzing the decision.

Name: Catherine Crain-Thoreson
Address: 4782 NE 178th
City, Zip: Lake Forest Park, WA 98155

Response to Comment I356-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I59-1

THE Route 9-228th Street Alternative at 205th & 8th NE
N.W. is DENSE population and would not be a good
choice. I can not see where there is a 4 acre
site that would not interfere or harm in the
area.

Please Do Not select this option.

Comments must include your name and address and
must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: John Croffit

Address: 20106 8th N.W.

SEA. WA. 98177

Phone number: 206-546-2337

Response to Comment I59-1

Based on the address and intersections given in the comment, you are located near Portal Siting Area 22, which is designated in the Final EIS as a secondary portal for the Route 9-228th Street effluent alignment. As a secondary portal, it is less likely that significant construction would occur in this portal siting area, even if this effluent alignment is selected.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I306-1

THIS WAS THE FIRST I HAVE
HEARD ABOUT THIS. WITH LITTLE
OR NO STUDIES OF WHAT THE IMPACT
MIGHT BE I WOULD WANT MORE TIME.

I306-2

I WOULD THINK KING CO. WOULD
ALSO LIKE TO KNOW WHAT MIGHT OR
COULD HAPPEN DOWN THE LINE.

PLEASE GIVE US MORE TIME
TO HAVE COMPLETE INFORMATION
AND ALL STUDIES THAT SHOULD AND
NEED TO BE DONE ARE.

Name: SHIRLEY CROUCH

Address: 3110 NE 185 ST

City, Zip: L. F. P. WA 98155

Response to Comment I306-1

We have added your name to our mailing list. Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, for a list of public involvement activities that have been completed to date.

Response to Comment I306-2

Thank you for your comment.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I357-1	Yes, an increased wastewater capability is needed.						
	However we have concerns which must be addressed now:						
I357-2	1. Even though considerable geotechnical work including test drilling was done for the North (228th St.) route, the South (NE 195th St) route was selected as the preferred route through the Lake Forest Park District Aquifer region with little or no engineering investigation. This aquifer is the sole water source for some 3000 residents and must be protected. Adequate testing must be done now.						
I357-3	2. A drilling portal in the Lake Forest Park Town Center area will cause severe added congestion and disruption of town activities for the several years of construction. How will this problem be avoided or managed?						
	3. Brightwater projects reports to the County Council indicate that a very considerable increase in our wastewater bills (at least double!) will be required to pay the costs. Have any less-costly alternatives really been considered?						
I357-4	The DEIS period must be extended so these concerns can be usefully addressed.						
	Thank You.						
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name:</td> <td>William E. and Lucille Currie</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Address:</td> <td>3311 N. E. 181st St. Lake Forest Park, WA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City, Zip:</td> <td>98155-4126</td> </tr> </table>	Name:	William E. and Lucille Currie	Address:	3311 N. E. 181st St. Lake Forest Park, WA	City, Zip:	98155-4126
Name:	William E. and Lucille Currie						
Address:	3311 N. E. 181st St. Lake Forest Park, WA						
City, Zip:	98155-4126						

Response to Comment I357-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I357-2

In response to public comments as well as additional engineering analysis after the publication of the Draft EIS, it has been determined that the construction of Portal 10 and the tunnel reach between Portals 10 and 11 would be eliminated at this time. Therefore, there will be no construction activities along this section of Bothell Way.

Response to Comment I357-3

For information on how King County's new and current regional wastewater treatment facilities are paid for, please refer to the financial policies in King County Code Chapter 28.86.160 and Ordinance 13680, adopting the Regional Wastewater Services Plan. These can be found on King County's Web site at:

<http://www.metrokc.gov/mkcc/Code/38-Title%2028.pdf> and <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/rwsp/documents/13680.pdf>.

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and, therefore, are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and

operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

During the development of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan, King County looked at a number of options, including the expansion of our two regional facilities, a decentralized system that would require the construction of multiple smaller full-service wastewater treatment plants, and construction of a new regional wastewater facility. It was determined that a new regional facility would best meet our long-term wastewater needs.

Response to Comment I357-4

Please refer to the response to Blumenthal, Comment I353-1, concerning the length of the comment period. More information on geology, hydrogeology, surface waters, groundwater quality and groundwater use, groundwater/surface water interaction, aquifer protection areas, and the wellhead protection area in and near the Lake Forest Park Water District is provided in the Final EIS. Please refer to Chapters 4 and 6, and Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater.

LAST NAME BEGINNING WITH D

**FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT**

**Brightwater
Regional Wastewater
Treatment System**

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

TESTIMONY OF LAURIE DAHTT

Laurie Dahatt, D-A-H-T-T, 7521 235 Street Southeast,
Woodinville.

I275-1 You know, there's no doubt in my mind that
Woodinville is struggling with development. It's really
obvious. I think that's one of the reasons that this has
become such an attractive site politically. It makes a
lot of sense to put a site like this in unincorporated
Snohomish county. That's one of the things I think we
have to think about when we take a look at how are we
going to protect what we have.

I275-2 When we take a look at the way Highway 9 is backed
up right now, I would say that the draft statement does
not adequately address the fact that during five years of
construction and biosolid waste trucks coming in after
that, what's going to happen? It's not unusual to be
waiting 20 minutes in a backup between here and Redmond
to get into Woodinville. I don't think that adding more
traffic to Highway 9 is going to solve that problem. I
don't want more construction on Highway 9.

I275-3 The impact statement states that is this better than
whatever development would come along. So they're saying
there are better alternatives to whatever development is
coming along. Obviously we're really struggling with
what our development's going to look like.

Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates
423 Second Avenue Extension South * Suite 21
Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

Response to Comment I275-1

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I275-2

Please refer to the response to Snohomish County
Development and Planning Services, Comment S3-164.

Response to Comment I275-3

King County's goal is to construct a regional facility that
enhances quality of life, not just in the region, but in the local
area where the facility is sited. King County will work
directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies
on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater
construction and operational impacts.

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

1 Finally I think I everybody has made some excellent
2 points. I'd like to point out the fragility of salmon
3 restoration areas. If Little Bear Creek were to suffer a
4 I275-4 spill, the silt that would result would virtual smother
5 the eggs that are left; and all the work that's gone on,
6 up and down, is going to be for naught.

7 So that's all I have to say.
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Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates
423 Second Avenue Extension South * Suite 21
Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

Response to Comment I275-4

Stormwater treatment during and after construction at the Route 9 site is designed to prevent spills of hazardous substances and sedimentation from reaching Little Bear Creek. Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-191, for a discussion of stormwater management during construction, and the response to Comment W3-196, for a discussion of stormwater treatment during operation.

John M. & Joanne V. Dailey
30753 Ganado Drive
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA.
90275-6279
(310) 377-5940
11-30-2002

Environmental Planning
King County Wastewater Treatment Division
King Street Center : KSC-NR-0505
201 Jackson Street
Seattle, WA. 98104-9972

Attention: Ron Sims
King Co. Executive

Dear Mr. Sims:

RE : "BRIGHTWATER"
RE: Objection to Route 9 across NE 195th St,

We thank you for all the information sent to us : "Draft
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Summary" and the "Draft Environ-
mental Impact Statement" sent on CD-ROM.

However, we can not accept the Route 9 across NE 195th Street !

Our parcel is on the NE corner of 80th Avenue NE and NE 195th
Street, and the Route 9 across NE 195 th Street, would do irreparable
harm to the value and future plans for this property, and would cause
us irreversible financial loss of value of this parcel !

Actually, NE 195th Street, stops and does not go East alongside
our parcel, although we have given an easement for other property
owners, but not for NE 195th Street !

We must hear from you as soon as possible, and we reserve the
right to comment further as the discovery process continues !

Take care ! Have a nice day and/or evening !

God Bless You & Yours & Everyone Everywhere !

John M. Dailey (or) Joanne V. Dailey
JOHN M. DAILEY or JOANNE V. DAILEY, Trustees

Response to Comment I74-1

This comment seeks information about property easements and valuation that is beyond the scope of an EIS. The EIS is designed to present environmental information and information relating to environmental impacts, not the legal or contractual information associated with property rights. For all necessary easements, King County will follow applicable state and federal laws and King County policies and procedures. More information on property acquisition and relocation can be found at

<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/row/acquisition.htm>.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I95-1

The Draft EIS states that the community matters that the public has had a voice on Brightwater since 2000. However, the community that can be most adversely affected by this project wasn't notified until 3 weeks before the decision on the site was made.

I95-2

Also, it was presented to Sno. Co. that our sewage would be treated at Brightwater, but I do not see that in the plans.

It seems that we still are not getting the full truth about Brightwater.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name:

Patricia Daily

Address:

23305 50th Ave W

Mt. Lake Terrace, WA

98043

Phone number:

Response to Comment I95-1

Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31.

Response to Comment I95-2

Wastewater from a large portion of south Snohomish County has been flowing to King County for treatment for nearly 40 years. It is estimated that in 2010 63 percent of the wastewater treated at Brightwater will come from Snohomish County. Population and employment forecasts in north King County and south Snohomish County and how those forecasts are used to calculate wastewater flows are discussed Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I96-1

Greatest concern is water quality in the vicinity of the outfall. I was surprised to learn from the draft EIS that the effluent discharged to the Sound is not tertiary treated. Why can't the plant be designed for 100% tertiary treatment of effluent? Also very concerned about overflow containment at the Edmunds (Unocal) site and the potential of spilling raw sewage into the Sound. I would like to know more about the plans to prevent this from happening.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Glenn Dalby
 Address: 17525 10th Avenue NW
Shoreline, WA 98177
 Phone number: daytime 425 294-2393

Response to Comment I96-1

The Brightwater Treatment Plant would provide primary treatment and enhanced secondary treatment of wastewater prior to discharge to the Puget Sound. Advanced (tertiary) treatment of a portion of the effluent for Class A reclaimed water that would be used for non-drinking water uses such as irrigation, industrial cooling, and industrial process water would be provided.

The proposed treatment system involves a membrane bioreactor (MBR) process that would produce extremely high quality effluent, with typical biochemical oxygen demand (after 5 days) and total suspended solids averaging approximately 2 mg/L and ammonia nitrogen typically below 1 mg/L. This would reduce the annual discharge of pollutants by 75 percent or more when compared to a conventional activated sludge process. Additional information on the proposed treatment plant processes can be found in Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Bypass of the treatment process and discharge of untreated wastewater would only occur if there was a power outage at the influent pump station and the redundant power supply sources (second electrical feed and onsite power generation) failed. Under this unlikely scenario, there would be a time delay of approximately 6 hours before the bypass would occur as the existing storage and the entire influent conveyance system from North Creek (Portal 14) to the bypass location would be filled. The time delay could be sufficient to energize the influent pumps before a bypass was to occur. A bypass would be expected to occur only under catastrophic conditions when all three power sources fail for a prolonged period of time, which would be approximately once every 100 years for Phase 1 (2010-2039) and approximately once every 75 years for Phase 2.

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I307-1

NO TO TUNNEL ROUTING
THROUGH LAKE FOREST PARK.

I307-2

MAP OF TUNNEL GOES DIRECTLY
UNDER MY HOME
AND NO ONE HAS BOTHERED
TO
STOP BY RE: DAMAGE POTENTIAL,
COMPENSATION, CLAIMS METHODS,
ETC.

Name:

STEVE DANISHEK

Address: 4626 NE 174th PLACECity, Zip: LAKE FOREST PARK, WA
98155

Response to Comment I307-1

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I307-2

Based on the address given, both the preferred Route 9-195th Street and the non-preferred Route 9-228th Street Alternatives would have no impact, because the tunnel reach from Portal 10 to Portal 11 would no longer be considered.

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

ES-1	No matter what treatment technology you still would be taking prime property for a treatment plant.						
ES-2	Can you guarantee no in the event of an earthquake that there will be no leakage?						
ES-3	There are odors from treatment plant already existing in Edmonds, how can you say there will be no odors.						
ES-4	If you eat too many vitamins you will get sick. Same concept, that the freeze/dry waste will affect the sea life and upset the balance.						
ES-5	Please reconsider having a 3 rd waste treatment site in Edmonds!						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name:</td> <td>Jan D'Arcy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Address:</td> <td>520 Maple St.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City, Zip:</td> <td>Edmonds WA 98020</td> </tr> </table>		Name:	Jan D'Arcy	Address:	520 Maple St.	City, Zip:	Edmonds WA 98020
Name:	Jan D'Arcy						
Address:	520 Maple St.						
City, Zip:	Edmonds WA 98020						

Response to Comment E5-1

King County will work with affected communities to develop mitigation measures for environmental impacts created by the construction, operation, and maintenance. Long-term and short-term impacts for wastewater facilities will be mitigated within the communities where they are located. King County's goal will be to construct regional wastewater facilities that enhance the quality of life in the region and in the local community and that are not detrimental to the quality of life in their vicinity. Once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work with local jurisdictions to determine mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts to ensure that there are no significant adverse environmental impacts to the community.

Increases or decreases in business revenues, tax revenues, and property values are not environmental impacts, and are not addressed in the EIS. Before construction begins, King County will work with local jurisdictions to gain permits and will work to address concerns associated with the construction and operation of Brightwater facilities.

Response to Comment E5-2

While it is never feasible for any project to "guarantee" against damage from unpredictable events such as large earthquakes, a number of measures would be incorporated into the facility design, and into operational procedures, to greatly minimize the risk of leaks or spills during a seismic event. Please refer to Chapter 9 of the Final EIS for a discussion of emergency response planning, and to Chapter 4 of the Final EIS for a discussion of responses to seismic events.

Response to Comment E5-3

For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment E5-4

A majority of the scientific investigations completed for marine outfall siting were focused on evaluating the potential impacts of the proposed outfall on the biological resources of Puget Sound and the people who frequent the shorelines. Eliminating or significantly reducing the possibility that people may become sick or aquatic life may be harmed as a result of the new outfall has been the primary consideration of the outfall siting study. King County has identified what will be discharged from the outfall (effluent characterization reports), the dilution and transport of the effluent within the Sound (oceanographic modeling and plume modeling), and the potential pathways for contact with the discharge (biological investigations and human use survey). All of these studies increase the confidence in the determination that the outfall and effluent constituents are not expected to be harmful to people and aquatic life.

Response to Comment E5-5

Thank you for your comment.

RECEIVED

NOV 12 2002

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Mara Day
20219-151ST AVENUE
WOODVILLE WA
98072
425-485-2656

To Whom it May Concern,

I22-1 We recently bought a house in Woodville,
you can tell by my address that our house
is very close to Ron Sims' "preferred site"
for the Brightwater Sewage Treatment
plant. We chose Woodville as our
permanent home because of its quaint,
small town feel and because of the
quiet natural beauty that now surrounds
us here. Not anymore, if Ron Sims is
I22-2 successful with his Brightwater project. It
makes no sense to carry the sewage from
Lake Forest Park to Woodville and then
back to the Puget Sound, as compared to
one shot from Woodville to the Puget Sound,
via the UNOCAL system alternative. Yet, Ron
Sims still wants to completely change the
character of our peaceful little town, by
putting his sewage plant in our backyard.

Response to Comment I22-1

King County's goal is to construct a regional facility that enhances quality of life, not just in the region, but in the local area where the facility is sited. King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. Mitigation measures can help the area preserve its existing character and avoid unchecked commercial and industrial development on the site that would not enhance the community. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for updated project description and comparison of alternatives and the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for additional information regarding mitigation suggestions.

Response to Comment I22-2

Please refer to the response to Comment I22-1 in this letter.

Response to Comment I22-3

Please refer to the response to Comment I22-1 in this letter.

Of course nobody wants something like this too close to their home, or their little hometown, but in comparing the 2 sites, it would seem much less complicated to take the direct route from Woodville to Edmonds. Why not?? The scarment here, is that Ron Sims' own personal agenda to be re-elected would be better accomplished by usurping the votes in Woodville and not alienating the votes in Edmonds. While Edmonds has attraction, aside from the quiet natural beauty of Woodville, it could better withstand the repercussion of such a project. We can not afford to lose the one thing we value most; The thing we have all chosen to build our lives around. This small town is our home and if Brightwater is constructed right in the middle of our lives, this is not the home we love anymore. We will leave.

Marie Day

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

The site should be located next to Puget Sound. The added cost of building an effluent pipeline would be far greater than the extra sitework at Unusual. Also would be one less line to maintain. I131-1
Best site of all would be Point Wells. Chevron. There already is a smaller Metro Plant one block away. The people of Woodinville that live above and to the north of Point Wells wanted it and I believe there would be room for Chevron's Asphalt Refinery to remain there also. I131-2

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: John De Young

Address: P.O. Box 227

Woodinville, WA 98072

Phone number: 425-483-2504

Response to Comment I131-1

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for updated information on the treatment plant and conveyance route alternatives.

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I131-2

At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline routes, and marine outfall zones. In each subsequent step in the process, the application of policy criteria and environmental factors led to the selection of alternatives for further consideration. The siting constraints used in site selection are identified in the Phase 1 materials and the

results of the analysis can be found in Appendix J of the Phase 1 materials, *Brightwater Treatment Plant Siting Process-Phase 1 Engineering and Environmental Constraint Analysis*. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107, as well as Phase 1 and 2 Siting Selection materials, can be found at area libraries, at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm> (retrieved June 13, 2003), or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571, or via e-mail at brightwater@metrokc.gov.

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I oppose both Route 9 alternatives. The Unocal alternative is better because 1) the site is currently an inactive industrial site which is already unsightly to neighbors, whereas the northern portion of the Route 9 site is currently undeveloped and partially forested. 2) Because the Unocal system treats the water close to the outfall, it does ^{not} require the costly + disruptive construction of a lengthy effluent pipeline in addition to ^{the} influent pipeline.

I strongly oppose the Route 9 195th system "Preferred Alternative" selected by the Executive.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Chryssa Delinganis

Address: 19023 11th Ave NW
Shoreline, WA 98177

Phone number: 206-533-2306

Response to Comment I36-1

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I201-1

This Draft EIS does not explain why it is preferred to have ~~twice as much pipeline~~ the Route 9 site is preferred. The Unocal site requires half as much tunnelling & pipeline. This will greatly reduce the cost & environmental impact of the project. The Unocal site ~~should be given~~ appears to be the preferred site. Please, give the tax-payers a break! Tunnelling is expensive! (Ask Sound Transit)

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Marat Denushi, P.E.
Address: 6513 NE 191st St
Kenmore, WA 98028
Phone number: (425) 486-7838

Response to Comment I201-1

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for updated information on the treatment plant and conveyance route alternatives.

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I37-1

Place the Brightwater plant at the UNOCAL site!

① the cost to build is not as great as the route 9 site. \$\$\$

② there would be less interruption in traffic flows as compared to Route 9 that would require more torn up streets from ~~neighborhoods~~ neighborhoods.

③ We just got through with rebuilding 228 SW. If this site is chosen we would have to go through it all over again.

④ The UNOCAL Site is the most logical & cost effective.

⑤ I'm tired of Ron Sims cramming things down the citizens' ~~throat~~ throats, especially the ones he doesn't represent!

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: JOHN DERMENT

Address: 23629 3 PL. W
BOTHELL WA 98021

Phone number: 206-818-1577
Home 425-481-6114

Response to Comment I37-1

Thank you for your comment.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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I358-1

1. WE ARE VERY CONCERNED ABOUT HOW THIS PROJECT WOULD AFFECT THE INTEGRITY OF OUR WATER SUPPLY. WHAT WOULD THIS DO TO OUR AQUIFER? I DON'T BELIEVE THIS HAS BEEN ADEQUATELY RESEARCHED.

I358-2

2. WE IN LFP HAVE REVITALIZED OUR CITY HALL AND TOWN CENTER. THIS WOULD IMPACT OUR COMMUNITY VERY NEGATIVELY.

I358-3

3. SR 104 IS A MAJOR ARTERY FOR TRAFFIC FROM EDMUNDS/MOUND LAKE TERRACE TO BOTHELL/BELLEVUE/REDMOND. THIS PROJECT WOULD CREATE A TRAFFIC NIGHTMARE!

I358-4

4. WHY NOT LOCATE THIS PROJECT IN AN AREA THAT WOULD IMPACT FEWER PEOPLE? FOR INSTANCE 244th SW (THE KING COUNTY/SNOHOMISH COUNTY LINE)

Name: GRIBCHEN DE ROCHE

Address: 5202 NE 184th ST

City, Zip: LAKE FOREST PARK 98155-4370

Response to Comment I358-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I358-2

As part of the refinement of the project, Portal 10 has been eliminated from the Route 9 System project description and has been classified as a secondary portal for the Unocal System project description. As such, it is unlikely that significant construction activities would take place within the Portal 10 siting area. If the secondary portal site were required to support Unocal conveyance construction activities, site screening has identified specific parcels in areas that would minimize impacts to local residents and business as much as possible.

Response to Comment I358-3

A traffic plan addressing mitigation measures would be prepared for all agencies affected by construction and is included as a mitigation measure in the Final EIS. This plan would include time-of-day restrictions, necessary improvements to the roadway network, types of closures, pedestrian and bicycle detours, traffic routing/circulation management, and traffic control measures for safety on the affected roadways, including SR-104. These measures would be finalized by King County and would be coordinated with affected agencies during permitting. The traffic management plan (TMP) would include a plan for monitoring and restoration of streets to pre-existing conditions, access for emergency services, and safe access for pedestrians and bicyclists, and would direct the movement of employees, equipment, and materials to reduce impacts along project traffic corridors. Final plan approval would be coordinated with the affected local agency. All roadways and non-motorized facilities impacted by the development of the Brightwater project would be restored to pre-existing or

better conditions. King County would work with each local jurisdiction to determine the method that would be used to inventory street conditions prior to construction and to determine the level of improvements for restoration during the permitting process. Additional detailed analyses of construction traffic related to specific portal locations have been included and construction traffic routes and traffic impacts have been identified in Chapter 16 and Appendix 16-B, Transportation Impact: Plant Sites and Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I358-4

The 244th Street SW (King/Snohomish County line) location was identified and evaluated as part of the conveyance alignment screening process. The western segment of the proposed Route 9 effluent corridor does follow the county line. Policy screening criteria did include consideration of minimizing construction impacts to private residences and commercial property. Portal evaluation and screening documentation are provided in Appendices 2-B, Portal Screening Level 1 and 2 Documentation, and 2-C, Portal 19 Screening Level 3 Documentation, of the Final EIS.

Brightwater Public Hearing, 12/10/02

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TESTIMONY OF KEITH DIBBLE

1
2
3 My name is Keith Dibble. I live at 1116 Daily
4 Place in Edmonds. My comments revolve around the
5 stabilization of the slope, et cetera, and it seems to be
6 somewhat shocking that the plan replaces two million cubic
7 yards material. That's about 200,000 truckloads that
8 have -- and that's a lot of heavy trucks going up and down
9 the road. And I just wondered, has King County addressed
10 the road repair plan?

11 Secondly, with a cut of 130 feet as shown in the
12 plan, a retaining wall 50 feet stagger or 100 feet high, two
13 of them 50 feet holding back soil is prone to levitation
14 strikes me as somewhat at the height of falling. It could
15 be a disaster. The pressure built up behind a 50-foot wall
16 built geometrically with a liquid, I'd just like to know the
17 kind of calculations that you went into to stabilize that
18 type of pressure. The project calls for piles to stabilize
19 the soil and get down to bedrock, the piles which I believe
20 are not allowed in the city. How are you going to be get
21 down to bedrock to stabilize the retaining walls?

22 And, again, the fourth item is, you don't address
23 the Kingston fault. You say it is an at a climb with no
24 fault zone. Yet, talking to the engineer, he said the fault
25 was about half of a kilometer from -- or the site was about

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Response to Comment E23-1

If trucks from the construction did significantly impact the roads in the vicinity of the treatment plant, then King County would implement appropriate reasonable mitigation in accordance with City of Edmonds permitting requirements.

The retaining walls proposed for the Unocal treatment plant site are similar to those constructed at the West Point Treatment Plant. Typically retaining walls do not use deep foundation piles, but rather soldier piles that are slightly higher than the retaining wall (which would be a maximum of 50 feet tall). These piles would be tied back horizontally into the slope using tiebacks. Fifty-foot high retaining walls are not uncommon and have been proven to successfully stabilize slopes.

Response to Comment E23-2

The Kingston Arch is a broad area of uplift that has been defined using indirect, geophysical measurements. Geologists' interpretations of the significance of the Kingston Arch differ. Some interpretations associate the Kingston Arch with faulting deep beneath the ground surface. Identifying the distance from the Kingston Arch to the Unocal site or any other surface feature is difficult because it is a broad, regional feature that covers a large area—not a discrete line or surface. The Brightwater Treatment Plant would be located in an area of moderate to high seismic risk as defined by the Uniform Building Code. Strict building codes would need to be met to protect structures and features from the relatively high seismic risk at either the Unocal or Route 9 sites.

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1 a half of a kilometer from the Kingston fault. Apparently,
2 you don't talk to the engineers when you made that comment
3 in the DEIS.

4 Finally, I question best practice management.
5 Well, you would say with the design, please detail the
6 plan's assumptions and the forces that you're attempting to
7 stabilize. Thank you.

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Response to Comment E23-3

Best management practices (BMPs) would be used during construction to manage stormwater and minimize adverse impacts related to erosion and sedimentation. These BMPs are described in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS. King County would work with the local jurisdictions to amend and add to those BMPs included in the Final EIS, as required. The soils at the Route 9 and Unocal sites are described in Chapter 4 and Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.



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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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I179-1	<p>Hollywood Schoolhouse - 12/3/02</p> <p>The venue where this public hearing was held was entirely inadequate. A narrow room with a poor sound system prevented the 100+ citizens spilling into the next room from hearing the proceedings.</p>
I179-2	<p>My house is within 2000 feet of the proposed site. I have not read in the EIS or heard from Brightwater representatives a guarantee that this plant will not smell. May I suggest a large bond (\$10 million?) be held until an odor free track record of at least 2 years is established?</p>
I179-3	<p>Our water is supplied by Cross Valley. What recourse will we have if our drinking water is contaminated?</p>
I179-4	<p>The representative told me Brightwater would withstand up to a mid-7 earthquake. What if an earthquake is larger? How will emergency management respond? Our emergency services are very poor in South Snohomish County.</p>
I179-5	<p>What recourse will immediate neighbors to the plant have in the event of ① large storms ② earthquake ③ odor ④ contaminated drinking water ⑤ damage to wildlife habitat / waterways ??</p>
I179-6	<p>Since we have no political representation (since Snohomish County Council recused themselves), what government representatives are accountable?</p>

Name:	Nancy C Dick
Address:	7621 225th St SE
City, Zip:	Woodinville, WA 98072
	425/485-5243

Response to Comment I179-1

Thank you for your comment. We're sorry that you had difficulty hearing the proceedings.

Response to Comment I179-2

For updated air modeling information please refer to Chapter 5 and Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS. Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for information regarding mitigation plans and policies.

Response to Comment I179-3

As set forth in detail in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS, if the Route 9 System Alternative is selected, then reasonable mitigation measures, appropriate construction techniques, and appropriate operational practices would be employed to avoid contamination and other potential significant adverse impacts to aquifers and other drinking water resources.

Response to Comment I179-4

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Fire District No. 7, Comment S1-2.

Response to Comment I179-5

As set forth in detail in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS, if the Route 9 System Alternative is selected, then reasonable mitigation measures, appropriate construction techniques, and appropriate operational practices would be employed to avoid contamination and other potential significant adverse impacts to aquifers and other drinking water resources. Similarly, as discussed in detail in Chapters 4 and 6 of the Final EIS, large storms and earthquakes would not cause adverse environmental impacts to water resources.

Response to Comment I179-6

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comments E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities.

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JAN 14 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISIONDate: Jan-13-2003
Time: 11:05AM
IP Address: 161.55.136.95Name and Address:
Jon T. Dickey
22904 61st Ave SE
Woodinville, WA
98072

Comment:

- I250-1 [Draft EIS states secondary clarifiers will be uncovered on Route 9 site and covered at Unocal. With the sensitive air shed at highway 9 site, covered clarifiers seem to be a better choice to prevent unwanted odors.
- I250-2 [The fact that air shed testing was done at a site at Paine Field and these results were used for the route 9 site is bad science. As a Fisheries biologist and scientist of twenty years, I will tell you that to not include 4 months of information on air flow/quality from the route 9 site in your report is shoddy science and a cover-up.
- I250-3 [I have a sensitive nose and can smell the soup aromas all the time. To say 99.9% of odors will be removed means nothing to me if the .1% remaining is offensive or risk to health.
My son goes to kokanee elementary school and the soup odors are often strong during recess time. Woodinville high school is on the same side of the valley. To expose children and young adults to noxious/harmful odors during their outside time negligent.
If there is an emergency leak and water is to be released, releasing untreated water to the Sammamish river will be harmful to the endangered kokanee salmon as well as sockeye and chinook that also use the drainage.
- I250-4 [It seems useless to comment on a draft EIS that is incomplete and does not reflect or take into account true characteristics of the site where the plant will be built. It is bad enough to force this on any community, but to do so "half assed" and expect us to make life changing decisions is down right rude and undemocratic.

Response to Comment I250-1

Secondary clarifiers are no longer proposed for the Route 9 site. For more information on membrane bioreactors (MBR) in the secondary process at the Brightwater Treatment Plant, please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-54.

Response to Comment I250-2

The Final EIS analysis includes site-specific data collected at the Route 9 site. For information on the meteorological data used in the odor and air quality analysis, please refer to the response to the City of Woodinville, Comment C5-36.

Response to Comment I250-3

As discussed in Chapter 5 of the Final EIS, the proposed Brightwater Treatment Plant will use the most advanced odor control technology available in the United States. Modeling results indicate that there would be no detectable odor beyond the fence line of either treatment plant site. Potential impacts to salmonids in the Sammamish River and Lake Washington from emergency overflows are disclosed in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I250-4

Both the Draft EIS and the Final EIS include a discussion of the probable significant adverse environmental impacts and the reasonable mitigation measures for these identified impacts beyond that characterized in this comment. As with any large project of this scale, more detailed analysis is being conducted on all aspects of the project. Moreover, additional evaluation of impacts and consideration of mitigation measures have been conducted in response to Draft EIS comments. As appropriate, much of this additional analysis is set forth in the text and appendices of the Final EIS.

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

E6-1

I do not approve of a treatment plant in Edmonds. The plant here smells & I walk by it	Name: Darlene Dillan
	Address: 527 Forsyth Ln
	Edmonds, Wa
	City, Zip: 98020

Response to Comment E6-1

Thank you for your comment.

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King County hasn't provided enough time to study the impact of these two proposals during the draft EIS review process.

Name: Mona Dworkin
Address: 4724 N.E. 178 St.
City, Zip: Lake Forest Park, Ga 98153

Response to Comment I359-1

Please refer to the response to Blumenthal, Comment I353-1.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

My suggestion would be to add a 4th option, one built in 2 phases. Part 1 would build the Unocal System Alternative First. Doing so would be: 1) cheaper than any of the other 3 choices, 2) be faster to implement, 3) Add volume/capacity sooner 4) cause far less surface disruption, 5) make good use of an otherwise unusable site, 6) be better for the environment. Part 2 would build the plant at the Route 9 Site and feed into the North Creek Parkway station. Same positives as above, plus 7) support focused area development putting sewer lines in reach of growth areas.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Mark Doennebrink
 Address: 23811-3rd Pl. W
Bothell, WA 98021
 Phone number: 425-485-2607

Response to Comment I78-1

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for updated information on the treatment plant and conveyance route alternatives.

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I254-1
This is the first I've heard of this proposal - More information would be helpful - It doesn't sound as if it's been properly handled.

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JAN 17 2003

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Name:

Jerome R. Dolezal
18511 43rd Ave. N.E.
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155

Address:

City, Zip:

Response to Comment I254-1

We have added your name to our mailing list. Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, for a list of public involvement activities that have been completed to date.

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4 Oct 02

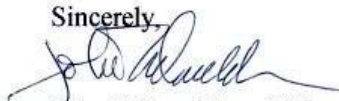
Dear Sirs,

I received your brochure on the Brightwater treatment plant plans today. I agree that with the burgeoning population in north King/south Snohomish counties that this project is needed. I also realize that any project of this magnitude will cause disruptions along the routes of the pipelines. We can put up with this.

My main complaint is that the various alternatives are all treated as interchangeable, and that no cost estimates are provided. From the brochure, again, I glean that the Edmonds site might be slightly more expensive than the one in Grace, but that the tunneling required for the latter requires 20.3 miles, while that for Edmonds needs only 8.3 miles. From our observations of the King County rail plan, tunnels are where the money goes.

I think that mitigation and beauty are fine concepts, but those of us who will be required to pay for this project should be allowed to see some numbers before this issue is settled on the basis of esthetics. If I were to decide today on the basis of what I have been told, there is no question that the Edmonds site is the preferred one.

Sincerely,



John F. Donaldson MD
4619 NE 194th
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155
363-0537

Response to Comment I6-1

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for updated information on the treatment plant and conveyance route alternatives.

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

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Brightwater Public Hearing, 12/10/02

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TESTIMONY OF CAROLYN DRAKE

1 Good evening. My name is Carolyn Drake. The
2
3 Brightwater DEIS weighs 12 pounds and is from 800 to 900
4 pages long. Yet, it completely ignores three critical
5 issues.
6

7 First, the economic assumptions underlying the
8 Brightwater project have changed substantially since 1999.
9 Is Brightwater still the most cost-effective solution
10 available? Where is the assessment of alternatives such as
11 a satellite plant run by Snohomish County for the Alderwood
12 Manor area, the Kenmore Interceptor, INI solutions,
13 expanding the Magnolia plant, et cetera?

14 Two, Tourism is the economic base of Edmonds. The
15 DEIS suggests a year-long study was conducted on
16 recreational uses of the Edmonds waterfront. However, it
17 contains no information on how the study was conducted so
18 that it's validity could be evaluated. A counting of bodies
19 on the waterfront on unspecified dates and times doesn't
20 even come close to assessing the potential economic impact
21 of a sewage treatment plant on tourism in Edmonds. There is
22 no reference to the economic impact on festivals or stores
23 and restaurants. It appears that King County believes it
24 can build the only sewage treatment plant in the world that
25 won't stink; therefore, there will be no impact on

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Response to Comment E20-1

Large central facilities are more cost-effective to build and operate than many smaller plants. For a brief history behind this decision, please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS or the response to Save Little Bear Creek Coalition, Comment O15-41.

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment E20-2

Please refer to the responses to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-108, The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-246, and Comment E20-1 in this letter.

Brightwater Public Hearing, 12/10/02

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1 recreation and/or tourism.

2 These quantum leaps in logic are ludicrous and are
3 diametrically opposed to the evidence. As a matter of fact,
4 a significant percentage of the scoping comments in
5 opposition to Brightwater in Edmonds were written by
6 tourists. These tourists took the time to clearly state why
7 they will not be returning to Edmonds if it is selected as
8 the Brightwater site. It is outrageous that their valuable
9 input was ignored.

10 Three, sewage spills. King County has a
11 notoriously lousy track record in running sewage treatment
12 plants. Several years into the operation of the sewage
13 treatment plant at Discovery Park there was a huge spill
14 because management still hadn't figured out how to run the
15 plant effectively. The DEIS does not guarantee spills at
16 the Unocal site won't happen. While the DEIS speaks to the
17 impact of a spill on wetlands and animals, it does not
18 address the impact on little children playing on a crowded
19 beach.

20 The DEIS blithely dismisses another critical issue:
21 the Unocal site is not within the Brightwater service area.
22 Therefore, King County has no legal authority to take this
23 land for public use.

24 King County cannot pretend these issues were not
25 raised during the scoping comment period. I attended every

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Response to Comment E20-3

King County has responded individually to all comments received on the Draft EIS, conducted additional studies, and revised the EIS as appropriate. Please refer to the Responses to Comments on the Draft EIS; to the Final EIS; and to the appendices to the Final EIS.

Response to Comment E20-4

As disclosed in Chapter 9 of the Final EIS, while it is infeasible to "guarantee" against spills due to unforeseeable events, the risk of public exposure to sewage spills would be very low. This is due to features at the treatment plant such as a flow bypass system, redundant power sources, spill containment berms, and other features. As a system, Brightwater would also minimize the likelihood of emergency overflows through system storage, the ability to transfer flows to another treatment plant, and other measures. The Final EIS provides more information regarding the potential frequency and magnitude of overflows at the planned emergency relief point on the Sammamish River. Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comments W3-117, and W3-121, and to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-35.

Response to Comment E20-5

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comments E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities.

Response to Comment E20-6

The SEPA Rules state that an EIS is not required to evaluate cost and economic impacts (WAC 197-11-448 and 450); therefore, such an analysis is not provided in the Brightwater EIS. However, King County has prepared updated cost

estimates, which are available with supporting documentation in local libraries. The information may also be obtained by calling the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799 or toll-free at 1-888-707-8571. For information on the potential for sewage spills, please refer to Chapter 9 of the Final EIS.

Brightwater Public Hearing, 12/10/02

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1 scoping open house and raised these issues on the record. I
2 raised these issues on the record before the King County
3 Water Quality Board on July 10th. I also delivered 22
4 letters and hundreds of scoping comment forms raising these
5 issues to King County.

6 What does it take to get King County to address
7 these issues? The irony is that the tourists I spoke with
8 who are most livid about the impact of a sewage treatment
9 plant on the Edmonds waterfront work for King County.

10 If Brightwater is build in Edmonds, taxpayers will
11 be expected to fund construction costs in excess of \$1
12 billion. At the same time, property owners will be hit with
13 depreciated values on their real estate. Shop owners will
14 have lower profits. The City of Edmonds will lose revenue
15 from property and sales taxes. Brightwater will generate no
16 tax revenue for Edmonds. Is it King County's intent to push
17 Edmonds and the people who live there into bankruptcy?
18 Thank you.

VAN PELT, CORBETT & ASSOCIATES
(206) 682-9339

b6412096-86ed-4bca-b408-129ead6c9eb4

Response to Comment E20-7

For information on how new and current facilities are paid for, please refer to the financial policies in King County Code Chapter 28.86.160 and Ordinance 13680 adopting the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP). This information can be requested from the Metropolitan King County Council by calling 206-296-1000 or through their Web site at <http://www.metrokc.gov/>.

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Dressler / Quast
15714 - 75th Place West
Edmonds, WA 98026

February 3, 2003

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ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Environmental Planning
King County Wastewater Treatment Division
201 South Jackson Street, KSC-NR-0505
Seattle, WA 98104

RE: RESPONSE TO BRIGHTWATER DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS)

Good day:

Following and attached are our comments in response to the Brightwater DEIS published in November 2002.

I413-1

1. The DEIS presents an inadequate evaluation of alternatives. The DEIS covers the impacts of only two alternative sites and a no-action alternative. However, the DEIS (on page 2-19) acknowledges that of the seven candidate sites, "four sites . . . were found to be consistent with the policy site selection criteria and feasible alternatives for future environmental review." The DEIS should have considered the impacts from the Point Wells alternative and the Gravel Quarry alternative in addition to the two sites evaluated.

I413-2

2. The DEIS presents an inadequate evaluation of the Unocal site including co-location of the sewage plant and Edmonds Crossing. The claim that the Unocal site offered "significant opportunities for intergovernmental partnerships" and provided "multimodal options" as a reason why this site "rose above the rest" appears to be disingenuous. Had King County truly considered the Unocal site as an alternative because of the importance of the site for multimodal opportunities, the DEIS would have incorporated the Edmonds Crossing project into the presumptions of the project instead of suggesting it only as a sub-alternative option. The DEIS did not analyze the treatment plant in light of the objective of providing the multimodal project at the Unocal site.

I413-3

3. The DEIS must support, with citation to legal authority, the contention that King County can condemn real property within Snohomish County and its cities. If no such authority exists, the DEIS should describe what affect the lack of authority will have on King County's ability to complete the project and what significant adverse environmental impacts might result from

Response to Comment I413-1

The SEPA Rules state that a proposal by a lead agency or applicant may be put forward as an objective, as several alternative means of accomplishing a goal, or as a particular or preferred course of action (WAC 197-11-060(3)). An EIS must describe the proposal, or preferred alternative if one exists, and alternative courses of action. SEPA states that alternatives must be reasonable and that "reasonable" is intended to limit the number and range of alternatives, as well as the amount of detailed analysis for each alternative. The level of detail should be tailored to the significance of environmental impacts. The EIS may discuss a range of alternatives or a few representative alternatives, rather than every possible reasonable variation. In addition, the EIS may indicate the main reasons for eliminating alternatives from detailed study (WAC 197-11-440(5)).

The process used to screen and select alternatives for consideration in the EIS is described in Chapter 2 of the Draft and Final EIS. Using adopted policy criteria and environmental information, King County narrowed the number of alternatives for consideration in the EIS in order to avoid unnecessary cost and delay in conducting the environmental review and in siting and constructing the Brightwater System.

Response to Comment I413-2

The Final EIS has been revised to provide more detail on the "Unocal Structural Lid sub-alternative" that considers co-location with the Edmonds Crossing project. This is considered a "sub-alternative" in that it has many of the same characteristics as the Base Alternative for the Unocal site. The project description for the lid sub-alternative is described in detail in Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I413-3

King County is authorized by Washington State law to condemn property both within and outside its geographic boundaries, including within Snohomish County and its cities, to construct, operate, and maintain water pollution abatement facilities, such as the proposed Brightwater Treatment Plant. Please refer to RCW 35.58.200; 35.58.320; 35.56.010. This authority is similar to the legal authority granted to all cities and certain utilities in order to provide public service infrastructure.

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Page 2

- I413-3 any delays resulting from an inability to acquire real property for the project. Such impacts must be supported by current, reliable data.
4. Attached are specific notes and questions with relation to Chapter 4 of the DEIS, Earth and Groundwater.
- I413-4 5. In Volumes I and II of the DEIS, the reader is warned on more than 75% of the figures, in fine print, that King County makes no representations or warranties as to the accuracy, completeness, or timeliness of the information. King County thereby refuses responsibility or accountability for the information upon which they intend to make a billion-dollar-plus decision. This is unacceptable. Is the information presented correct or not? Before the public can make an informed evaluation, they must be assured that King County's data are correct and that King County is willing to take responsibility for its analyses. A supplemental DEIS is required to produce corrected figures in order for the public to comment.
- I413-5 6. The DEIS is incomplete and inadequate because it does not identify plant design, processing technology, or even portal locations. It is impossible for the public to respond to the DEIS in any sort of informed manner until such decisions are made. A supplemental DEIS must be published when plant design, processing technology, and portal locations are decided, and the public must then have an opportunity to comment prior to issuance of the final EIS.

Please place us on your distribution list for any response to DEIS comments, any supplemental DEIS publication, and the final EIS. We are looking forward to receiving King County's response to public comment on the DEIS.

Sincerely,



John T. Quast



Laurie J. Dressler

Atch: Comments on Chapter 4
cc: Ecology (Mr. Kevin Fitzpatrick)

Response to Comment I413-4

The figures in the Draft EIS were accurate and complete to the best of King County's knowledge when the Draft EIS was published. Figures in the Final EIS have been revised to reflect new information and correct any identified inaccuracies. King County is not issuing a Supplemental Draft EIS.

Response to Comment I413-5

Please refer to the response to Freeman, Comment I416-1. King County is not issuing a Supplemental Draft EIS.

Chapter 4 – Earth and Groundwater

Introduction

Since the Unocal site has fill and liquefaction hazards, landslide hazards, is close to the Kingston Arch, within 10 miles of a known active fault, steep slopes, substantial groundwater, and is adjacent to the Edmonds Marsh, the following questions will be directed to those concerns for protection of the environment.

4.1 Affected Environment

- I413-6 [1. With the clean up still in progress at the Unocal site, it is unclear to me how your field explorations can be complete. Would you please show where your fieldwork was done, including notes, location, sample size and lab test results?
- I413-7 [2. Were the publish reports that you referred to specific to the Unocal site? If not, would you please specify the method of interpolation, extrapolation and assumptions used in constructing the geological maps?

4.1.1 Regulatory Environment

- I413-8 [1. Would you please state specifically all the design criteria and assumptions that will be used in accordance with UBC-97 in addressing the liquefaction and sliding hazard potential from seismic events on the Unocal site?
- I413-9 [2. Would you please address specifically the design of the retaining walls, how reinforced both during construction and in the completed project?
- I413-10 [3. Would you please list the steps that will be taken to insure compliance with OSHA in the construction process?
- I413-11 [4. Can King County certify that there are no CERCLA sites on the proposed Brightwater projects? Has King County researched each site to assure that no CERCLA sites exist? If not, why not?

4.1.1.2 Washington State Regulations

- I413-12 [1. Would you please list the steps that the Unocal project will take to insure compliance of state regulations for erosion control, storm water management, groundwater management at each site, including the portals?
- I413-13 [2. Would you please detail the steps and methods taken to comply with the NPDES regulations for storm water discharges, pollution and erosion control both during construction and when completed?
- I413-14 [3. Would you please note the inspection and reporting procedures, where available and timing of each?
- I413-15 [4. Considering that the plant will be in operation for over 70 years, what will be the time frame for the storm water event? Will it be 100 years? A 500 year event?
- I413-16 [5. Would you please state how you will insure any groundwater degradation if you encounter groundwater contamination at the Unocal site?

Response to Comment I413-6

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I413-7

The geologic cross sections for the Unocal site that are included in the Draft and Final EIS are from a publicly available report submitted by the site owner to the Washington State Department of Ecology. No changes in geologic interpretation have been made by King County. Data specific to the Brightwater Treatment Plant, such as excavation levels and extent of structures, were then added to the cross sections and the geology deposits were colored for clarification.

Response to Comment I413-8

Structures at the plant site would be designed based on the 2003 International Building Code (IBC), which is anticipated to be adopted in Washington State in 2004. The code provides a method for determining the site-specific ground acceleration associated with an earthquake that has a 10 percent chance of occurrence over a 50-year period (roughly a 500-year recurrence interval). The method considers the soil types at the site and the importance and function of the structures. The code also dictates specific design checks related to these accelerations. The designers will modify the site-specific accelerations if appropriate, based on ongoing research by regional seismologists with regard to the South Whidbey Fault.

The seismic accelerations developed from the IBC, or modification of it, will be used in slope-stability calculations. Local practice is to use a global factor of safety of 1.0 to 1.1 for global slope stability. The IBC dictates factors of safety for the local stability of walls considering seismic loading.

A standardized design method for designing in liquefiable soils is not included in the IBC. Instead, structural design

with consideration of post-liquefied soil strength and the potential for settlement or lateral movement is left to the geotechnical engineer. Design criteria with respect to liquefaction at the plant site have not been completely developed at this time, but in any case, all major structures and pipelines would be protected from liquefaction. For example, structures on the lower yard at the Unocal site would be pile-supported and pipes would have flexible couplings at connections to structures.

Response to Comment I413-9

The retaining wall construction method has not been selected at this stage of the project, but would likely consist of a soldier pile/lagging wall with permanent tie-backs (similar to the wall constructed at the West Point Treatment Plant adjacent to Discovery Park). The design of this retaining structure would include additional soil borings, geotechnical laboratory tests, perhaps a field test program for tie-back anchors, and standard structural and geotechnical design analyses for tie-back retaining walls. The construction sequence consists of installing the vertical soldier piles along the wall length at a specific spacing (generally 6 to 8 feet on-center). With the soldier piles in place, the soil in front of the soil pile wall is excavated from the ground surface downward for several feet. Excavation then temporarily stops while horizontal lagging boards are placed between the flanges of the soldier piles. With this portion of the wall stable, the excavation proceeds several more feet until the engineering calculations require that a row of tie-back anchors be installed. These anchors, which consist of braided wire cable that can be post-tensioned, are installed and grouted into the soil formation behind the wall and essentially pull the wall face back into the soil. Once the row of anchors is in-place, the excavation/lagging/anchor installation process proceeds downward until the finish grade is reached. For the completed project, fascia is often placed on the exposed side of the soldier pile wall for aesthetic purposes. Tie-back anchor loads can also be monitored with time.

Response to Comment I413-10

Compliance with OSHA will be specified as a requirement in the construction documents for all contractors. In addition, OSHA

inspectors routinely make inspection visits to construction sites of the size of the Brightwater System.

Response to Comment I413-11

King County has reviewed available environmental databases that list C Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites to determine that no currently listed CERCLA sites exist in the project area. Please refer to the Region 10 Environmental Protection Agency located in Seattle (or to their Web site online at: <http://www.epa.gov/region10/> (retrieved October 1, 2003)), where current CERCLA sites in the State of Washington are listed.

Response to Comment I413-12

The steps that will be taken to ensure compliance with the regulation areas that mentioned in the comment include (1) meetings with regulatory agencies during the EIS process to familiarize them with the project (ongoing), (2) additional data gathering and design to support permit applications (permit and design phase), (3) meetings with the regulatory agencies during the permit application phase with submittal of detailed draft permits and plans for agency review, (4) finalization of permit applications and supporting materials as requested by reviewing agencies, (5) preparation of construction documents that prescribe the contractor's requirements to meet all applicable regulations, (6) contractor submittals of compliance and monitoring plans, (7) King County review (and other agency review as applicable) of contractor submittals, and (8) ongoing QA/QC during construction.

Response to Comment I413-13

Measures to comply with NPDES permit regulations are described in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS. For more specific details, refer to Appendices 6-C, Management of Water Quality During Construction at the Treatment Plant Sites, 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, and 6-F, Groundwater and Stormwater Management at the Candidate Portal Sites, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I413-14

Inspection and reporting procedures would vary for each regulation and permit applied to the project. For example, the inspection and reporting

procedures for monitoring well installation to comply with state well standards (Chapter 173-160 WAC) include a notification of intent to install a well and submittal of the completed geologic log and well construction diagram to the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). Ecology may conduct an inspection during well installation. Additional inspection and reporting procedures will be determined by specific permit conditions. Permitting would begin after the Final EIS is complete and a decision regarding selection of a system is made by the King County Executive.

Response to Comment I413-15

In hydrologic analyses performed for EISs, floods in excess of the 100-year event are typically not reviewed because they are unlikely to occur during the life of the project. SEPA (and NEPA) guidelines state that an EIS “shall consider the range of probable impact, including short-term and long-term impacts. Impacts shall include those that are likely to arise or exist over the lifetime of a proposal or, depending upon the particular proposal, longer.” (WAC 197-11-060 4(c)). Further, “probable” is defined as “likely or reasonably likely to occur, as in ‘a reasonable probability of more than a moderate effect upon the quality of the environment’”. Probable is used to distinguish likely impacts from those that merely have a possibility of occurring, but are remote or speculative.” (WAC 197-11-782)

Response to Comment I413-16

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

4.1.1.3 Local Regulations

- I413-17 [1. Would you please detail the treatment method and disposal process including location of disposal for groundwater removal in facilitating construction required by local regulation at the Unocal site?

4.1.2.1 Regional Geology

- I413-18 [1. Would you please identify the age of the rocks at the Unocal site? Are these rocks primarily composed of Holocene sediments?
2. Would you please describe the porosity and permeability of the area surrounding the excavation of the Unocal site?

4.1.2.4 Regional Geological Hazards

- I413-19 [1. Would you detail the most significant hazards that will impinge on the local critical areas regulations at the Unocal site?

4.1.3 Treatment Plant Sites

4.1.3.1 Unocal Site

- I413-20 [1. Would you please describe how specific to the Unocal site the available data is concerning the geology, groundwater and public geological reports? Have you done core samples below 42 feet?
I413-21 [2. Since the soil at the Unocal site has both silt and clay, is located on a steep slope and is subjected to perch water, would please detail the procedures on a step-by-step basis of how you will control erosion during construction, especially during the winter months?
I413-22 [3. Since there are known active faults within ten miles of the Unocal site, since there is groundwater within 2-5 feet of the surface, and since the subsurface geological structure below the Unocal site is subject to liquefaction, would you please state the depth below the surface the engineers believe is necessary to excavate in order to backfill the site with stable material to insure minimal seismic damage?
I413-23 [4. Do you expect to excavate all the fill and alluvium soil at the lower Unocal site, since this material is considered unstable if a seismic event occurs?
I413-24 [5. Would you please describe the permeability and porosity of the Transition Beds (which are between 50 and 100 feet thick) and the expected flow rate in both summer and winter?
I413-25 [6. Would you please describe the remedial steps necessary for the thick silt layer that underlies all but the Northern most portion of the upper yard? Does this silt layer when wet facilitate sliding and if so would you please state your method to reduce the potential impact of a seismic event?
I413-26 [7. Would you please describe the permeability, porosity and expected flow rates of the Whidbey Formation aquifer in summer and winter?
I413-27 [8. Given the fact of the large removal of material from the Unocal site (2 million cu. yds.), will not the whole site be subject to liquefaction?
I413-28 [9. Given the large flow of water expected from the Whidbey Formation aquifer, would you please describe the method and location of the discharge during construction and after completion of the project?
I413-29 [10. Would you please outline the expected impact of the construction and after completion of the project the impact on the Edmonds Marsh?

Response to Comment I413-17

Treatment technologies for the intercepted groundwater would likely include oil/water separation, dissolved air flotation, organoclay filtration, air stripping, or carbon filtration. Treated groundwater would either be discharged to Puget Sound or to the Edmonds Marsh as supplemental surface water, both under an NPDES permit.

Response to Comment I413-18

Surficial exposures at the Unocal site are Holocene age. The Unocal site has two distinctly different soil and topographic areas (the lower yard and the upper yard), which have distinctly different soils and soil properties. The lower yard is composed primarily of fill and alluvial beach deposits and has a moderate to high permeability in the range of 10^{-2} centimeters per second (cm/sec) to 10^{-4} cm/sec. The upper yard soil is a series of interbedded silty sands, sandy silts, silt, and clay with occasional sand inter-beds. This type of deposit typically has a permeability that ranges from 10^{-4} to 10^{-7} cm/sec depending on the soil type.

Response to Comment I413-19

Potential geologic hazard areas for the Unocal site are summarized and addressed in Chapter 4 of the Final EIS and consist of liquefaction potential for some site soil, steep slope areas, and erosion potential (because of steep slopes).

Response to Comment I413-20

A significant amount of publicly available data exists on the Unocal subsurface conditions based on over 170 borings drilled and logged by the site owner. This information describes soil types, geologic units, and groundwater levels across the site. Because of this significant amount of data, it was not necessary for King County to conduct any additional field explorations at the Unocal site in order to identify the potential significant adverse environmental impacts and mitigation measures for this site.

Response to Comment I413-21

Erosion is typically an “at-surface” effect of soil being eroded by surface water runoff. During construction, slopes would be protected from erosion by several methods, including implementing an approved surface water and erosion management plan; routing surface water around sloped areas; and protecting slopes with either temporary vegetation or with other surfaces such as weighted-down plastic sheets, straw bales and/or sediment fences at designated locations, etc.

Response to Comment I413-22

Excavation and replacement of liquefiable soil is just one of several measures that can be used to mitigate the potential adverse effects of liquefaction due to a seismic event. A more standard and cost effective approach is to support the structures on deep foundations that penetrate through the liquefiable layer and are founded in dense stable soils. This is the liquefaction mitigation approach that is proposed for the structures in the Unocal lower yard area.

Response to Comment I413-23

As noted in the discussions of Chapter 4 of the Final EIS, structures in the lower yard area would be founded on deep pilings that penetrate through the liquefaction-prone soil rather than shallow foundations that bear on the liquefaction-prone soil. Therefore, this soil can stay in place without risk to the structures should an earthquake of sufficient magnitude occur that results in liquefaction.

Response to Comment I413-24

Please refer to the response to Comment I413-18 in this letter.

Response to Comment I413-25

To date, this silt layer, when wet, has not resulted in a slide even with the high loading pressures that were once present on this deposit when Unocal sited its product tanks in the upper yard area. This lack of slide occurrence, though anecdotal, is informative and does suggest that the upper yard hillslope had sufficient stability to safely support the Unocal tanks even under the wet rainy times of the year when most slides occur. If the Unocal site is selected for construction of the treatment plant, an

engineered retaining wall would be constructed to support the cut slope of the upper yard. This retaining wall is a mitigation approach in itself in that areas of high landslide potential are often stabilized with engineered walls (for example, the I-5 retaining walls through downtown Seattle and the West Point Treatment Plant wall adjacent to Discovery Park are just two of the many landslide-stabilizing walls in the area).

Response to Comment I413-26

This level of detailed information pertaining to the Whidbey Formation has not been gathered for this Final EIS and is not pertinent to the evaluation of potential impacts and mitigation that could result from constructing and operating the Brightwater Treatment Plant at this site.

Response to Comment I413-27

The soil to be removed from the Unocal site is mostly upper yard soil that is too silty to reuse for site fill. The soil that would remain in the upper yard area is very dense, is not saturated, and is not subject to liquefaction.

Response to Comment I413-28

The Whidbey Formation is not expected to have large groundwater flows, but rather intermittent, seasonal perched flows that are fed from surface water infiltration. During construction, the small flows from the Whidbey Formation located in the upper yard area would be managed with other onsite surface water and discharged into Puget Sound after any necessary treatment.

Response to Comment I413-29

Analyses of the potential impacts to the Edmonds Marsh as the result of construction dewatering and long-term operations are evaluated in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS and summarized in the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15. As stated in these references, potential impacts to the marsh during construction are expected to be low and would be managed using stringent construction dewatering methods (vertical hydraulic barrier wall in combination with wells and surface water augmentation as necessary). No long-term impacts to the marsh are expected because no long-term dewatering is planned.

- I413-30 [11. Does not the alluvium also pose a substantial liquefaction hazard that needs addressing? Would you please state your method of remedial action with respect to a seismic event?
- I413-31 [12. Given the silt in the Transitional beds and the three known perch zones in the upper yard, and also the prospect of capillary action of water, what is your estimate of the soil saturation level of the restrained earthwork and the design criteria i.e. the design pressure expected at the bottom of the retaining walls?
- I413-32 [13. Would you please detail the steps that will be taken in handling the contaminated water? How decontaminated? Where dumped? Where stored when undergoing decontamination?
- 4.1.4 Conveyance Corridors
- I413-33 [What are the steps necessary to prevent liquefaction from alluvial deposits where the conveyance pipe/tunnel goes cross several stream valleys?
- 4.1.4.4 Soil Contamination
- I413-34 [How will you handle soil contamination if found? Would you please detail all the necessary steps?
- 4.1.4.5 Groundwater
- I413-35 [Since groundwater contamination is likely at the Unocal site, would you please describe in detail all necessary steps to neutralize the contamination and also the method of disposal?
- 4.1.5.2 Zone 6
- I413-36 [Would you please state how much of the marine sediments will be required to be removed to prevent a submarine slide?
- 4.2 Impacts
- 4.2.1 Treatment Plant sites
- I413-37 [1. In controlling erosion, would you please state how wide an area might be exposed at any one time? What steps might be used to prevent any erosion (such as not working in inclement weather or during winter months)? What type of cover do you plan to use to prevent excessive erosion?
- I413-38 [2. In the dewatering of the Unocal site, would you please state specifically the impact on the adjacent Edmonds Marsh? Since excavation has to go below the existing water table fed by the Whidbey Formation aquifer, would you please state specifically the steps that will be taken to prevent any impact on the Edmonds Marsh from the dewatering?
- I413-39 [3. If you were to decide to use cofferdams on the boundary between the site and the Edmonds Marsh, would you please state how the natural resupply flow to the Marsh would occur? Would you please indicate the source of water that would resupply the Marsh?
- I413-40 [4. Would you please state the method of disposing of the 2 million cubic yards of soil at the Unocal site? Will it be by barrage or truck?
- I413-41 [5. Would you please show on a plan view of the site where the placement of the storm water treatment ponds will be, including the capacity of each pond?
- I413-42 [6. Would you please state specifically how you plan to protect workers from the 100-130 foot cut or more to enable safe working conditions?

Response to Comment I413-30

The alluvium located beneath the beach fill at the Unocal site is not necessarily liquefaction-prone. Liquefaction depends on density, overburden pressure (its nearness to the surface), and gradation and porosity. As described in Chapter 4 of the Final EIS, the mitigation approach for liquefaction-prone soil in the lower yard is to build the structures on piles that penetrate through the unstable soil to stable underlying material.

Response to Comment I413-31

This level of analysis is not necessary to evaluate the potential significant impacts and mitigations to the earth environment at the Unocal site and is more appropriate at the design level if the Unocal site is selected. The requested data are not currently available.

Response to Comment I413-32

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I413-33

Protecting against liquefaction is a standard part of geotechnical and structural engineering design. Portals or tunnels constructed in areas subject to liquefaction would be designed to withstand the effects of liquefaction. Alternatively, measures could be implemented during construction to prevent liquefaction, such as in-place soil densification or soil grouting.

Response to Comment I413-34

Please refer to the response to the City of Kenmore, Comment C3-72.

Response to Comment I413-35

Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, describes King County's current understanding of the groundwater

contamination documented to exist at the Unocal site and the current site owner's plans for remediation. Appendix 6-B also describes potential construction dewatering needed to construct structures at the Unocal site and onsite treatment options that could be used to treat extracted groundwater if it is found to be contaminated above regulatory levels. Chapter 6 summarizes how groundwater extracted as part of construction would be disposed of after treatment, which could include discharge to existing surface water bodies if required water quality parameters could be met through treatment. Should the Unocal site be selected, detailed studies and plans would be conducted to evaluate treatment methods for potentially contaminated groundwater.

Response to Comment I413-36

There is no proposal to remove marine sediments to prevent a submarine slide.

Response to Comment I413-37

The amount of site area that is exposed at any one time is a function of the construction sequencing and the erosion and sediment control requirements. Erosion and sediment control requirements include general guidance for minimizing the area exposed at any one time, with more restrictions on the amount that can be exposed during the wet season, as well as the requirement that substantially greater amounts of controls are required for that time of the year. This would result in the scheduling of work that is likely to result in a high risk of erosion (e.g., excavation of large areas, land disturbing activities up-gradient of receiving waters) in the summer season. Numerous cover materials and methods are likely to be used, depending on areal extent, slope, amount of runoff likely to occur, and many other factors, which would be considered in final design.

Response to Comment I413-38

As described in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS and the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15, a combination of dewatering wells on the plant site with a vertical flow barrier wall (tight sheet piles) adjacent to the Edmonds Marsh would be used to protect the marsh. Introducing additional surface water to the marsh is also planned as a precautionary

measure should monitoring detect that the dewatering would lower the water level in the marsh. Please refer to Chapter 6 of the Final EIS for this surface water augmentation approach.

Response to Comment I413-39

The Final EIS does not consider a cofferdam for construction dewatering at the Unocal site, but rather a vertical barrier wall such as watertight sheet piles. Sheet piles would be removed when no longer needed for construction dewatering so that the natural water supply to the marsh would be restored. If needed during construction dewatering to maintain the current water level in the marsh, water may be introduced to the marsh. The source of this water depends on the amount of water needed and would likely include construction dewatering water that has been treated to surface water discharge quality.

Response to Comment I413-40

Excess soil would be trucked from the Unocal site. The necessary truck trips are considered in traffic impacts evaluations, in Chapter 16 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I413-41

Specific locations of stormwater treatment ponds have not been determined at this phase of the project and are typically determined either in design or permitting. Please refer to Chapter 6 of the Final EIS, which describes surface water management in greater detail.

Response to Comment I413-42

The retaining wall construction method has not been selected at this stage of the project, but would likely consist of a soldier pile/lagging wall with permanent tie-backs (similar to the wall constructed at the West Point Treatment Plant adjacent to Discovery Park). The construction sequence consists of installing the vertical soldier piles along the wall length at a specific spacing (generally 6 to 8 feet on-center). With the soldier piles in place, the soil in front of the soil pile wall is excavated from the ground surface downward for several feet. Excavation then temporarily stops while horizontal lagging boards are placed between the flanges of the soldier piles. With this portion of the

wall stable, the excavation proceeds several more feet until the engineering calculations require that a row of tie-back anchors be installed. These anchors are installed and grouted into the soil formation behind the wall and essentially pull the wall face back into the soil. Once the row of anchors is in place, the excavation/lagging/anchor installation process proceeds downward until the finish grade is reached.

- I413-43 [7. Would you please state specifically the necessary steps required in handling either contaminated soil or groundwater during construction?
- I413-44 [8. With respect to liquefaction of the soil, how much of the alluvial material will be excavated i.e. how deep below existing ground level will the excavation go?
- I413-45 [9. If you remove 2 million cubic yards of material, will not the full site footprint be subject to liquefaction since you will essentially placing the whole plant footprint at the lower level elevation?
- I413-46 [10. Would you please describe the type of imported material to be used as fill?
- I413-47 [11. If you plan to reuse some of the excavated material, would you please specify where you plan to store this reused material during construction?
- I413-48 [12. Would you state specifically all the steps that will be needed to stabilize the 100-130 foot cut during construction?
- I413-49 [13. Would you please estimate the amount of water expected in the perch zones at the Unocal site during the wet season and the procedures in handling that water? Will the effect of dewatering the perch zones undermine the adjoining roadway at the South end of the Unocal site?
- I413-50 [14. Would you please describe all the steps necessary to avoid any dewatering of the Edmonds Marsh?
- I413-51 [15. Would you please state how deep the dewatering requirements would be at the Unocal site?
- I413-52 [16. Will deep piling be used at the Unocal site?
- I413-53 [17. If deep piling is used, please specify how the vibration will be mitigated with respect to the stability of the retaining walls?
- I413-54 [18. Would you please provide the design assumption in stabilizing the retaining walls during construction and when the project is completed?
- I413-55 [19. What will be the design water and soil pressures at the base of the 100-foot cut?
- I413-56 [20. With two 50-foot retaining walls, what will be the distance between the two walls? i.e. the offset distance?
- I413-57 [21. What will be the surcharge assumptions on the two walls?
- I413-58 [22. With a cut of 130 feet but limited to two 50-foot retaining walls, how will the 30-foot cut be stabilized? What will be the slope on the 30-foot cut?
- I413-59 [23. Would you please indicate how you would protect the two 50-foot retaining walls from soil liquefaction at the base during a seismic event?
- I413-60 [24. Would you please state what the assumed normal working level for stresses in the retaining walls will be and what the design factor of safety for the walls will be?
- I413-61 [25. Would you please state how wet weather conditions would affect you operations at the Unocal site? Under what wet weather conditions would you stop operations?

4.2.2 Conveyance corridors

- I413-53 [In ground water control and dewatering, would you please state specifically how you would dispose of high concentrations of sediments or contaminants?

4.2.3.2 Operational Impacts

- I413-54 [Would you please state the timing and reporting method for testing the long-term accumulations of contaminants near the outfall pipe? Are there specific limits on contaminants that might stop operations?

4.2.4 No Action Alternative

Response to Comment I413-43

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I413-44

Excavation across the Unocal site would vary. In the lower yard, excavation to about 35 feet would occur. However, all structures would be pile-supported in the lower yard area, and, therefore, liquefaction potential impacts would be mitigated by the deep foundations. Of the excavated material, suitable material would be retained onsite and re-compacted to appropriate densities, while unsuitable material would be removed from the site. As noted above, the liquefaction potential at the Unocal site would be mitigated by founding the structures in the lower yard area on piles.

Response to Comment I413-45

Several types of fill would likely need to be imported and each type of fill would be specified in the construction documents based on its design use (i.e., structural fill beneath slabs and around walls, drainage gravel behind walls, pea gravel around pipes, general site fill outside the boundaries of structures, and topsoil). Imported fill would generally be a soil that can achieve the necessary geotechnical properties and strength and is readily compactable in most weather conditions.

Response to Comment I413-46

Excavated material that would be reused would be stored onsite at locations designated to the construction contractor in the construction documents. Several considerations would go into identifying material storage locations, such as construction traffic patterns, construction sequence, proximity of buried structures/utilities, and proximity of sensitive areas.

Response to Comment I413-47

Please refer to Comment I413-42 in this letter.

Response to Comment I413-48

Please refer to Chapter 6 and Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS and the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15. These sources of information summarize that perched water in the upper yard area has not been quantified because of the complexity of the interbedded soil layers, but is expected to be small and easily manageable as has been shown in similar deposits in the Puget Sound region. Perched water is expected to be collected within the excavation in sumps and conveyed to construction surface water management systems (settling ponds) prior to eventual discharge to Puget Sound after it is verified that water quality parameters have been achieved. The draining of the perched water levels will have no effect on the adjoining roadway at the south end of the Unocal site.

Response to Comment I413-49

Please refer to response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15, which describes the dewatering approach for the portion of the Unocal site adjacent to the Edmonds Marsh. The dewatering system is planned to consist of dewatering wells at the plant site combined with a vertical barrier wall (tight-sheet piles) adjacent to the marsh. This system would significantly reduce water from the marsh being drawn into the well system. As a precautionary mitigation, if the water level in the marsh decreases, surface water meeting applicable discharge standards could be temporarily introduced to the marsh to maintain its normal levels.

Response to Comment I413-50

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15, and Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I413-51

As stated in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, and Chapter 4 of the Final EIS, piling would be used to support some structures at the

Unocal site. Vibrations through soil from pile installation are not expected to be a significant load to the retaining walls and no adverse impact is anticipated.

Response to Comment I413-52

The retaining walls have not been designed, and, therefore, no design assumptions have been made at this phase of the project. For this Final EIS, the retaining walls have been judged to be technically feasible based on similar wall types and heights safely constructed and standing in similar soil conditions throughout the Puget Sound region. The retaining wall at the West Point Treatment Plant adjacent to Discovery Park is an example of a soldier pile wall with permanent tie-backs that may be used.

These design parameters are not yet known and are details that will be part of the permitting process. The determination of the detailed design parameters is not necessary to identify potential significant impacts and possible mitigation measures for the project.

The offset distance has not been specifically determined, because this wall has not been designed. However, offset distances are typically based on the access space needed for construction of the wall and then for long-term maintenance. Offsets in the range of 15 feet and greater are typical.

Again, the wall has not yet been designed, so the surcharge loads have not been determined. The surcharges to the wall, both during construction (equipment, staging of materials) and long-term (the weight of the structures behind the walls), would be determined and considered in the design and permitting of the facility.

The entire 130-foot cut would be stabilized with a series of retaining walls. For this Final EIS, a maximum wall height of 50 feet was assumed. Therefore, a 130-foot cut could be stabilized with a series of three walls.

The retaining walls are located in the upper yard area where there is no liquefaction-prone soil.

These design parameters are not yet known and are details that will be part of the permitting process. The determination of the detailed design

parameters is not necessary to identify potential significant impacts and possible mitigation measures for the project.

Operation of treatment plants does not stop in wet weather. They operate year-round, in all weather conditions.

Response to Comment I413-53

High concentrations of sediments or contaminants are not anticipated during construction of the conveyance system, except possibly at the Chevron property. Plans for working on the Chevron property would be developed during the design phase, with the intent of not working in contaminated areas to the degree possible. If contaminants were encountered elsewhere, and all indications are that other areas will not be contaminated, site- and situation-specific decisions would be made to deal with the contamination in conjunction with the appropriate regulatory agency, principally the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Response to Comment I413-54

The proposed monitoring of the sediments surrounding the outfall is outlined in Appendix 3-I, Routine Monitoring Plan for the Receiving Environment in the Vicinity of the Brightwater Treatment System Marine Outfall, of the Final EIS. Please refer to the response to Snohomish County Public Works, Comment S2-3. Sediment quality standards have been developed to limit the levels of contamination in marine sediments. Failure to meet these standards would likely result in a monetary fine to the permit holder. King County is confident that it will easily meet all standards with the proposed Brightwater System because of the high level of treatment being proposed for the system.

I413-55 [Would you please state the assumptions on the population projections in the Brightwater service area for the next ten years, the next 20 years and the next 50 years?

4.2.5.2 Cumulative Impacts

I413-56 [Will the Edmonds Crossing multimodal plan be possible if the Unocal site is selected? Will the King County plan make the necessary design changes so that the Edmonds Crossing will be possible? Would you please state how the Edmonds Crossing plan will integrated with the Brightwater plan?

4.3.1.1 Construction

- I413-57 [1. Would you please state most of the requirements required by BMP to stabilize and minimize sediment-laden runoff and windblown dust?
- I413-58 [2. What does the BMP require in protecting slopes and soil stockpiles?
- I413-59 [3. What does? BMP require in protecting and stabilizing drainage-ways?
- I413-60 [4. What does BMP require to minimize erosion and sediment impacts?
- I413-61 [5. What would NPDES controlling factors include with respect to general storm water permits?
- I413-62 [6. Would you please state specifically the steps necessary to maintain vegetative growth and adequate surface runoff for the Unocal site?
- I413-63 [7. Would you please detail specifically how much area would be exposed during the winter season at the Unocal site?
- I413-64 [8. Would you please show on a plan the specific location of the sedimentation ponds?
- I413-65 [9. Would you state specifically how much elapse time before you would revegetate the disturbed areas?
- I413-66 [10. In groundwater control at the Unocal site, how far below the existing ground level will you need to lower the water table?
- I413-67 [11. If more that ten feet below ground level, please state specifically how you will protect the Edmonds Marsh?
- I413-68 [12. If any groundwater at the Unocal site is found to be contaminated, can you assure us that none will reach the Edmonds Marsh? Would you detail the steps that you will take to make certain that no contaminated water is pumped into the Edmonds Marsh?
- I413-69 [13. Would you please state specifically what not impacting existing wetlands involve? Is not impacting existing wetlands mean the water table will not be lowered at the Edmonds Marsh? Does not impacting the wetlands mean that King County will preserve the clarity and purity of the Marsh?
- I413-70 [14. Would you please state specifically the timing, availability and control over the monitoring of the groundwater dewatering plan at the Unocal site?
- I413-71 [15. Would you please describe the method of shoring to be used to stabilize ground stability during construction?
- I413-72 [16. Would you please estimate the depth for the piles to achieve adequate bearing pressure for the piles?
- I413-73 [17. Have core samples of existing ground been taken below the 42-foot depth of the alluvium layer at the Unocal site?
- I413-74 [18. Would you please state specifically the mitigation required minimizing the vibration of pile driving on the slope stability at the Unocal site?

4.3.1.2 Operational

Response to Comment I413-55

Population and employment forecasts in north King County and south Snohomish County and how those forecasts are used to calculate wastewater flows are discussed Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I413-56

The alternative for the Brightwater Treatment Plant at the Unocal site has a structural lid sub-alternative that allows provision for the Edmonds Crossing project in its design. The lid would accommodate all the facilities currently described for the project in accordance with the Project Update - Alternative for Point Edwards Ferry Terminal and Multimodal Center (brochure from January 2003). The lid and accommodation of the Edmonds Crossing facility are further described in Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I413-57

The best management practices (BMPs) for erosion and sediment control are discussed in Appendix 6-C, Management of Water Quality During Construction at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS. Detailed descriptions of the BMPs and their design and application can be found in Chapter 4 of the Washington State Department of Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* (August 2001).

Response to Comment I413-58

Discussions with the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) have indicated that Ecology plans to regulate stormwater through an individual NPDES stormwater construction permit rather than a general permit. Guidance on management techniques for construction stormwater is derived from Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* (August

2001). Please refer to Ecology's Web site at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/manual.html> for more information on the Manual.

Response to Comment I413-59

Maintaining vegetative growth for erosion protection and providing adequate surface water runoff controls are standard approaches used at most, if not all, construction sites. The specific steps necessary to maintain these types of standard systems will be set forth during the permitting process.

Response to Comment I413-60

Please refer to Comment I413-37 in this letter. Although a higher percentage of the Unocal site would be disturbed at any one time in contrast with the Route 9 site and there would be different measures applied to each site as appropriate to their site-specific conditions, the objective of the final design will be to minimize the amount of erosion and sedimentation during construction.

Response to Comment I413-61

A description of the use of sedimentation ponds is set forth in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS. The specific locations of sedimentation ponds will be decided during permitting.

Response to Comment I413-62

This comment requests detailed design information beyond an analysis of probable significant adverse environmental impacts and reasonable mitigation measures. This detailed information would be part of final design or part of the contractor's sediment control plan, especially when performance-based standards are specified in the construction documents.

Response to Comment I413-63

For some structures in the lower yard area, groundwater will need to be lowered to about 30 feet below existing grade as described in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS. A combination of dewatering wells on the plant site with a vertical flow barrier wall (tight sheet piles) adjacent to the Edmonds Marsh would be used to protect the

marsh. A precautionary measure of introducing additional surface water to the marsh is also planned, should the dewatering lower the water level in the marsh. Please refer to Chapter 6 of the Final EIS for this surface water augmentation approach. Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15, and Appendix 6-B for a detailed discussion of this issue.

Response to Comment I413-64

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I413-65

The response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15, summarizes dewatering analyses and results relative to the Edmonds Marsh. Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS provides a more detailed summary of the analyses. Chapter 6 of the Final EIS discusses the specific surface water augmentation measures that may be implemented if necessary to maintain existing water levels in the marsh. As stated in these references, no significant adverse environmental impact to the marsh is anticipated.

Response to Comment I413-66

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15.

Response to Comment I413-67

The method of shoring used is typically the contractor's choice within the constraints provided by the contract documents. Shoring methods are expected to include open-cut excavations where excavations are somewhat shallow and sufficient area exists to lay back a stable slope, inter-locked steel sheet piles, moveable trench boxes, and combinations of methods.

Response to Comment I413-68

This comment requests detailed design information beyond environmental impacts and reasonable mitigation measures. The depth

of piles would be determined during the design and permitting phases of the project.

Response to Comment I413-69

King County did not conduct any subsurface sampling at the Unocal site as part of this Final EIS. Subsurface sampling conducted by the site owner (EMCON, 1998) did not extend below the 42-foot depth of the alluvium layer.

Reference:

EMCON. 1998. *Draft Remedial Investigation Report, Unocal Edmonds Bulk Fuel Terminal*. Edmonds, Washington. Prepared for Unocal Corporation Asset Management Group. October 19, 1998.

Response to Comment I413-70

Pile driving vibrations are not typically considered a risk to the stability of slopes in very dense, over-consolidated material, such as is present in the upper yard at the Unocal site. The magnitude of soil particle movement is very small relative to ground shaking from an earthquake and therefore cannot exert large inertial forces. For the treatment plant structures in the lower yard that would be supported by piles, the piles would be installed by auger boring, vibratory hammer, or impact hammer. Vibrations from auger boring are small and typically not of concern, even to sensitive structures more than a few feet away.

Vibrations from vibratory and impact hammers are larger, but are attenuated logarithmically with distance. For example, vibrations from an impact hammer might cause damage to residential construction located 10 feet away, but at a distance of 100 feet vibrations would be just noticeable and unlikely to cause damage to even the most sensitive of structures. It is common to set vibration limits to protect nearby structures and to require monitoring with a portable seismograph to verify compliance.

- I413-71 [1 Please state the estimated depth of the seals (the concrete block at the top of the piles) needed to avoid uplift water pressure on the Unocal foundation?
- I413-72 [2. Would you please state the factor of safety assumption in the design of the retaining walls at the Unocal site?
- I413-73 [3. Given that lidding will be required, would you please show a plan and elevation of the lid at the Unocal site?

4.3.3.2 Operational

- I413-74 [Would you please state specifically the monitoring procedures including the timing, detail, availability and source of the effluent at the Unocal site?

Response to Comment I413-71

The estimated depth to the bottom of the pile caps at the Unocal site for the multimodal lid is approximately 9.5 feet. Please refer to Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for more information.

Response to Comment I413-72

The retaining walls have not yet been designed. The safety factor for the design would be developed during the design phase.

Response to Comment I413-73

The plan and elevation for the lid at the Unocal site are included in Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I413-74

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Public Works, Comment S2-3

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I66-1 Unocal is the logical choice. I live on 228 + 53 and I smell the sewer plant much more often than I would like too. I can't imagine what a sewer plant would do! The Highways 9 site would be environmentally a very bad choice due to hear ok and the stagnant air in the basin. This is all so obvious you have to wonder who is in whose pocket??

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: John D. Dunaway

Address: 23201 53rd Ave SE

Bethell WA 98021

Phone number: 425 486 4257

Response to Comment I66-1

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

Building Brightwater in Woodinville, will be a very poor decision. It will devalue the whole community! It should be built in the unused location already industrialized and use to Toxic chemicals. ~~At least~~ The 7 spills ~~are~~ is unacceptable ~~for~~ for Woodinville give the water supply ~~problem~~ I will move out of the area, if built in Woodinville! I can't believe Woodinville is being considered, I am sure someone is being bribed to put it there.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Arlen Duncan II

Address: 17120 131st Ave NE Q331
Woodinville, WA 98072

Phone number: 425-481-5785

Response to Comment I228-1

At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline routes, and marine outfall zones. In each subsequent step in the process, the application of policy criteria and environmental factors led to the selection of alternatives for further consideration. The siting constraints used in site selection are identified in the Phase 1 materials and the results of the analysis can be found in Appendix J of the Phase 1 materials, *Brightwater Treatment Plant Siting Process-Phase 1 Engineering and Environmental Constraint Analysis*. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107, as well as Phase 1 and 2 siting materials, can be found at area libraries, at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm> (retrieved June 13, 2003), or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571, or via e-mail at brightwater@metrokc.gov. Please refer to the response to Drake, Comment E20-4, for information regarding the prevention of spills at the Brightwater Treatment Plant.

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RECEIVED

JAN 21 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Name and Address:

Rita M Duncan
4710 225th PL SW
Mountlake Terrace, WA
98043

Comment:

I originally sent this last Saturday, but got it back today from Debra Ross saying I needed to send it via this site. It is after 5, but it is still the 21st, so I expect this to be included in comments.

I308-1

I don't know whether you are old enough to remember it, but there is an old musical comedy movie titled Greatest Little Whorehouse in Texas. I think it was Sammy Kaye who played a politician who known for his ability to speak and sound really good, but in actuality to not say a word that actually stated a position or really said anything. Sounded good, but no substance. That is what the DEIS reminded me of. Could you please publish something that is not so ambiguous? It sounds more like flimflam than anything else. Would appreciate the opportunity to respond after you produce a document that later, your feet can be held to the fire on.

I308-2

At the meeting in Mountlake Terrace and engineer in the audience asked a question that I didn't think got a good answer. It had to do with how long of a road would be needed to bring the dirt up out of the pit if the tunnel was 250 to 300 feet below the surface. This was asked in relationship to the 50 foot deep hole needed for the mile long tunnel down in the Denny area. The thought being, if it took an acre to handle a hole for a 50 deep tunnel; how are you going to have enough room to bring dirt up and out of a hole that is 5 times as deep. The "two acre maximum" quote for the space needed for the portals is not looking good.

I am one of many hoping that the 228th corridor is not your real goal.

Thank you for your time reading and answering this comment.

Rita Duncan

Response to Comment I308-1

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I308-2

The surface area of a portal does not significantly vary as a function of the portal depth. A minimum 1- to 2-acre portal is sufficient for all depths indicated in the Final EIS.

There will be no road from the bottom of the portal to the surface for muck removal. Muck removal will be conducted using hoists, elevators, and/or conveyance belts.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I'm CONCERNED ABOUT:

(1) DUST, MUD, AND DEBRIS FROM TRUCKS AND TRUCK TIRES, (CONSTRUCTION)

(2) STREET CLOSURES! NOT EVEN ONE DELAY!!!

(3) PARKING DURING CONSTRUCTION - SHUTTLE? FROM WHICH LOT?

(4) LIVING WAGE, PROFESSIONAL LOCAL WORKERS.

I'VE WORKED NON-UNION AS
WELL AS UNION CONSTRUCTION.

ONLY UNION LABOR PROVIDES
NUMEROUS, TRAINED, PROFESSIONAL
WORKERS - PLEASE USE LOCAL

WORKERS, BUSINESSES + MANUFACTURERS

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: TIM DUNNIGAN

Address: 10111 N.E. 186TH ST.
BOTHELL, WA 98011

Phone number: 425 482 0235

Response to Comment I97-1

Precautions for dust, mud, and debris from construction trucks and tires, such as onsite wash pads, could be included in mitigation measures developed as part of the traffic management plan (TMP).

Please refer to the response to the City of Kenmore, Comment C3-16. A TMP has been included in the Final EIS that includes specific mitigation measures that would reduce traffic impacts during construction.

Parking at portal siting areas would be provided onsite, but carpools would be encouraged to reduce traffic. Parking at the Unocal site would be offsite. Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-112, regarding offsite parking for construction workers at the Unocal site. Parking at the Route 9 site would be provided onsite. After the treatment plant is constructed, adequate parking for employees and visitors would be provided onsite. Please refer to Chapter 16 of the Final EIS for more detail.

Response to Comment I97-2

King County will follow established contracting procedures when hiring businesses and workers to construct the Brightwater project. Information on contracting procedures can be obtained by calling King County Professional and Construction Services at 206-684-2049.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.


Jan 20, 2003

What Protection?

Ron Sims says King Co. is committed to protecting water quality. As a Tax Paying Home owner of Lake Forest Park, what is King Co. doing to protect L.F.P's water district water supply.

Running pipe lines thru our well head Protection area. These effluent lines also will pass thru the water supply Aquifer. It seems King Co. has taken little or no time to study our well water and Aquifer in Lake Forest Park. I hope to enjoy our water in the years to come.

Thank you
Bobbie Dyer

Name:  Bobbie Dyer
17548 Ballinger Way NE
Seattle, WA 98155-5516

Address:

City, Zip:

Response to Comment I360-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

I360-1

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

E7-1

<p><i>I do not want the treatment plant sited in Edmonds! Potential landuse of the Unocal site is far higher than a WWTP. The only financially viable layout for the plant is open, with no lid. This alternative is unacceptable. The Unocal site is one of the largest remaining open tracts of land adjacent to Puget Sound. A WWTP will degrade the area at a time when the Edmonds community needs to attract a broader tax base.</i></p>	
<p>Name: <i>Randa Dyer</i></p>	
<p>Address: <i>19106 88th Ave. West</i></p>	
<p>City, Zip: <i>Edmonds, 98026</i></p>	

Response to Comment E7-1

Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, for updated information on the treatment plant and conveyance route alternatives.

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

King County will work with affected communities to develop mitigation measures for environmental impacts created by the construction, operation, and maintenance. Long-term and short-term impacts for wastewater facilities will be mitigated within the communities where they are located. King County's goal will be to construct regional wastewater facilities that enhance the quality of life in the region and in the local community and that are not detrimental to the

quality of life in their vicinity. Once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work with affected jurisdictions to ensure that there are no significant adverse environmental impacts to the community.

LAST NAME BEGINNING WITH E

**FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT**

**Brightwater
Regional Wastewater
Treatment System**

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES



Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

E8-1

The Snohomish City Criticism For Establishment of Essential Public Facility Requires that the Facility Serve a Significant Number of the population. The Brightwater Waste Treatment Plant will serve none in Edmonds. therefore it DOES NOT meet the requirements

Name:

Name: Annette EDLUND

Address:

Address: 19507 86th Ave. W.

City, Zip: EDMONDS 98026

Response to Comment E8-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds,
Comment C9-5.

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I am a resident of Lake Forest Park and I am concerned about the potential impact of the Brightwater project on our small community. We are proud of our natural beauty, sensitive wetland areas and salmon spawning streams, and our independent well water supply. We find ourselves constantly fighting the impacts of increased building and development and the accompanying traffic. I do not feel that enough background work has been done to determine the effects that effluent lines will have on our water supply. Nor has there been consideration of the increased traffic that will occur within the portal area location. Ballinger Way and Bothell Way are both at maximum capacity during rush hour.

I strongly encourage you to take more time to study the Brightwater proposals before making decisions that could

forever ruin our unique community.
Thank you - Deborah A. Ehrlichman

Name: Deborah & Peter Ehrlichman

Address: 5105 NE 180th St.

City, Zip: Lake Forest Park, WA 98155

Response to Comment I361-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I361-2

Please refer to the response to Ceis, Comment I301-1.

Response to Comment I361-3

Please note that the influent conveyance route for the Route 9 project alternatives has been revised and no longer includes Portal Siting Area 10 in Lake Forest Park. It is a secondary portal for the Unocal Alternative, and may not even be needed. Please refer to the revised project description in Chapter 3 of the Final EIS.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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I309-1

It is my understanding that the effluent line
 are to be within the well head protection area.
 and that the line will run through over soil source
 water supply aquifer.

In addition, there has been no direct input of
 the location.

King County has not provided sufficient time
 to study the impact of the proposed.

I309-2

The Lake Forest Park Water District has an
 excellent source of water and I object
 to any chances of disturbing this system for our water
 supply.

Name: Dr. M. Eklund

Address: 18727 35th NE

City, Zip: Lake Forest Park, WA 98155

Response to Comment I309-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I309-2

Thank you for your comment.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I have recently reviewed the Brightwater Project Proposal that would place the effluent line under the Wellhead Protection Area of our water supply in Lake Forest Park. In addition, this line would run through our sole source water supply aquifer.

I retired several years ago as a Scientist with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Seattle. One of my major research areas was with pathogenic microorganisms. I therefore was very disappointed and shocked that those in charge of this project would ever consider this route for the effluent line. If this route is selected, it would be one of the most irresponsible actions that our County has made in decades.

The possible disruption of the water supply aquifer and potential of contamination of our water supply as a result of leaks, earthquakes etc. resulting in dangers of our public health is of major concern. In times when water supplies are at a premium in King County, every source of water is needed. In addition, the location of the portal is of concern because of its location and the numerous structures that would be required for this project. These structures would cause pollution which is already a problem with traffic.

I strongly recommend that an alternate route be used.

Name: Dr. Mel Eklund
Address: 18727 35th NE
Lake Forest Park WA
City, Zip: 98155

Response to Comment I362-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I362-2

Please refer to the response to Ceis, Comment I301-1.

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BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/10/02

TESTIMONY OF ROY ELLERMAN

Roy Ellerman. I live at 23406 94th Avenue West in Edmonds.

I wrote at least two letters to King County regarding the Brightwater treatment plant. And the first one dealt with what would happen if the treatment plant were built at the Unocal site and there was a massive destructive earthquake which interrupted services and things. I didn't see that addressed in the EIS at all. I'm just disappointed about that.

I also wrote, in many other items, but included in one of the letters was the thought that heavy trucks coming out of the Unocal site at Pine Street and getting onto SR 104 would be going very slow up the hill, requiring changes to be made in the traffic patterns and so on. That was not addressed.

Then when I reviewed the EIS, I found that many of the items included in the EIS were very, very general. They would take averages and say In general this and so on. And they would relate back to the studies or formulas that are used by the state and federal organizations to determine, say, the level of service for an intersection. And these do not apply properly to the Edmonds situation, in that we have ferry traffic that is dumped onto our streets 24 times a day. And there is

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Response to Comment E26-1

EISs evaluate probable significant adverse environmental impacts within a prescribed range of potential occurrence. The prescribed range of potential occurrence is typically based on the type of structure planned. For instance, a huge hydroelectric dam, radioactive waste repository, or nuclear power plant would require evaluation of many risk factors even though the events have a low likelihood of occurring. For lower risk facilities, such as municipal wastewater treatment plants, evaluating the impact of a "massive destructive earthquake" is not required. However, the structures are required to be designed to withstand earthquake loadings that are specifically prescribed for the Puget Sound region.

Response to Comment E26-2

Please refer to the response to the City of Kenmore, Comment C3-16. As part of the mitigation, a flagger and off-duty police officers would be deployed at the intersection of Edmonds Way (SR-104) and Pine Street to provide traffic control and reduce traffic impacts.

Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-287. The methodology provided in the *Highway Capacity Manual, 2000 Edition* (TRB, 2000) for analyzing intersection operations does include volume peaking factors that take into account the surge in ferry traffic. Actual traffic counts on SR-104, which include the ferry traffic, were used to establish the peaking factors.

Reference:

TRB. 2000. *Highway Capacity Manual, 2000 Edition*. National Academy of Sciences Transportation Research Board Special Report 209.

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/10/02

1 quite a surge of traffic then that reaches these street
2 intersections. And they don't relate as the national
3 average would.

4 I've seen all kinds of little tubes across the
5 street indicating that there is a lot of real data some
6 place. It was not in the EIS. I was disappointed at
7 that. I think it should be. That's the kind of data
8 that we need.

9 Another thing that the EIS does is they take this
10 general information and then they will make an average
11 for an hour for the intersection activity. And this
12 average for the hour does not bode well with the traffic
13 that we get from the ferries. That comes, you know, more
14 than 100 cars at a time, backing up at these
15 intersections. And when you divide that over an entire
16 hour, it does relate to the actual problems and delays
17 that people have. I wish the EIS would address that
18 properly.

19 That's the basic things that I found. I would like
20 to see the EIS address those now.

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Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

E26-2

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DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT COMMENTS

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. Below are my comments about this EIS.

1. Has the DEIS Transportation section (Chapter 16) understated the intersection LOS in SR-104?
2. Has the DEIS Transportation section acknowledged population increases which will occur only if sewerage capacity is available and provide transportation mitigation measures for the increase?

Following are comments regarding Transportation (Chapter 16) and the Unocal location.

- I. Impact of treatment plant at the Unocal location for transportation is understated because:
 - A. LOS for intersections use average peak hour flows per usual analysis.
 - B. Edmonds LOS is unusual because
 1. Ferry loads discharge 100-200 cars/trucks onto Edmonds SR-104 about 24 times a day.
 2. As ferry surge passes through SR-104 intersections back-ups are frequent and long.
 3. Road grades coming south on SR-104 causes trucks (10% of traffic) to slow all traffic.
 4. Slow traffic causes autos and trucks/buses to crowd left lane with dangerous lane switching.
 5. Cross traffic cannot enter SR-104 for long periods while ferry surge passes.
 - C. LOS should use peak flow (instead of peak hour flow) to include ferry surge and grade problems.
 - D. Impact of adding 900 plus trucks a day or 120 per hour on intersection LOS will increase greatly.
 - E. Slower moving traffic surges will increase abrupt lane changes and result in increased accidents.
 - F. LOS when properly stated will fall below City of Edmonds limits and needs to be mitigated.
 - G. Mitigation should include alternative solutions (e.g. An extra lane going south on SR-104 to I-5) and schedules to achieve the alternatives.

- II. Impact of siting the treatment plant at the Unocal location for transportation need to recognize and mitigate additional population into service area because sewer service is available.
 - A. Part of justification for building new treatment plant is that communities are restricting new building permits pending sewage treatment.
 - B. Growth between now and 2010 will be limited without treatment capacity locked into construction schedule.
 - C. Growth between 2010 and 2040 can only occur if treatment plant is constructed.

Response to Comment I248-1

The intersection LOS on SR-104 has been updated in Chapter 16 of the Final EIS. The traffic analysis was prepared using the travel demand model developed by PSRC to reflect the regional traffic and land use growth along with planned developments for future years 2007, 2010, and 2040. The PSRC's model should already include the short range or adopted plans from all jurisdictions within King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties.

Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-283. The methodology described in the *Highway Capacity Manual, 2000 Edition* (TRB, 2000) does take into account roadway grades, volume peaking factors for high ferry traffic surges, the percentage of trucks in the traffic stream, acceleration characteristics of trucks, and all traffic entering the intersection (including the minor streets).

Please refer to the response to the City of Kenmore, Comment C3-16. A traffic plan has been included in Chapter 16 of the Final EIS that addresses specific mitigation measures to reduce traffic impacts during construction. As part of the mitigation, flaggers and off-duty police officers would be deployed at the intersection of Edmonds Way (SR-104) and Pine Street to provide traffic control. Temporary mitigation measures were also proposed for the impacted intersection during construction and are included in Chapter 16 of the Final EIS.

Reference:

TRB. 2000. *Highway Capacity Manual, 2000 Edition*. National Academy of Sciences Transportation Research Board Special Report 209.

Response to Comment I248-2

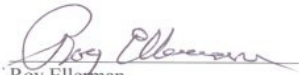
Brightwater facilities are being built to address the projected needs for additional wastewater capacity identified in comprehensive plans in the service area. The impacts of new

development, which may follow the construction of Brightwater, have already been addressed in the context of the SEPA review conducted earlier in conjunction with the adoption of local comprehensive plans in the jurisdictions included within the Brightwater Service Area. In addition, local comprehensive plans designate the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of land uses, including population densities, building intensities, and estimates of future population growth. These plans also outline the general location, proposed location, and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities (RCW 36.70A.070). The result is that under the Growth Management Act, state-generated population projections drive local land use planning processes; those processes control the location and type of new development, which in turn dictate the general location and size of wastewater treatment facilities as well as other utilities. The Final EIS contains a discussion of indirect and cumulative impacts, as required by SEPA. Included in Chapter 16 of the Final EIS is an additional discussion of the possible significant impacts to local transportation corridors and the possible reasonable mitigation measures that could address the probable significant adverse environmental impacts of Brightwater facilities.

- D. Responsibility for growth should be shared by treatment plant sponsor.
E. After transportation LOS at intersections is upgraded per #I above, impacts of increased traffic should be mitigated by sponsor by identifying alternative solutions and providing long term funding and support relative to increased traffic.

III. I request the sponsor respond to the above concerns of the DEIS by:

- A. Increasing intersection LOS because of understating as described in #I above.
Provide data to support this action.
B. Study, evaluate and identify that portion of transportation increase resulting from sewerage capacity being available per #II above.
C. Provide alternative mitigation measures which include timing and financial obligations to achieve the measures.
D. Include affected local jurisdiction in the identification and selection process.


Roy Ellerman
23406 94th Avenue West
Edmonds, WA 98020

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TESTIMONY OF PHIL ERICKSON

My name is Phil Erickson, as she said. I live in Kenmore.

Number one, I guess, I'm opposed to the Simms' alternative that he's already selected for a couple reasons, I guess. One of the first reasons is he's a King County executive officer, and I live in Snohomish County. And he's an elected official of King County making him dictate for me, who lives in Snohomish County.

Also, I'm against the one that he has selected as to -- for two reasons. One reason is, it affects more people than the other one does. There will be more -- more -- more people affected by the result of whether it's underground drilling and more stations set up and more -- more of the equipment and more dirt hauled out, and I think it will affect the environment in a negative, more negative way than the other one, than the one where, I think it's the Unocal one, that goes through and goes -- takes less piping, less dirt, less -- less impact on the environment.

And from what else I've seen, is the Unocal option costs less, takes less pipe and -- and those are the two main reasons I'm against the one that he has selected. And I think the main one is is the environment and its

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Response to Comment K4-1

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1, and Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for information on the project description and comparison of alternatives.

Response to Comment K4-2

Updated conveyance and portal information is available in Chapter 3 of the Final EIS. Please refer to Chapter 11 of the Final EIS for a discussion of the regional policy framework under which Brightwater has been planned.

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

14-2

1 impacting more people negatively.

2 And that's my comments. Thank you.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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UNIDOCAL SITE requires only 7-8 portals whereas the Hwy 9 site requires 15. At a minimum cost of 10 million/portal, not including the cost of land acquisitions, at each of these sites, there appears to be a cost difference of 70-80 million dollars minimum - again, not including the increased costs of land acquisitions.

With that being said -

(1) The cost of bury a site is much greater than unlocal site

② Agri-fish site is environmentally WRONG
AS a ~~sawage~~^{sewage} treatment site

So ... Why is it even being considered?

Name: Jennifer Erwin

Address: 7717-227th ST SE

City, Zip: Woodinville, WA 98072

Response to Comment I180-1

Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, for updated information on the treatment plant and conveyance route alternatives.

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and, therefore, are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. “SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers” (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

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Response to Comment I180-2

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I180-3

Please refer to Chapters 1 and 2 of the Final EIS for updated information on the need for the Brightwater Treatment Plant.

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BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

TESTIMONY OF JENNIFER ERWIN

Jennifer Erwin, my address is 7717 227th Street Southeast.

I was just having a cynical moment while I was sitting back there and needed to share it. I was thinking of the poor little spotted owls that we fought to save and basically shut down the timber industry to save those owls.

I274-1 And with that being said, when we're talking about protecting the lives of 13,000 residents who rely on the sole-source aquifer as a back-up water supply, why are we even considering the site? And wondering, maybe, with that being said, is there a way to declare us an endangered species so that we can stop this from happening?

I274-2 That was one point. The other point was, you know, I am just a basic person. I pay my bills. I go grocery shopping. I do comparison shopping, compare the prices of things before I buy them. Just running some real superficial numbers in my head, I'm thinking, Okay, well, let's see. For the Unocal site there are seven or eight portals, and I've been told today downstairs that the average cost per portal is \$10 million. Whereas the site on Highway 9 requires between 14 and 15 portal sites.

That gives you a seven- to eight-million-dollar

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Response to Comment I274-1

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I274-2

Cost and economic issues are not topics analyzed under SEPA and, therefore, are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

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BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

1 difference in cost, without even looking at the double
2 cost of acquisition of land to create those portals. So
3 common sense tells me, if I were grocery shopping, I
4 wouldn't buy that. Why are we buying it? Maybe that can
5 be addressed.

I274-2

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Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

Response to Comment I98-1

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for updated information on the treatment plant and conveyance route alternatives.

I98-1

The summary chart on page 5 makes it appear that the UNOCAL site ~~is~~ has advantages because ① no effluent pipeline is needed, making total pipeline length much shorter than ^{that of} the other sites; ② the land is already industrial + an eyesore - might as well be recycled to a new + important use - might even look better than what is there now; ③ is closer to sea level; ④ may need no pump stations - all of which surely should mean less cost. I ^{also} prefer the idea of creating fill from the 2 mill cubic yards of soil removed from the excavation to the destruction of "partially forested" land.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Sharon Evans

Address: 20110 Fremont Ave N
Shoreline, WA 98133

Phone number: 206 542 9496

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LAST NAME BEGINNING WITH F

**FINAL
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**Brightwater
Regional Wastewater
Treatment System**

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

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PLANNING DIVISION

Gerald Farris

02/05/2002

5519 227th str. SE

Bothell, Wa 98021

I407-1

I407-2

In the examination of the voluminous document produced by Brightwater (DEIS) one thing is very clear- this document although lengthy, is very thin on valid documentation. It has been clearly written to justify a conclusion that was made much too early in the process for this project. The following will address some of the issues but not all. I will first make general statements, then list questions that need to be addressed in the Final EIS document.

1. Soils and Groundwater

A. Slope stability and Geology/Seismic issues

Engineering Constraints (Phase I Page 33)

The engineering constraint analysis evaluated each land area based on six technical features, or constraints, that would affect the engineering and construction of the Brightwater Treatment Plant. The six engineering constraints are:

- ☐ Size less than 25 acres
- ☐ Shape with a length to width ratio greater than 10 to 1, or an irregular shape
- ☐ Location within 0.5 kilometers from a documented seismic fault
- ☐ Slopes greater than 30 percent (Although no construction at this time is shown to be on slopes of this nature, there are slopes located on the site that exceed this and could cause serious problems if no mitigation is taken to stop damage from possible slide actions.)
- ☐ Known landslides and/or high potential for slope instability (In Brightwaters' Phase I documentation this site is listed as being susceptible to Lateral Slide problems.)

☐ Location within a zone of deep liquefiable soils and lateral spreading (In Brightwaters' Phase I documentation this site is listed as being susceptible to Liquefaction.) There are over 150 borings listed for the Unocal site that give a good representation of the geology of the site, but on the prime site as selected by the King County Executive only five borings are listed in DEIS. These were not the only boring dated that was available but only these five were used. It is a well-known fact that the more data collected as to the soil geology, the better picture of the subterranean conditions can be interpolated.

Questions

I407-3

I407-4

1. Slopes greater than 30 percent - Why is no mitigation for this addressed in this document?
2. Known landslides and/or high potential for slope instability - Why complete disregard for this engineering constraint?

Response to Comment I407-1

King County conducted numerous technical studies that provide the basis for project design. The Final EIS provides a more refined project description, a concise evaluation of significant impacts, and additional information and technical data in the appendices.

Response to Comment I407-2

The King County Executive has identified a preferred alternative for the Brightwater proposal; however, a final decision on the proposal will not be made until the environmental review has been completed, the Final EIS has been published, and the impacts of the proposal have been considered.

Response to Comment I407-3

Slopes greater than 30 percent do not necessarily indicate an instability problem. Slopes can be stable at near vertical. Standard, proven engineering design and construction practices are routinely used to address steep slopes in this region. As the Brightwater System sites are selected and as their respective design phases proceed, sloped areas will be specifically evaluated to determine what, if any, design and/or construction mitigation approaches will be needed.

Response to Comment I407-4

Landslides and high potential for slope instability were evaluated for the Unocal site. The upper yard area of the Unocal site is designated as a landslide risk because of its degree of slope, soil type, and presence of perched water. If this site is selected for the Brightwater Treatment Plant, this slope would be cut into and stabilized with an engineered retaining wall system that has drainage elements incorporated into the design. As a point of reference, an engineered retaining wall system is the method that is often used to stabilize the most unstable of slopes. The wall would

improve the safety of the slope and reduce the risk of landsliding. Slope stability retaining walls have been constructed all over the Puget Sound region for just this purpose (for example, I-5 tangent pile walls through downtown Seattle, West Point Treatment Plant retaining wall adjacent to Discovery Park, and Lake Washington Boulevard through the Leschi Park area). Stabilizing potentially unstable slopes with walls is a normal engineering method.

- I407-5 [3. Location within a zone of deep liquefiable soils and lateral spreading - Why complete disregard for this engineering constraint?
- I407-6 [4. Location within a zone of deep liquefiable soils and lateral spreading - Why only five borings, spaced at long intervals, making good, sound interpolation impossible?
- I407-7 [5. Why is no mitigation for seismic conditions is addressed?

Environmental Constraints (Phase I Page 34)

The constraint analysis also evaluated each land area from an environmental perspective.

The seven environmental constraints are:

☐ Presence of Class 1 wetlands This area is 12 miles from Puget Sound. This area partially lies within a 100-year flood hazard zone and has wetlands over a portion of the area

☐ Location in the 100-year floodplain

This area is 12 miles from Puget Sound. This area partially lies within a 100-year flood hazard zone and has wetlands over a portion of the area. **In actuality there are two sections of this site that are listed in FEMA's Flood Plain map.**

☐ Presence of a Superfund site

☐ Location on an active airport area and/or clear runway protection zone

☐ Presence of designated agricultural or forest land or land held in trust

☐ Presence of designated wildlife preserve or conservation land

☐ Presence of parkland with officially designated habitat/natural areas

Two environmental constraints were most common on the 95 land areas reviewed: presence Of Class 1 wetlands, and location within a 100-year floodplain. Land areas containing parklands with officially designated habitat and natural areas was the second most common constraint. This is listed in Brightwaters' own documentation.

Questions

- I407-8 [1. ☐ Presence of Class 1 wetlands - Why total disregard for this constraint?
- I407-9 [2. ☐ Location in the 100-year floodplain - Why total disregard for this constraint?
- I407-10 [3. If one flood plain location is sufficient to exclude other sites from the selection, why is this allowed to be the "Preferred Site"?

B. Cross Valley Sole Source Aquifer

- a. Data used not current
- b. The impacts of leakage from the influent conveyance not adequately addressed.
- c. Dewatering for the conveyance system not adequately addressed.

Response to Comment I407-5

Seven additional borings have been drilled at the Unocal site as part of the Final EIS to address this concern, among others. Please refer to Chapter 4 and to Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I407-6

Please refer to the response to Comment I413-5 in this letter.

Response to Comment I407-7

As adverse risks from seismic events are not anticipated, no specific mitigation approaches beyond the standard of practice to design in accordance with applicable seismic design codes is planned.

Response to Comment I407-8

Class 1 wetlands were evaluated as part of the site selection process in terms of useable area of sites outside of known Class 1 wetland areas. Sites with insufficient area outside of known Class 1 wetlands were determined to be unsuitable for siting purposes. While it is noted in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS that Edmonds Marsh on the Unocal site is a Class 1 wetland, the site was determined to be suitable because sufficient area remained outside of the wetland on which to site the treatment plant.

Response to Comment I407-9

Similar to Class 1 wetlands, sites were evaluated for the amount of useable area outside of 100-year floodplains. Those areas with insufficient land area outside of 100-year floodplains were determined to be less suitable. It is noted that small portions of the Route 9 site are located in the 100-year floodplain of Little Bear Creek. However, due to careful design of the layout of the site, there are no permanent building facilities planned for this portion of the site.

Response to Comment I407-10

Please refer to the response to Comment I407-9 in this letter.

Questions

- I407-11 [1. Why is the most current data not used?
- I407-12 [2. Why is more of the possibility of leakage from the influent system not thoroughly documented? This plant is proposed to set on top of one of 70 Sole Source aquifers in the US. More documentation in all aspects of the possible damage that might be done by the construction and operation of this plant must be shown.
- I407-13 [3. If the Brightwater project is really trying to be a “Good Neighbor” to the surrounding community, Why is not far more documentation as to the possible affects on the residents of the area not shown?
- I407-14 [4. Dewatering from the plant construction and from the conveyance system is very poorly addressed. Why is not the possible problems between all aquifers addressed? With a conveyance system as long as the proposed for the Rt. 9 site, interaction between aquifers needs to be more thoroughly addressed.

2. Treatment Plant

- I407-15 [A. **Cost and economic impacts**
Cost and economic impacts of the plant project were not adequately discussed. The DEIS has the appearance of being tailored to bring the Rt. 9 Site and Unocal site more closely aligned in costs. The two sites are not shown with the same options in design. The Rt.9 Site is listed with less costly options than the Unocal site. To be adequately compared on financial accountability areas, the two should be identical in design.
- I407-16 [

Financial site screening criteria – overall system cost (Phase I Page 41)**Lifetime costs**

☐ King County shall seek NTF sites that will result in reasonable lifetime costs for the plant, conveyance activities and outfall, through consideration of acquisition costs, capital costs, operations, maintenance and mitigation.

Response to Comment I407-11

King County relied on publicly available data to produce the Draft EIS. The *Cross Valley Sole Source Aquifer Wellhead Protection Plan* (Golder Associates, 2000) was used to obtain data on the Cross Valley water system in the Draft EIS. For the Final EIS, King County contacted the Cross Valley Water District directly to obtain any additional information available. Please refer to Chapter 6 of the Final EIS for additional information.

Response to Comment I407-12

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-9.

Response to Comment I407-13

King County is committed to taking all reasonable and necessary actions to make the Brightwater facilities good neighbors wherever they are located. In response to comments to the Draft EIS such as this calling for additional specificity, the Final EIS contains more detailed information and analysis of the probable significant impacts of the Brightwater alternatives and reasonable mitigation measures

Response to Comment I407-14

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-9.

Response to Comment I407-15

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and, therefore, are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. “SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the

balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers” (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I407-16

The two treatment plants have been designed to be identical to the greatest extent possible. Variations include the size of the influent pump station (bigger at Route 9 due to the higher lift), an effluent pump station at Unocal (not required at Route 9), and ultraviolet disinfection for MBR effluent at Unocal (sodium hypochlorite used in the effluent tunnel at Route 9 for both MBR and ballasted sedimentation; sodium hypochlorite used for ballasted sedimentation effluent onsite at Unocal).

Questions

- I407-17 [1. Why are not the same design options compared for the two sites?
- I407-18 [2. Why is the more costly of the two sites chosen as the “preferred Site”?
- I407-19 [3. Where is the documentation of the long-range costs of operation listed?
- I407-20 [4. Where is the documentation of the long-range costs of maintenance listed?
- I407-21 [5. Where are the mitigation costs for repair of the conveyance system shown adequately?
- I407-22 [6. Where are the costs of clean-up and restoration to streams, aquifers, wetlands and business areas if an leak, spill or other incident were to occur addressed?

B. Safety

Numerous attempts have been made to get proper documentation as to the chemicals and quantities used and stored on site. This information is paramount in adequately addressing the safety issues in this project. These issues relate to the three areas listed below:

- a. Plant
- b. Area
- c. Conveyance

- I407-23 [Without the proper information the responsible responders to any incident at the plant cannot adequately plan and train for these occurrences. The closest municipalities have not had the proper information to adequately respond to the DEIS.

This Public facility is listed as one that is high on the list for possible terrorist attack. An attack on a water treatment plant would have far reaching and long lasting effects on a large number of people and a vast area. This site is very accessible to

Questions

- I407-24 [1. Where are the complete MSDS sheets for the construction and operation of this plant?
- I407-25 [2. Why no discussion as to the training for responding organizations?
- I407-26 [3. Why no cost of equipment that would be needed if an incident were to occur?

Response to Comment I407-17

Please refer to the response to Comment I407-16 in this letter.

Response to Comment I407-18

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for updated information on the treatment plant and conveyance route alternatives. Please refer to the response to Comment I407-15 in this letter regarding cost.

Response to Comment I407-19

Please refer to the response to Comment I407-15 in this letter, regarding cost.

Response to Comment I407-20

Please refer to the response to Comment I407-15 in this letter, regarding cost.

Response to Comment I407-21

Please refer to the response to Comment I407-15 in this letter, regarding cost.

Response to Comment I407-22

Please refer to the response to Comment I407-15 in this letter, regarding cost. Please refer to the response to Drake, Comment E20-4, for information regarding the prevention of spills at the Brightwater Treatment Plant.

Response to Comment I407-23

King County provided extensive notification about the publication of the Draft EIS to affected parties in the Brightwater project area. Please refer to the response to Blumenthal, Comment I353-1, and the Distribution List at the end of the Draft EIS and Final EIS. Snohomish County

Fire District #7 submitted a comment letter on the Draft EIS; please refer to the letter and King County's response in this document.

Response to Comment I407-24

Please refer to the response to Just the Facts, Comment O19-89.

Response to Comment I407-25

Please refer to the response to Snohomish County Fire District No. 7, Comment S1-2.

Response to Comment I407-26

Please refer to the response to Snohomish County Fire District No. 7, Comment S1-2.

- I407-27 [4. Why no documentation as to hazardous effects to the residents of the surrounding area.
- I407-28 [5. Why is their no documented safety plan presented?
- I407-29 [6. Why is the conveyance corridor not addressed in any safety issues?
- I407-30 [7. Why is not a proper traffic study provided that addresses the fact that multiple jurisdictions would service this plant at Rt. 9 in the event of an incident?
- I407-31 [8. Why are these jurisdictions not listed and have not been made available the information to address their own questions ?
- I407-32 [9. Why no adequate discussion as to the possible effects on the local area, adjacent stream, if a leak or spill was to occur?
- I407-33 [10. Why is no protection plan discussed for the plant?

3. Odor Control

- I407-34 [The section on odor control, as with the other sections in the DEIS, is severely lacking proper data to validly form the conclusions drawn. The three locations, while all are in the Puget Sound area do vary in the topography of their locations, are said to be identical in their air modeling. This is by far the most incorrect statement made in this DEIS A simple 3D Topographical view of the three locations (Paine Field, Rt.9, and Unocal) easily shows vastly different dynamics of their air modeling. As I am finishing this document the strong smell of soup from the Stock Pot plant located on the Rt.9 location permeates my house. This is a small plant and has a large impact on the quality o life in the area. A sewage plant the size of Brightwater will have a proportionally larger impact on the quality of life here and in Woodinville.
- I407-35 [
- [Paine Field is completely on a flat plan that is interior from the sound. Prevailing winds from the sound provide for constantly changing air.
- I407-36 [Unocal is located on the sound with constantly blowing winds and numerous air exchanges over a given period of time. 2/3 rds of the surrounding area is Puget sound, this provides less impact on residents.
- [Rt. 9 is in a valley that is well known for numerous temperature inversions with stagnate air. Balloonists use this corridor for ballooning of the finest caliber. The very aspects that make this location favorable to ballooning provide negative qualities for the siting of a sewage plant.

Response to Comment I407-27

Chapter 9 of the Final EIS discloses potential health and safety effects to surrounding areas as a result of the proposed project. Due to construction safety measures and plant design, such impacts would be minimal. This includes potential impacts due to plant failure, overflows, exposure to discharge of treated effluent, and construction-related concerns.

Response to Comment I407-28

The emergency response plan will be written once the design of the facility is completed and the specific process chemicals to be used at the site have been identified. No toxic chemicals will be used at the site that have offsite consequences to the surrounding area, such as gaseous chlorine or sulfur dioxide. The process chemicals that would be used would not pose a threat to anyone outside the immediate area of a release. They will be monitored, controlled, and contained in such a way so as not to get out of secondary containment and into the environment. Spilled wastewater does not aerosolize and does not pose a biological threat to anyone who does not come into immediate contact with it. The plant would be designed in such a way as to contain all spills, chemical or wastewater.

Response to Comment I407-29

Section 17.2.3 of the Draft EIS discussed potential impact of the Route 9-195th, Route 9-228th, and Unocal Systems on emergency response and public safety agencies during construction and when the system is operational. Chapter 17 of the Final EIS provides additional discussion of public safety issues.

Response to Comment I407-30

Please refer to the response to the City of Kenmore, Comment C3-16. The intent of the traffic management plan is to keep traffic disruptions caused by the project during the

construction period to a minimum. Vehicles responding to incidents at the Route 9 site during construction and operations would be able to respond to incidents or emergencies via normal routes. Also, please refer to Chapter 17 of the Final EIS. This chapter details the public services and utilities within the vicinity of the Route 9 site.

Response to Comment I407-31

Please refer to the response to Comment I407-23 in this letter.

Response to Comment I407-32

While it is acknowledged in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS that under a worst-case scenario spills could occur that could impact water quality in local waterways, such impacts would be minimized during both construction and operation through a number of measures. Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-77, which discusses the requirements to prevent spills and to clean up spills during construction. Also please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-120, which discusses plant design features to minimize the chance that spills at the treatment plant sites would reach surface waters.

Response to Comment I407-33

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Fire District No. 7, Comment S1-2.

Response to Comment I407-34

The modeling procedures used are the same, but the input data are different for each site. Site-specific elevation data were used for dispersion modeling. For more details about how the elevation data are obtained, please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-182. King County has provided additional information about the dispersion modeling procedures used and the meteorological data used in the odor and air quality modeling in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS. As mentioned in the Draft EIS, meteorological data are being collected from two monitoring stations, one located at the Unocal site and one located at the Route 9 site. The intent has been to

collect 12 months of data that will be used in the modeling for the Notice of Construction permit. At the time of the Final EIS, 9 months of data had been collected, which has been used for the odor and air modeling for the Final EIS. In addition, 4 years of data from Paine Field has also been modeled. The Paine Field data provide the model with additional potential weather patterns to evaluate. Please refer to Chapter 5 of the Final EIS for additional information on this subject.

Response to Comment I407-35

According to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, StockPot currently does not have any add-on odor control devices. The odor control technology proposed for Brightwater has demonstrated its ability to work on wastewater treatment processes in other parts of the country. Information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I407-36

For information on the meteorological data used in the odor and air quality analysis, please refer to the response to the City of Woodinville, Comment C5-36, and Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

The following areas arise to question:

- A. Site-specific weather data was not used.
- B. Site-specific data not adequately gathered.
- C. Site-specific data that is now being gathered should be compared against the Paine Field and Unocal data.

Questions

- | | | |
|---------|---|---|
| I407-37 | [| 1. Why was not site-specific data used? |
| | | 2. Why was not site-specific data not thoroughly gathered? |
| I407-38 | | 3. Why was not site-specific data properly compared against all three listed locations? |

4. Conveyance

The locating of the Brightwater plant at Rt. 9 will have the longest conveyance of all proposals. The documentation of the conveyance routes are also slacking in the areas covered. The following issues come to mind:

- A. No Life Cycle Cost analyses for design alternatives
- B. Repair/Maintenance methods for the tunnel are not discussed
- C. Large-quantity dewatering operations that may be required for deep-tunnel construction are not fully addressed
- D. No firm location given for the portals

Questions

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| I407-39 | [| 1. Why the lack of Life Cycle Cost analysis? |
| I407-40 | | 2. Why are the methods for the repair and maintenance of the conveyance system not addressed? |
| I407-41 | [| 3. Why is not the possibility of dewatering along the entire conveyance route not discussed or planned for? |
| I407-42 | | 4. Why is not the final location of the portals given to allow the proper response from those affected by these sites? |

Response to Comment I407-37

Site-specific data are being used in the Final EIS. For information on the meteorological data used in the odor and air quality analysis, please refer to the response to the City of Woodinville, Comment C5-36, and Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I407-38

For information on the meteorological data used in the odor and air quality analysis, please refer to the response to the City of Woodinville, Comment C5-36.

Response to Comment I407-39

Please refer to the response to Comment I407-15 in this letter regarding cost.

Response to Comment I407-40

The Brightwater conveyance facilities will be integrated into King County's Asset Management Inspection and Maintenance Program. The routine maintenance will be limited to any permanent facilities along the conveyance system, which include the tunnel ventilation, odor control, and access facilities and the effluent dechlorination facility. The maintenance activities will mainly consist of equipment checks and maintaining site security. The tunnel would be designed to minimize the need for routine maintenance and repair.

Response to Comment I407-41

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-9.

Response to Comment I407-42

Specific candidate sites within the 72-acre portal siting areas are shown in Chapter 3 of the Final EIS.

I407-43

Numerous other aspect of this DEIS have areas that need addressing, but time and prior commitments preclude me from addressing them. In review, the DEIS produced, is long on volume, but short on substantive data. This document needs total revision and in the least a Supplemental DEIS needs to be given. Only after this can proper determination be given to the project.

Respectfully submitted

Gerald Robert Farris

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Bothell, Wa. 98021

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gerald.r.farris@gte.net Home Email

gerald.farris@fema.gov Work Email

Response to Comment I407-43

King County is not preparing a Supplemental Draft EIS.
Please refer to the response to Comment I407-1 in this letter.

-----Original Message-----

From: Sims, Ron
To: True, Christie
Sent: 1/22/03 9:35 AM
Subject: FW: Brightwater

For the public record

-----Original Message-----

From: Farris, Gerald [mailto:Gerald.Farris@fema.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, January 22, 2003 6:57 AM
To: 'Theiler, Donald'; Farris, Gerald; 'Bob Drewel'; 'Dave Somers';
'Herald Newspaper'; 'John A. Bush'; 'podsada@heraldnet.com'; 'Randy
Sleight'; 'Seattle Times'; 'Stephen Dickson'; April Macfies; B. Jean
Lee; Charley Blaine; CPenhurst@aol.com; Gerald Farris; Maria Matthews;
Megan Rutherford; podsada@heraldnet.com; Terri Farris; Linda Gray; Mark
Sakura; Patricia Weston; Tim Joseph;
county.executive@co.snohomish.wa.us; D1SnoCo; D2SnoCo; D3SnoCo; D4SnoCo;
D5SnoCo
Cc: Sims, Ron; Hoggard, Calvin; Bissonnette, Pam
Subject: RE: Brightwater

The DEIS is full of unsubstantiated statements and has no concern for safety, public health, environmental and public concerns. I will be commenting officially later as I am on the narrow list of people that have been given an extension until 5 Feb. This extension should be given to all that wish it as the document fielded by Brightwater screams to be addressed in depth but is very thin on actual, valid backing in its preparation. I would have received a non passing grade if this had been produced by me in my school days.

I415-1

As to being "fiscally conscious" this project as it is being driven down the throats of the citizens of Washington (King and Snohomish counties in particular) appears to be an attempt to get the project permitted before new and stricter laws would change the way it would have to be built. There is a vast number of people that have put their time and effort to be the "watch dogs" that are needed to stop the government of King County from imposing this plant on Snohomish County. If this kind of miss use of Governmental powers is not stopped were will the state of Washington be in the coming years? Its amazing how the "one voice" of one man-Ron Sims -can over ride the multitude of voices of the people. This is not the way our government was established and comes nowhere close to being a government "OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE".

I415-2

Its time the voice of the people is heard not the whim of one man.

Thank you for your answer to the Email

Gerald Farris
5519 227th str. SE
Bothell, Wa. 98021

RECEIVED

JAN 23 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISIONResponse to Comment I415-1

The EIS has been revised in response to comments on the Draft EIS. Please refer to the text of the Final EIS and additional technical information provided in the appendices for each chapter. Please refer to the response to Blumenthal, Comment I353-1, for a discussion of the comment period. You were one of 23 agencies, organizations, and individuals who received an extension of the comment period upon request.

Response to Comment I415-2

Thank you for your comment.

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DEC 5 2002

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Name and Address:

Jon Feetham
5304 217st SE
Woodinville, WA
98072

Comment:

I have a number of questions and requests concerning the "Brightwater" project. I request that these issues be part of the EIS response.

- I75-1 [1. The EIS only speaks of two alternatives. I would like to know why distributed smaller waste treatment facilities are not part of the alternatives listed in the EIS.
- I75-2 [2. Studies prior to the EIS, done by King county and their consultants have not been made available on line. I request that these studies be made available on line.
- I75-3 [3. Why hasn't a detailed map of all wells, including their depth, within a 3 mile radius with relation to the proposed site been published?
- I75-4 [4. Why hasn't a request for proposal be generated to multiple engineering firms for more alternatives to large single site waste management versus smaller multiple waste management sites?

Response to Comment I75-1

Nearly a decade ago, King County began preparing for the eventuality that our wastewater treatment system would run out of capacity by 2010 due to rapid population growth in the Puget Sound region. In November 1999, as a result of nearly eight years of planning and study, the King County Council adopted the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP), a comprehensive thirty-year plan to meet our region's wastewater treatment needs. The Final EIS for the RWSP can be found online at

<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/rwsp/FEIS/toc.htm>. The ordinance adopting the RWSP can also be found online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTDRWSP/documents/13680.pdf>.

During the planning process, a number of options were considered to meet our regional wastewater treatment needs, including a decentralized system that would require the construction of multiple smaller full-service wastewater treatment plants. King County found that the option of multiple small treatment plants was not practical or cost-effective for core wastewater management needs. For example, replumbing to direct flows to a number of small-scale plants would be very difficult and expensive. Smaller plants also have a higher unit cost for treatment than larger plants.

When Metro was created in 1958, there were 25 small treatment plants in operation. A comprehensive sewage and drainage survey conducted that year by Brown and Caldwell (Brown & Caldwell, 1958) recommended that Metro adopt a centralized wastewater system to realize the economy of scale benefits of large treatment plants. This survey noted that for a metropolitan area it is economically and operationally beneficial when sewage from the entire area is delivered to a single point or a relatively few points for treatment and disposal. In 1985, another study (Lewis & Zimmerman Associates, 1985) to address how Metro should

meet secondary treatment requirements recommended the system be further centralized, resulting in the two-regional-plant configuration in use today. For urbanized areas, centralized wastewater treatment continues to be the norm, as it is much more cost effective. As an example, the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority provides wastewater treatment for nearly half the state's population through a regional plant configuration. This regional system provides wastewater treatment to 43 communities in the metropolitan Boston area.

References:

Brown and Caldwell. 1958. *Metropolitan Seattle Sewerage and Drainage Survey*. May 19, 1958. Adopted by the Council of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle on April 22, 1959.

Lewis and Zimmerman Associates. 1985. *Residual Solids Management Analysis*. Metro. June 1985.

Response to Comment I75-2

A number of studies are available on our Web site including the Phase 1 and Phase 2 siting process documents and the Phase 3 technical documents. Other technical documents are available, but the files are too large for the Web site. Hard copies are available at area libraries, and CDs are available on request by calling the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799 or toll-free at 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I75-3

Locations of private and public wells in the vicinity of the Brightwater System that are publicly documented are included in the Final EIS. Please refer to Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS, which also documents numerical aquifer effects analyses.

Response to Comment I75-4

During the planning stages, requests for proposals were solicited to assist King County in determining how best to meet our region's wastewater capacity treatment needs due to rapid population growth in the Puget Sound region. Several options were evaluated during these efforts, including a decentralized system that would require the construction of multiple smaller full service wastewater treatment

plants. The Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) resulted from these efforts and was adopted by Ordinance 13680 in November 1999 by the King County Council. The RWSP includes the decision to site, design, and construct a third regional treatment plant to be located in north King or south Snohomish County. Ordinance 13680 adopting the RWSP is available online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTDRWSP/documents/13680.pdf>.

Since the adoption of the RWSP any requests for proposals would be related to implementing the decisions contained in the RWSP. For example, requests for proposals were solicited via a competitive bid process to assist King County in developing and implementing the siting process for the Brightwater System.

COMMENT CARD:
Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I38-1 [Row Sims
I note 95% of service area is
in King County, keep your crap to your
self.
You are not one of our elected
representatives!

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: John Festa
Address: 21807 87th Place West
Edmonds, WA 98026
Phone number: _____

Response to Comment I38-1

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comments E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I105-1 I live in Woodway, very near to the unocal site. My main concern is for the facility, wherever it may be, to have the least possible impact on the plants, animals and overall environmental health.

I105-2 I would prefer Brightwater to be at the unocal site because UV radiation is more environmentally friendly in treating the wastewater than hypochlorite (as far as I know). If there are any other environmental ecological advantages then I would like them to be strongly considered in site selection. Thank you ^{dm.} Fisher

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Andrea Fisher
Address: 23324 Woodway Park Rd.
Woodway, WA 98020
Phone number: 206-533-1131

Response to Comment I105-1

King County has a goal of minimizing or avoiding impacts to known sensitive areas wherever feasible in the siting and design of treatment plants, portals, and outfall alignments. In addition, as discussed in the project description in Chapters 3 and 7 of the Final EIS, treatment plant site designs include enhancements of streams and revegetation that provide greater ecological functions than currently exist. Where impacts cannot be avoided, King County will consult with local, state, and federal permitting agencies to develop mitigation strategies to replace lost habitats or sensitive areas at an equal or greater functional value.

Response to Comment I105-2

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I105-3

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

Response to Comment I83-1

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I83-2

For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

I83-1 We have no questions about your
sewer project. We object strenuously
to your possible decision to locate the
thing in our pristine neighborhood. You
cannot guarantee that it will not, at
I83-2 some time, pollute our wonderful aquifer
that it will not stink! Enclosed is our
letter to the Woodinville
Weekly. It says it all.
I find another location
for this monstrosity.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Delbert & Patricia Flanagan

Address: 7531 224th St SE
Woodinville, WA 98072

Phone number: 425 483-6634

*D. Flanagan
7531 224th St SE
Woodinville WA 98072*

King County Executive
Ron Sims
Seattle WA

November 29, 2002

Dear sir,

We are old time residents of Snohomish County, Woodinville. We live within a mile of the proposed site of your planned sewer plant, inappropriately named 'Brightwater'. Bright is not the word for a foul sewer system and water is the main worry to all of us who share the privilege of being serviced by the wonderful pristine water of our Cross Valley Water System. We object strenuously to your effrontery to impose King County's dirty sewer on this Snohomish County's neighborhood! We value our rural area, our clean water and our fresh air. The offensive odor of The Stock Pot Soup Company is our only complaint and we are working to get it cleaned up. But its odor is nothing compared to what we expect from your fecal project! And the fear we have of water pollution and salmon streams being destroyed is real. Put your foul plant somewhere else, not in our neighborhood! Enclosed is the letter we wrote to The Woodinville Weekly. It explains our position clearly.

Delbert and Patricia Flanagan
Woodinville WA

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ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

#1202-005
DEC - 2 2002
RECEIVED
KING COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICE
TO: ENRP
DUE DATE: 12-16-2002
AUTHOR: FLANAGAN, D/P.
SUBJECT: PLANETARY
☒ ACTION

RESPONSE FOR EXEC. SIG.

RESPOND FOR EXECUTIVE
REVIEWED BY _____
F.Y.I

Response to Comment I83-3

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I83-4

For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Two against Brightwater

This letter is to express our outrage at the proposal to build King County's sewer in our neighborhood. We are long-time residents of this area. My husband's parents homesteaded our property at the turn of the century when there weren't even any roads. We have lived on homestead land for fifty two years and have seen much change, not necessarily for the better! This sewer proposition is the worst yet!

In my late teens, my parents moved our family from north Seattle to a small farm on Maltby Road. Years later, I wrote my memories of the beautiful, peaceful rural valley where we were privileged to live. I include my description here to make the point of my letter and to give a comparison of something beautiful to the destruction that is proposed with the misnomer, 'Brightwater'.

".....we headed north to Woodinville. The little town of Bothell had remained unchanged, the quaint frame houses, neatly kept, the streets quiet, even Main Street, lined with the same stores I remembered from earlier days. The road to Woodinville wound out of town and through the peaceful countryside, across the rattley old bridge that spanned the brown Sammamish Slough.

Everything spoke of quietude, the newly mown fields, the whispering firs, the roadside bushes and a lone railroad track that wound its way east, ascending the steepest grade this side of the pass. A medium sized creek meandered the length of the small, narrow valley. Houses were scarce, popping up here and there, like little individual communities, nestled into groves of stately firs, or set like guardians atop a hill, viewing the valley below. Some were wise old farm houses who had witnessed the passing of years, seen generations born, live and pass on and renewed once more. They were ringed by their ancient fences, made of expertly stacked zigzagged cedar rails, split a hundred years before from virgin cedar trees. Cows made themselves at home in the knee-high stands of lush grass and clover, contentedly ruminating on the goodness of the earth. At times horses were a part of that lovely pastoral scene, frisking in the fresh freedom and displaying their joy in just being alive. The miracle of it all was the blessed silence, almost walking on tip toe lest it should interrupt the

beauty of the moment. As we neared the last turn that would bring us to our new home, we passed a small cemetery and we were reminded of those others who had passed this way before us. And somehow we knew that this gently peaceful neighborhood was the place for us."

Today we are home owners who live within the one mile radius of the proposed unwanted sewer project sponsored by a self-serving politician who doesn't live in our area. Mr. Sims seeks to destroy our South Snohomish County community for the better good of King County! What about the better good of the people who live here who would be negatively affected by this sewer monstrosity? What about the prospective damage to our pristine aquifer and to our salmon streams? And yes, the danger to both is great!

The water we enjoy is the best! No chlorine and certainly no fecal material! The ten tributaries that feed Little Bear Creek are important to us. Some of those tributaries have their source in a forty acre area that for nearly a century were a part of our farm. The acreage was sold by our father in 1969 but because of its sensitive nature, was not allowed to be developed.

Spawning streams have, for a number of years been fiercely protected by environmental interests. Property owners are curtailed from disturbing such stream fronts. But this curtailment seems not to pertain to politicians who will do anything to further their agenda.

We are among the vast majority of Snohomish County residents who believe there is a more suitable place for the proposed sewer, a place less fragile where salmon streams are not involved and peoples' safety is not endangered. Again, we say, leave our community alone! NO SEWER ON HIGHWAY 9!!!

Delbert and Patricia Flanagan
7531n 224th St. SE
Woodinville WA 98072

Response to Comment I83-5

Chapter 7 of the Final EIS discloses potential impacts to Little Bear Creek and other salmon-bearing streams, as well as mitigation to address these impacts. Potential impacts to surface waters and groundwater, including aquifers, are disclosed in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I83-6

At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline routes, and marine outfall zones. In each subsequent step in the process, a select number of alternatives were picked for further consideration. The siting constraints used in site selection are identified in the Phase 1 materials and the results of the analysis can be found in Appendix J of the Phase 1 materials, *Brightwater Treatment Plant Siting Process-Phase 1 Engineering and Environmental Constraint Analysis*. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107, as well as Phases 1 and 2 Siting Selection materials, can be found at area libraries, at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm>, or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571, or via e-mail at brightwater@metrokc.gov.

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

TESTIMONY OF CLAYTON FLEMING

Hello. My name's Clayton Fleming. I live about a stone's throw from the Ron Sims' preferred site, the Route 9 site for Brightwater.

I am pretty upset about the whole process and a little bit upset at myself for not really getting involved lot earlier. I feel pretty culpable as a neighbor of this, as a future neighbor of this plant if it goes in because I feel like I didn't think in my mind how anybody could rationally pick a sole-source aquifer to put a sewage plant on.

I didn't think anybody could rationally pick a spot that's so far inland that requires a huge amount piping influent and effluent to the site and back out to Puget Sound. I didn't think that was rational. I didn't think it was rational that anybody could really think in their minds that you put a sewage treatment plant that's going spew odors in the middle of a valley that is known for its air quality problems.

You know, I apologize. I apologize for not thinking rationally and clearly that you were going to think rationally and clearly about this, that you were going to be unbiased. So I'm feeling a little bit upset right now at the process.

I feel that the DEIS, if anybody, even a layman like

Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates
423 Second Avenue Extension South * Suite 21
Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

Response to Comment I276-1

Executive Sims' reasons for selecting a preferred alternative were based on engineering studies, cost, community concerns, and the environment. At the time Sims made the announcement, there was three years' worth of scientific, environmental, and engineering data pertaining to the Brightwater project, in addition to an extensive public involvement process in which people had several opportunities to actively participate in the Brightwater siting process.

More information on the project description and comparison of alternatives is available in Chapter 3 of the Final EIS. For a discussion of groundwater and aquifer conditions please refer to Chapter 6 in the Final EIS, Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, and the Phase 1 and Phase 2 Plant Site Geotechnical Data Reports. For information on air quality please reference Chapter 5 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I276-2

The EIS has been revised in response to comments on the Draft EIS. The Final EIS provides a more refined project description, a concise evaluation of significant impacts, and additional information and technical data in the appendices.

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

1 myself, can read that thing and understand it, you'll see
2 that there's a large amount of gaping holes. There's a
3 large amount of caveats. And all I beseech you to do is
4 read a section and get deep on it and respond to a
5 particular section. And don't underestimate what you can
6 contribute.

7 Document it in writing. Document against the real
8 EIS. They put out a fake EIS, a summary EIS; and they
9 ask you to respond on a simple card. Please take the
10 time to look at a fairly chunky section and respond back
11 to them because it's going to be the details that they
12 don't respond to, it's going to be the details that they
13 respond to in an inadequate way, that we're going to be
14 able to get them on when it comes to litigation down the
15 road. We're going to have to litigate this because this
16 is coming our way.

17 I'm really upset about this, and I really beg you
18 folks here to get ahold of Sno-King Alliance. Give us
19 your time. Coordinate with us. We'll need your money
20 for future litigation costs, because we're going to have
21 do battle here. That's for sure.

22 Thanks.
23
24
25

Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates
423 Second Avenue Extension South * Suite 21
Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

Response to Comment I314-1

Please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS for information on population growth. Please refer to the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1, for a summary of that information.

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JAN 21 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Name and Address:

Clayton Fleming
22504 76th Ave. SE
Woodinville, WA
98072

Comment:

I314-1

The DEIS disclosures, while lengthy, are in fact wholly and pervasively deficient in terms of providing specific content required by SEPA to show what the anticipated risks of the project are, what the probabilities are of said risks occurring, what specific mitigation measures will be undertaken to mitigate against such reasonable risks, and the likelihood of success for each mitigation feature or action.

Most importantly, the DEIS absolutely fails to make clear the need for this third regional sewage treatment plant called (in an Orwellian fashion), "Brightwater." The DEIS bases the need for Brightwater primarily on growth assumptions included in King County's Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP).

To help clarify such glaring defects, I request that you please disclose all data, assumptions, calculations and algorithms and alternatives used in calculating the need for the additional sewage treatment plant by 2010. Specifically call out all data sources and estimates used, including but not restricted to, rainwater re-use and rainwater infiltration and amounts, any other anticipated sources of infiltration and/or inflow, anticipated climatic changes and impacts on annual rainfall estimates, anticipated changes in regulations to mitigate volumes of inflows, anticipated population growth, including the impact of the recent economic downturn on such growth, per capita wastewater use and trends, historic actual fluid volumes treated within the system, broken out by Wet Weather Flow and Dry Weather Flow and presented as "annual" values corresponding to a period beginning no later than 1980, and ending no later than the most recent annual period available, and the impact of any and all planned mitigation measures (measures used to reduce volume of sewage inflows, including each and every CSO project, Treatment Plant project, and Outfall project) reasonably expected to be implemented over the next 30 years.

Without this information, it appears the growth assumptions are largely out of date, based on growth data compiled before the current nearly three-year economic downturn.

The trend summary information (Primarily Figure 2-3 of the DEIS) which is included appears to be biased in favor of overstating growth projections. It appears the trend analysis is defective and is based on poor trend calculations. Biased information should not be included in the Final EIS.

The trend lines of the Average Wet Weather Flow in figure 2-3 in particular are based on old data. Also, the future trends projected appear to be based primarily on "conveniently chosen data points" between approximately 1993 and 1998. Please update this chart, including data through the most current available time period. Also, please explain why the clearly declining trend in Flow between the years 1980 and 1993 is not captured in future projections. The Final EIS should use more recent data and should, we expect, show an actual projected decrease in

millions of gallons per day. The most recent population data released suggests greater population growth (in term of increases in the absolute number of people) in King County(of roughly 1% per year) than in Snohomish County. The trend lines for Base Flow, Average Dry Weather Flow and Average Wet Weather Flow all appear to be well in excess of this population growth. Again, they in fact should show an actual decrease of demand on the regional waste-water/sewage network.

Please address these observations and cure all defects either prior to finalization of the EIS (in this section and in the section of the no-action alternative), or in your public revocation of this unnecessary project.

The RWSP states that over 40% of the current flow handled by the sytem is attributable to infiltration and inflow. Further, these I&I volumes are posited to increase by 7% per annum. Again, please either support this intuitively biased assumption with hard data, all supporting algorithms, and explicit consideration of the impact of all planned system enhancements (including but not limited to any and all CSO projects, Outfall projects, Conveyance projects, Treatment Plant projects) and reference all data sources or remove it from your future projections

Please provide all specific and detailed contingency plans supporting the effects of revenue shortfalls should actual service area population growth fall short of the DEIS and RWSP population growth assumptions used in your calculations. Also, please provide in prioritized order (from most likely to least likely to be cut) all environmental mitigation costs which would be cut should revenue shortfalls become apparent during construction. Please explain in detail the effect of each proposed cut on the surrounding environment. Please be explicit especially with regard to the sole source aquifer (Cross-Valley Aquifer) co-existing with the site, the odor control measures alluded to in the document, and the effects on Little Bear Creek as well as other linked environmental features, including the Sammamish River and Lake Washington.

The RWSP states that assumptions will be revisited to ensure facilities are not overbuilt – there is no such evidence in the Brightwater DEIS of revalidation of the projected Regional system flow estimates. This is especially problematic because the economic downturn beginning in 2000 commenced after the issuance of the RWSP. Please re-visit all assumptions underlying the population growth rate in light of the most recently available regional population forecasts (specifically, those based on the 2000 decennial census, coupled with all relevant data collected in the ensuing 2 years by the affected jurisdictions (King & Snohomish County, the Puget sound Regional Council, and Washington State) and update both the estimated system capacity requirements annually through 2050 and the Service Area Centroid Analysis submitted on March 12, 2001 by CH2M Hill (and included in Appendix G of the Phase 1 citing documents).

The "No Alternatives" section is inadequate, as it does not address very real and feasible alternatives which, if followed, would yield a conclusion that the plant is wholly not needed for many years beyond 2010. King County in the RWSP admits it has the land at the current West Plant to handle future treatment of CSO flows if needed. This available land could instead be used for additional sewage treatment capacity. Please expand the "No Alternatives" section to include the implications of improved flow estimates derived following the directions given above. In addition, provide an examination of the ability of CSO impacts to be adequately mitigated using an acceleration of the existing schedule of CSO projects by 7 years, and the planned capacity expansion of the South Treatment Plant by 25 years.

Creative rainwater and groundwater management practices governing new construction have not been explored and are not part of either the RWSP or the Brightwater DEIS. For instance, new regulations can be enacted to encourage new home builders to divert substantial (if not all) rainwater flowing from impermeable surfaces to surrounding buffers to avoid additional rainwater run-off entering our systems. Please delineate all legislative and regulatory actions contemplated over the next 4 decades which would impact wastewater production and/or infiltration & inflow to the system, their anticipated impact on system wastewater flows, and their relevance as part of the "no action alternative".

Response to Comment I314-2

For information on how new and current facilities are paid for, please refer to the financial policies in King County Code Chapter 28.86.160 and Ordinance 13680 adopting the Regional Wastewater Services Plan. This information can be requested from the Metropolitan King County Council by calling 206-296-1000 or through their Web site at <http://www.metrokc.gov/mkcc>.

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and, therefore, are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5. For information on odor and surface and groundwater, please refer to Chapters 5 and 6 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I314-3

Please refer to the response to Comment I314-1 in this letter. For more information on the No Action Alternative please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-J, Evaluation of the No Action Alternative, of the Brightwater Final EIS and to the Final EIS for the Regional Wastewater Services Plan.

Response to Comment I314-4

Please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS for information on wastewater flows. A summary of this information is available in the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1. The graphical outputs for the Service Area Centroid Technical Memorandum are available in hard copy through local libraries and by contacting the Brightwater project team at brightwater@metrokc.gov, at 206-694-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Future growth assumptions and models may not take into account the pattern of declining rainfall in the region in the past 40 years. Please show in the Final EIS, all data, assumptions, calculations and algorithms and alternatives used in calculating the trends of rainfall and its impact on the regional sewage network. Please state why the downward trend in system wastewater flows over the past years has been ignored in the DEIS.

Planned South Plant expansions are not scheduled until after 2010. If they were scheduled before 2010, then obviously the assumed need for the plant to be online by 2010 is obviated. Please update the No Alternatives and other pertinent sections to show the impacts if planned South Plant expansions occurred before 2010. In addition, if any capacity increase is possible for the West Plant, please also delineate the resultant impact on system capacity and the time and estimated cost of such capacity increase. Specifically, please provide alternative and unbiased calculations showing the impacts of accelerating all facets of the RWSP which if implemented sooner than the current schedule would mitigate the need to place this plant into service by 2010. Please include sufficient data with this section so that the models used could be audited, if necessary. Also, please delineate specifically and completely all assumptions used in this modeling and in all forecasts and models referenced in the DEIS.

Likewise, no evidence is apparent of any planned expansion of the West treatment plant until after the 2010 mythological deadline. Please provide detailed estimates of the impact of accelerating West Treatment Plant expansion, should it occur within the next decade, on the viability of the "No action alternative" as it relates to not constructing a North Treatment Plant facility.

The RWSP assumes that all new residential development in the urban areas will be connected to the sewer system. Again, this is an example of bias in your modeling and assumption base toward building the Brightwater plant. Any change in this specific assumption would serve to undermine the need for Brightwater. Explain why other more reasonable assumptions (including assumptions that the percentage of new residential development being connected to the sewer system be consistent with the existing percentage of residential units connected to the sewer system, preferably broken out by TAZ or FAZ) were not considered. Please re-do the projections with the above-mentioned change in assumption and provide the results of the updated projection.

The need for the plant would be significantly mitigated if certain intended actions included in the DEIS and in the RWSP FEIS were moved up in priority. For instance, Sec. 1.9.5, page 47 of the Brightwater DEIS notes that negotiations for the Habitat Conservation Plan will not begin until 2004. These negotiations could significantly impact regional constraints regarding development in sensitive habitats. Given that the proposed Route 9 site is adjacent to a prolific salmon-bearing stream (Little Bear Creek), known to harbor Chinook, we believe that it would be prudent to delay the final site selection until such time as the HCP is in effect. Please delay further progress on the stated "Brightwater" project timeline until such time as the HCP is completed and in effect.

The Service Area Centroid Technical Memorandum submitted by CH2M Hill submitted on March 12th, 2001 (and prepared by Brown & Caldwell) is missing the graphical output. (Appendix G, of the Phase I citing document, Tab 3). It is disingenuous and potentially misleading (by omission) that the approach and work performed is included without the results. We expect that the centroid analysis will show that the sewage treatment plant should not be sited in Snohomish County, and undermines not only the veracity and purported lack of bias in the "Brightwater" Siting Process, but also both final site alternatives. (The document offers summary recommendations based on allusions to growth through 2050, and implies that the centroid is currently in Snohomish County, and is expected to move slightly north by 2050). Please provide the detailed data used in this centroid analysis, including the specific geographic areas to be served by the Planned North Treatment Facility, the centroids of each of these areas (presumably of each of the existing sewer basins), the historic, current and projected wastewater flow (by decade through 2050) for each of these areas, and a detailed explanation of the "GIS analysis methods" used to calculate each basin's centroid. Should these "GIS analysis methods" differ in

I314-4

any way from the centroid method defined mathematically in the "METHOD OF ANALYSIS" section of this memo, please provide a detailed rationale for the difference.

We've restricted our comments to the concerns we have about whether this project is even justified. The information defects noted above are indicative of the low quality of the entire document. In our opinion, the authors of the DEIS have a lot of work to do, and have displayed a great amount of bias during the entire site selection and draft EIS process. Given the information included in the DEIS, including information expressly and implicitly incorporated by reference, we recommend that this project should be withdrawn.

I314-5

If this project is not withdrawn and if the information presented in the FEIS is as biased and incomplete as the information in the DEIS, then we intend to exercise our full legal right to appeal through whatever channels are available to stop this project dead in its tracks. The government representatives of Brightwater have a moral and legal obligation and a clear fiduciary duty to present the full facts in a clear and unbiased manner. The fact that they have chosen to not do so indicates to us a clear and irrational motivation to build this plant for the sheer excitement of doing so, taxpayers be damned.

Response to Comment I314-5

King County has evaluated in the Draft EIS the proposal to locate wastewater facilities in north King County or south Snohomish County. The Draft EIS identified several alternative ways to do this and included extensive detail with regard to the environmental impacts and mitigation measures associated with alternative Brightwater Treatment Plant, conveyance, and marine outfall alternatives. As contemplated under SEPA, and as consistent with all capital projects, the planning process will result in additional detail as time goes on and the project alternatives are refined further in response to SEPA Draft EIS comments and additional information. The Final EIS fulfills the purpose of SEPA by including Draft EIS comments and extensive responses thereto. It also provides additional detail in the body of the Final EIS text and in a number of technical appendices. Following issuance of the EIS, King County will continue to refine the proposal and conduct more detailed analysis in anticipation of applying for building permits and approvals from the jurisdictions with regulatory authority over Brightwater facilities.

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Page 1 of 3

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 FEB - 6 2003
 ENVIRONMENTAL
 PLANNING DIVISION

-----Original Message-----

From: SALMONMAN@aol.com [mailto:SALMONMAN@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 05, 2003 4:27 PM
To: brightwater@metrokc.gov
Subject: Brightwater - Draft EIS COMMENTS

Here are my comments and questions re: the Draft EIS for Brightwater:

- I410-1 [1. Why are you leaving the secondary clarifiers uncovered at Rte 9 yet covered at the Unocal site when Rte 9 has the more complex air shed? Please explain the reasoning behind this decision and the cost allocated to both the Unocal site and the Rte 9 site if this was done at both?
- I410-2 [2. There are no emergency plans in the DEIS to notify the Public of a disaster nor does King County define how they will clean up a release of toxic chemicals, aerosolized pathogens, etc. Please explain why this is not included in both sites and the cost to set this up at both sites?
- I410-3 [3. How many gallons of toxic chemicals will be stored at both sites and which Fire District will respond to any emergency? What is the cost for both sites to set up this emergency "response unit"?
- I410-4 [4. What dollar amount is budgeted to purchase properties surrounding both sites as a result of anticipated odors?
- I410-5 [5. What is the cost for the effluent pump station(s) for both sites?
- I410-6 [6. What is the "new" cost to fully construct the conveyance tunnel(s) for both sites?
- I410-7 [7. What is the cost for each and every portal for both sites individually?
- I410-8 [8. What is the cost to purchase property along the conveyance routes for both sites?
- I410-9 [9. What economic studies are completed to show the impact on the lifestyle, traffic and loss of business along each conveyance route for each and every city affected?
 [If there are no studies, what is the allocated budget amount to complete this?
- I410-10 [10. What is the proposed depth for each of the proposed conveyance tunnels and what is the cost for each one?
- I410-11 [11. What is the cost for the tunnelling machine equipment individually needed for each
- I410-12 [12. What criteria are you using to show the benefit to each of the two counties affected and why isn't there a public forum where all affected county councils, city councils, neighborhood alliances and councils and residents where all could testify and be represented?

2/6/2003

Response to Comment I410-1

Secondary clarifiers are no longer part of the Route 9 site design and are not required for membrane bioreactor (MBR) technology. For more information on MBRs in the secondary process at the Brightwater Treatment Plant, please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-54.

Response to Comment I410-2

The emergency response plan will be written once the design of the facility is completed and the specific process chemicals to be used at the site have been identified. No toxic chemicals will be used at the site that have offsite consequences to the surrounding area, such as gaseous chlorine or sulfur dioxide. The process chemicals that will be used will not pose a threat to anyone outside the immediate area of a release. They will be monitored, controlled and contained in such a way so as not to get out of the secondary containment and into the environment. Spilled wastewater does not aerosolize and does not pose a biological threat to anyone who does not come into immediate contact with it. The plant will be designed in such a way as to contain all spills, chemical or wastewater.

Response to Comment I410-3

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for a discussion of the chemicals that will be used in the Brightwater Treatment Plant operations. Snohomish County Fire District No. 7 would be the primary responder to emergencies at the Route 9 site. Regarding emergency response, please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Fire District No. 7, Comment S1-2.

Response to Comment I410-4

The total amount budgeted for this project includes the purchase of properties necessary for the plant site, portals, and easement areas (both permanent and temporary). King County does not plan to buy unrelated adjacent properties.

The Draft EIS identified a number of potential impacts associated with the construction and operation of Brightwater facilities. That analysis of impacts has been supplemented and refined in the intervening months and an updated analysis of impacts and reasonable mitigation measures is set forth in the Final EIS. King County does not anticipate purchasing any property surrounding the proposed treatment plant sites because of any impacts from the treatment plant sites.

Response to Comment I410-5

Please refer to Chapter 3 Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for updated project descriptions for the treatment plant and conveyance alternatives.

Cost and economic issues are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at

brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I410-6

Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I410-7

Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I410-8

Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I410-9

Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I410-10

The top of the tunnels would be at least two tunnel diameters below the ground. For a 14-foot tunnel, this separation would be 28 feet between the crown (top) of the tunnel and the ground. Standard tunneling industry practices indicates that a two-tunnel-diameter separation is the most effective distance to minimize the risk of surface impacts. The maximum depth for all the alternatives and locations would be approximately 450 feet below the ground. The Final EIS will list the portal depths for each of the proposed conveyance system alternatives.

The preliminary combined cost estimates for each of the conveyance and outfall system alternatives described in the Draft EIS are listed in the attached table.

Conveyance System and Outfall Capital Costs (in millions)

System alternative	Vertical alternative	
	Force main-gravity tunnel	Gravity-only tunnel
Route 9-195th Street	\$728	\$910
Route 9-228th Street	\$731	\$935
Unocal	\$660	(alternative eliminated)

New cost estimates for revised conveyance systems in the Final EIS will be developed at the same time as or shortly after the publication of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I410-11

Each TBM is estimated to cost between \$4 million and \$5 million. They do have some salvage value depending upon the condition of the machine after it is removed from the completed tunnel.

Response to Comment I410-12

While King County believes that the Brightwater proposal will benefit both King County and Snohomish County by providing long-term wastewater capacity for the region over the next several decades, the purpose of an EIS prepared under the SEPA Rules is not to show benefits; rather it is to evaluate the significant adverse environmental impacts of a proposal and describe reasonable measures to mitigate identified impacts. Please refer to the response to O'Rourke, Comment E28-1, for a discussion of the public hearings on the Draft EIS.

- I410-13 [13. Where are your studies pertaining to the dewatering problem? What will be the cost as a result of the dewatering resulting from both the conveyance system and the deep tunnel option? In other words, what will the cost be to protect this from happening or at a minimum?
- I410-14 [14. Why are you projecting a need for 100 plus acres when all you need is 25 for the footprint of the Brightwater structure?
- I410-15 [15. Slope stability is not addressed at all for the Rte 9 site? Where are your studies, what is the cost for the study, and what is the cost to keep the Rte 9 site stabilized?
- I410-16 [16. The Safe Water Drinking Act requires protection for wells and aquifers. Where is your study to show plans for protection and what is the cost for this study and to construct protection?
- I410-17 [17. What is the total odor control cost for each site?
- I410-18 [18. What is the cost for retaining walls at the Rte 9 site?
- I410-19 [19. What is the cost projected to protect Little Bear Creek?
- I410-20 [20. Are you still including a cover for the Ferry Terminal Station at the Unocal site? What is the cost for this "cover"?
- I410-21 [21. Ron Sims says it will cost "another \$150M for excavation at the Unocal site? Is this still included in the Unocal cost and what study at what cost do you have to justify this amount?
- I410-22 [22. You originally included millions of dollars for recreational amenities at the Rte 9 site but not at Unocal. What are your cost estimates now for these "amenities" for each of the sites?
- I410-23 [23. Removal of Hazardous Material - There is no cost listed for removal of hazardous material at the Rte 9 site. How can this be? Where are your studies and what did they cost to justify this statement? What are your projected costs now?
- I410-24 [24. Dilution requirements for ambient air flow at the plant boundary may be much less at the Unocal site as compared to the Rte 9 site. Where are your studies and what did they cost to justify this? What will the cost be for each site to meet the dilution requirements?
- I410-25 [25. What is the cost to date for engineering and research attributed to each site?
- I410-26 [26. What is the cost to date attributed for mitigation offered to each city, town, municipality, etc. at each site and along each of the proposed conveyance routes as well as at each portal area? What are the projected costs for future mitigation to each city, town, municipality or citizens group?
- I410-28 [27. What is the cost to remove, reconfigure, reconstruct all pipelines that are a part of the Cross Valley Water System?
- I410-29 [28. What is the cost to widen Rte 9 at the Brightwater location and surrounding feeder streets?
- I410-30 [29. What is the economic costs/losses to residents and businesses during construction of the new road Rtem 9? and during the construction of the plant at both sites?
- I410-31 [30. Where is the cost study showing the comparison costs relating to building smaller regional sewage plants vs. building one "monster" plant? What are the actual costs to build the smaller regional plants?
- I410-32 [31. What if any, are the dollar amounts for mitigation being offered to Greg Stephens of the Maltby Alliance? These are not shown in the Draft EIS!
- I410-33 [32. What if any, is the dollar amount for mitigation being offered to Louise Miller and the Cottage Lake Group? These are not shown in the Draft EIS!

2/6/2003

Response to Comment I410-13

Additional analysis has been conducted on the groundwater dewatering required during operation of the treatment plant. At the Route 9 site, groundwater dewatering will be conducted via a passive underdrain system. The quantity of groundwater that will be dewatered can be found in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS. The treatment and discharge of the dewatered groundwater is discussed in Appendix 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites.

Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I410-14

The minimum land area required to site a wastewater treatment plant is 25 acres. Larger sites offer advantages such as: greater separation between the plant and adjoining land uses, more extensive buffer areas, additional room for construction-related activities, and the ability to accommodate higher water quality standards in the future. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for information on the siting process and Chapter 3 for more information on the proposed treatment plant sites.

Response to Comment I410-15

Since the Draft EIS, the treatment plant layout at the Route 9 site has been refined to decrease it's the plants visibility and to provide more visual screening elements (for example, planting trees and burying the structures deeper). This refined layout results in no retaining wall structures at the Route 9 site. Slope stability is not an issue at this site based on the current layout plans for the treatment plant.

Response to Comment I410-16

King County conducted studies on the impacts of the project to wells and aquifers in response to comments on the Draft EIS. The expected effects to aquifers during both the

construction and operational phases of the Brightwater Treatment Plant are summarized in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS. As shown in these analyses, effects to the groundwater aquifers in the area are anticipated to be negligible. Cost information for studies or mitigation measures is not a SEPA requirement.

Response to Comment I410-17

A cost estimate for the proposed Brightwater Treatment Plant will be published in November 2003.

Response to Comment I410-18

Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I410-19

In accordance with the SEPA Rules, EISs are not required to analyze costs or other non-environmental factors into evaluations of proposals. Once the EIS is completed, King County will use the results of the EIS, along with other factors such as project costs, to evaluate alternatives and select a final system for design and construction.

Response to Comment I410-20

Please refer to Chapter 3 in the Final EIS for information on the structural lid sub-alternative at the Unocal site. Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I410-21

Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I410-22

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5. Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for more information on cost comparisons.

Response to Comment I410-23

Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for

information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I410-24

Ambient air impacts at the property line are determined using dispersion modeling, not dilution requirements. Dispersion modeling is required for most Notice of Construction applications and is considered a normal expense when permitting a facility. Additional information about the odor and air quality modeling analysis has been included in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I410-25

Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I410-26

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5. Please refer to the response to Fleming, Comment I410-5, for more information on cost comparisons.

Response to Comment I410-27

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5. Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for information on cost comparisons.

Response to Comment I410-28

Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I410-29

The project to widen SR-9 is planned and designed by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT). Questions related to the estimated cost of the “SR-9, SR-522 to SR-524 Widening” project should be directed to the WSDOT design team. For more information, visit <http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/projects/> or contact WSDOT.

Response to Comment I410-30

Increases or decreases in business revenues, tax revenues, and property values are not environmental impacts, and are not addressed in the EIS.

Before construction begins, King County will work with local jurisdictions to gain permits and will work to address concerns associated with the construction and operation of Brightwater facilities.

Response to Comment I410-31

Nearly a decade ago, King County began preparing for the eventuality that our wastewater treatment system would run out of capacity by 2010 due to rapid population growth in the Puget Sound region. In November 1999, as a result of nearly 8 years of planning and study, the King County Council adopted the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP), a comprehensive 30-year plan to meet our region's wastewater treatment needs. The Final EIS for the RWSP can be found online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/rwsp/FEIS/toc.htm>. The ordinance adopting the RWSP can also be found online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTDRWSP/documents/13680.pdf>.

During the planning process, a number of options were considered to meet our regional wastewater treatment needs, including a decentralized system that would require the construction of multiple smaller full service wastewater treatment plants. King County found that the option of multiple small treatment plants was not practical or cost-effective for core wastewater management needs. For example, replumbing to direct flows to a number of small-scale plants would be very difficult and expensive. Smaller plants also have a higher unit cost for treatment than larger plants.

When Metro was created in 1958, there were 25 small treatment plants in operation. A comprehensive sewage and drainage survey conducted that year by Brown and Caldwell (Brown & Caldwell, 1958) recommended that Metro adopt a centralized wastewater system to realize the economy of scale benefits of large treatment plants. This survey noted that for a metropolitan area it is economically and operationally beneficial when sewage from the entire area is delivered to a single point or a relatively few points for treatment and disposal. In 1985, another study (Lewis & Zimmerman Associates, 1985) to address how Metro should meet secondary treatment requirements recommended the system be further centralized, resulting in the two-regional-plant configuration in use today. For urbanized areas, centralized wastewater treatment continues to be the norm, as it is much

more cost effective. As an example, the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority provides wastewater treatment for nearly half the state's population through a regional plant configuration. This regional system provides wastewater treatment to 43 communities in the metropolitan Boston area.

References:

Brown and Caldwell. 1958. *Metropolitan Seattle Sewerage and Drainage Survey*. May 19, 1958. Adopted by the Council of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle on April 22, 1959.

Lewis and Zimmerman Associates. 1985. *Residual Solids Management Analysis*. Metro. June 1985.

Response to Comment I410-32

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5.

Response to Comment I410-33

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5.

I410-34 [33. What if any, is the dollar amount for mitigation being offered to the City of Woodinville?
These are not shown in the Draft EIS!

I410-35 [34. What "letters of agreement" or "letters of understanding" (or similar) if any, have been agreed upon to date between Ron Sims and any and all cities, towns, municipalities, citizen groups or individuals and what is the cost of any of these agreements to the taxpayers now or projected in the future? These costs are not indicated in the Draft EIS for either site and should be a cost against each of the sites individually!

I410-36 [35. What is the yearly projected cost to ratepayers for both hookups, new or otherwise, and capacity charges for the next year, 2nd year, 3rd year, 4th year, 5th year, 6th year, 7th year, 8th year, 9th year and 10th year?

I410-37 [36. What is the cost to taxpayers for King County lobbying efforts against House Bill 1000? This should be charged against Brightwater costs!

I410-38 [37. The Draft EIS does not indicate the date that Executive Sims first decided on the Rte 9 site, but still directed the King County Staff & Brightwater staff to continue to "research" other sites as if they were still being considered. What is the cost to taxpayers that should be allocated to both Brightwater sites as a result of this?

All comments submitted by other interested parties, along with all documents referenced therein, are hereby incorporated by reference as if set forth in this document in their entirety - including but not limited to those comments submitted by: Woodinville Water District, Snohomish County - all Departments, City of Edmonds, City of Mountlake Terrace, WSDOT, WA DOE, Duwamish Tribe, Lake Forest Water District, Suquamish Tribal Chair, US Fish & Wildlife, Silver Lake Water District, Snohomish Tribe, FEMA, City of Shoreline, City of Woodinville, StockPot, Cross Valley Water, City of Kenmore, City of Bothell, City of Brier, Unocal, etc.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit my comments.

Most sincerely,

Donald F Fleming
7718 - 227th ST SE
Woodinville, WA 98072
425-483-6707

2/6/2003

Response to Comment I410-34

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5.

Response to Comment I410-35

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5.

Response to Comment I410-36

Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for information on cost and economic impacts.

Response to Comment I410-37

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I410-38

Executive Sims announced on August 13, 2002, that the Route 9-195th Street System was his Preferred Alternative for the Brightwater System. He made the announcement at the regularly scheduled meeting of the Brightwater Executive Advisory Committee, composed of community members who provided project oversight. Members represented city and state governments, tribal governments, Snohomish County, King County, utility districts, businesses, and environmental advocacy organizations.

Please refer to the response to Comment I410-5 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I99-1

I see lots of environmental information but
no financial data. If "route 9" options require
19.3 to 20.7 miles of pipe and ten or more
'portals' while the unroad option is just 11.6 miles
of smaller pipe, what's the question?

Comments must include your name and address and
must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Chuck Forsyth

Address: 2517 NW 195 Pl

Spokane 98177

Phone number: 206 546 2544

Response to Comment I99-1

Cost and economic issues are not topics analyzed under SEPA and, therefore, are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

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COMMENT CARD:

REF - MAPS ON PAGE 4

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

MY CONCERN IS WITH ROAD DISRUPTION (BOTH DURING CONSTRUCTION + AFTERWARDS)
FOR CREATED BY PORTALS # 22, 23, AND 27.

① PORTAL # 27 -- 205/244 IS A VITAL ROAD, WILL TRAFFIC BE IMPACTED?

② PORTAL # 23 + # 22 --- THESE SITES ARE VERY CLOSE AND MAY WELL

IMPACT THE SAME ON LOCAL ROADS. 8TH AVE N.W. IS AN IMPORTANT
NORTH/SOUTH ARTERIAL. IT IS THE ONLY N/S ARTERIAL THAT GOES (THRU)
BOTH NORTH + SOUTH FROM 205TH. THE ONLY ALTERNATIVES IS WAY EAST TO AURORA
OR A WAY WEST TO A WINDING 25 MPH ROAD THRU WOODWAY.

③ THE EXISTING 205TH ARTERIAL NEEDS TO BE
EXTENDED TO WOODWAY TO DRAIN THAT
TRAFFIC SO IT DOES NOT CLOG RICHMOND
BEACH ROAD. COULD THIS BE DONE AS
PART OF (OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH)
PORTAL # 23/22 CONSTRUCTION?

Comments must include your name and address and
must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: MR RENE N FOSS

Address: 18796 RIDGEFIELD RD NW

SHORELINE 98177-3227

Phone number: 206 542 3969

Response to Comment I100-1

Portal Siting Areas 22, 23, and 27 are secondary portals that may not be required at all and, if required, will cause minimal traffic. Therefore, few project construction trips are expected to travel on 244th/205th past SR-99 because construction activity would be concentrated at the primary portals. The secondary portals, if required, would generate an average of three trucks per day during construction, and would not affect peak-hour traffic operations. Operational impacts at portal sites would be limited to periodic maintenance checks occurring on average once per day plus two truck trips per week. Please refer to Appendix 16-B, Transportation Impact: Plant Sites and Conveyance, of the Final EIS for greater detail on construction impacts. The extension of 244th/205th as an arterial has not been considered as part of project construction. Concerns over existing deficiencies should be brought to the attention of the controlling jurisdiction.

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Date: Jan-06-2003
Time: 09:27AM
IP Address: 63.251.172.50

Name and Address:
Bryan Foxley
18414 194th Ave NE
Woodinville, WA
98072

Comment:

I am a resident of the Woodinville area and strongly object to the proposed siting of Brightwater plant on Rt 9.

Bottom line is: This is not just another NIMBY response. These types of plants should not be located anywhere near residential areas and should generally be sited away from other commercial users as well. The concerns about the potential stench in the Valley along Rt 9 are quite real, especially given the current problems with the "Stockpot" company.

I am aware also of the failure to contain the odors generated at the Tukwila/ Blackriver Metro plant. I know people that work in office buildings around that neighborhood and they complain of the smell.

We all know that the county needs to save money..While the county is at it, why don't we try and accomplish multiple objectives relocate the council and Ron Sims and the Metro offices to a less costly suburban location.. say, next to the Brightwater plant wherever it ends up, I am quite sure that property values in the neighborhood will be going down and there will be some bargains to found in the commercial property.. Plus in doing this, they can back up their assertions that the plant has no impact on it's neighbors.

RECEIVED

JAN 6 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

I234-1

I234-2

Response to Comment I234-1

At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline routes, and marine outfall zones. In each subsequent step in the process, the application of policy criteria and environmental factors led to the selection of alternatives for further consideration. The siting constraints used in site selection are identified in the Phase 1 materials and the results of the analysis can be found in Appendix J of the Phase 1 materials, *Brightwater Treatment Plant Siting Process-Phase 1 Engineering and Environmental Constraint Analysis*. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107 as well as Phases 1 and 2 siting materials can be found at area libraries; at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm>; or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571, or via email at brightwater@metrokc.gov.

Response to Comment I234-2

According to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, StockPot currently does not have any add-on odor control devices. The odor control technology proposed for Brightwater has demonstrated its ability to work on wastewater treatment processes in other parts of the country. Odor control technology is not just add-on controls, but is technology incorporated into the entire design of the facility. This is why it is possible to achieve better odor control from new facilities than from old facilities that have been retrofitted, such as the South Plant in Renton. For more information about odor controls and monitoring, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5, and Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

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Brightwater Public Hearing, 12/10/02

Page 14

TESTIMONY OF JANICE FREEMAN

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Thank you. Janice Freeman, 622 7th Avenue South,
Edmonds.

December the 10th, the day of infamy. It's a year
ago, exactly, since King County Council's so-called "public
hearing" on the siting of Brightwater. A lot of us were
there. The people from Edmonds, our group was led by
Senator Shin, Mayor Gary Hockinson and about 30 or 40
citizens, but no one would listen to our side of the story.
Democracy sank to a new low that day.

Anyone who still believes that King County treats
all people equally regardless of where they live, and more
to the point, don't, had better think again.

An example: A couple of weeks ago, Seattle
newspapers carried the story of King County council's move
to save beaches and preserve fragile marine habitats.
Included in their list is the expansion of Richmond Beach
Salt Water Park, just a few miles south of us in Shoreline.
It's also in King County. Yet despite the fact that a year
ago today we told King County of the dangers to our beaches
in Shoreline if they built their mega-sewage plant on the
infamous Unocal site, they went ahead and named Edmonds as
one of the two Brightwater finalists. Weren't we lucky?
But now look what DEIS finally admits. And here I'm

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(206) 682-9339

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Response to Comment E21-1

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment E21-2

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment E21-3

Chapter 14 of the Final EIS discloses impacts to shoreline recreation amenities in the vicinity of the Unocal site. The Final EIS discloses that construction staging would disrupt one to two acres of Marina Beach Park during construction of the outfall. When compared to the Route 9 site, it is noted that impacts to recreation would be greater on the Unocal site. Chapter 7 of the Final EIS discloses impacts to plants, animals, and wetlands. Also please refer to the response to Fisher, Comment I105-1.

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1 quoting, "Operation activities at the Unocal site
2 would result in habitat loss and fragmentation, the
3 potential release of pollutants," et cetera, et cetera.

4 And then it goes on to say, "Existing vegetated
5 habitat adjacent to Edmonds' marsh at Willow Creek will be
6 reduced by 14 acres." So while King County is planning to
7 expand Shoreline amenities at Richmond Beach, we stand to
8 have our Shoreline amenities reduced and, more likely,
9 destroyed should the Route 9 site be found unsuitable. And
10 why? Because we don't vote in King County. It's as simple
11 as that.

12 And this brings me to the final question I posed to
13 the DEIS scoping meeting in June right at this same
14 microphone. And the question was: How do you justify
15 selecting the Edmonds site as one of the two finalists for
16 your sewage plant? Please detail each issue I have
17 raised -- and I raised quite a few -- and relate them to
18 each of the other sites that have at any time been under
19 consideration, and I believe there are about a hundred or so
20 of them. So far I can't find the site-by-site comparison in
21 DEIS. Now, I admit I haven't been through it all yet. All
22 I know it's several inches thick, 8 or 900 pages, and today
23 I weighed it. It's 12 pounds. And I expect to see all
24 scientific, technical and economic data that led to the
25 rejection of the other 98 or so sites. So this is your last

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Response to Comment E21-4

At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline routes, and marine outfall zones. In each subsequent step in the process, a select number of alternatives were picked for further consideration. The siting constraints used in site selection are identified in the Phase 1 materials and the results of the analysis can be found in Appendix J of the Phase 1 materials, *Brightwater Treatment Plant Siting Process-Phase 1 Engineering and Environmental Constraint Analysis*. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107 as well as Phase 1 and 2 siting materials can be found at area libraries, at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm> or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571, or via e-mail at brightwater@metrokc.gov.

Please refer to Chapters 3 of the Final EIS for a comparison of impacts among the three alternatives.

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E21-4

1 chance to show that the site selection process was not what
2 people so coyly and euphemistically are calling floored.
3 Thank you.

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TESTIMONY OF ROBERT FREEMAN

1 I'm Robert Freeman, 622 7th Avenue South in
2 Edmonds. I'm not going to be a Bible banger tonight, but a
3 DEIS banger, I guess. I have to quote -- to start off by
4 quoting something to you from the Land and Shoreline USC
5 chapter, which is one I was particularly interested in.

6 This, for the record, is page 11-43. Under the Unocal site
7 land use impacts, it says, "Operation of the Brightwater
8 treatment plant would result in the loss of potential
9 economic opportunities and housing capacity that otherwise
10 could be accommodated at the site."

11 That's it. That's all it says. That's the end of
12 the section on the Unocal site for impacts. I couldn't
13 believe it. I think that an environmental impact statement
14 should be telling you not just that there will be impact,
15 but how much of an impact. Is it a big impact? Is it a
16 terrible impact? What is it? It's something that can be
17 done and is done in many project evaluations that will have
18 future impacts. This plant, if it's built on the Unocal
19 site, will be there probably for 100 years. It's a
20 long-term project. What does the opportunity cost in terms
21 of lost economic growth, lost taxes and lost amenities in
22 the Edmonds area over that 100-year period that can be
23 reduced to present values? And you can come up with a

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Response to Comment E22-1

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and, therefore, are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

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1 dollar figure that shows what the impact is in today's
2 terms. What is the impact on the Edmonds waterfront and
3 downtown area in terms of economic development, lost sales
4 to business and so on? This should all be evaluated here.
5 I think it should be by the time that final impact statement
6 comes out. Thank you.

E22-1

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b6412096-86ed-4bca-b406-129ead6c9eb4

622 Seventh Avenue South

Edmonds, WA 98020

January 19, 2003

Environmental Planning
King County Wastewater Treatment Division
201 South Jackson St. Suite 505
Seattle, WA 98104-3855

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) extensively over the past two months. Our detailed comments on some sections are included in the response being submitted by the Washington Tea Party citizens' organization, but we have the following general comments.

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Rules found in the Washington Administrative Code, section 197-11-400 state that
"(2) An EIS shall provide impartial discussion of significant environmental impacts and shall inform decision makers and the public of reasonable alternatives, including mitigation measures, that would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance environmental quality.
(3) Environmental impact statements shall be concise, clear, and to the point, and shall be supported by the necessary environmental analysis.
(6) The basic features and analysis of the proposal, alternatives, and impacts shall be discussed in the EIS and shall be generally understood without turning to other documents;§

The DEIS presents a great volume of information, but nowhere did we find a clear and concise description of (1) the exact design of the proposed Brightwater plant as it would be built in each of the two candidate sites and (2) the exact location of the portals and pump stations for each of the three optional conveyance routes. In the latter case, the DEIS says that the locations have not yet been selected. I416-1

Without this information, we found that it was impossible to comment adequately on the DEIS. King County has yet to establish the design of the facility in anything beyond general conceptual terms. We cannot evaluate the impacts of a facility without knowing the details of its design, especially the technology that will be used in processing and treatment of wastewater. For example, information given at the September Brightwater technical seminar was not included in the DEIS. We cannot be certain that particular design and technology options have definitely been selected unless the DEIS says so. Likewise, if the specific locations of key features of the conveyance system are not identified, we cannot evaluate the environmental impacts. I416-2 I416-3

It appears to us that the DEIS, for all of its volume, was rushed through to meet a pre-established time table, rather than being prepared when the preparers themselves were adequately informed. In this case, King County should re-issue the DEIS after the necessary information can be given to the public to evaluate. I416-4

Sincerely,
Robert and Janice Freeman

Response to Comment I416-1

SEPA states that the lead agency shall prepare its threshold determination and EIS, if required, at the earliest possible point in the planning and decision-making process, when the principal features of a proposal and its environmental impacts can be reasonably identified. In the Draft EIS, King County identified the principal features of the proposal, whether it is constructed at the Unocal site or the Route 9 site. King County has provided more detailed information in the Final EIS on the proposed technology at the plant sites and on the proposed locations and features of the portal and pump station sites. Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I416-2

Please refer to the response to Comment I416-1 in this letter.

Response to Comment I416-3

Please refer to the response to Comment I416-1 in this letter.

Response to Comment I416-4

Please refer to the response to Comment I416-1 in this letter.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

The submitted Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Treatment System has not sufficiently addressed the impact on the Lake Forest Park Water District (formerly Water District 83) and the aquifer that supplies it. The proposed effluent lines run through both the water supply aquifer and the District's Well Head Protection Area. Yet, NO DIRECT TESTING has occurred along the NE 195th Street favored route. Instead, similar results were ASSUMED based upon tests conducted miles north and south of, but not along, the NE 195th St. route. The Lake Forest Park Water District supplies drinking water to over 850 residences in the Lake Forest Park area. Running a sewer line directly through our drinking water without adequate testing and proper provisions is more than an oversight, it's totally irresponsible! With ever increasing demands on our finite supplies of drinking water, is it justifiable to run a sewer line through a pure water aquifer?

Name: Greg and Della Friend
Address: 4040 NE 184th St.
City, Zip: Lake Forest Park, WA 98155

Response to Comment I363-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I am Frustrated at the whole concept of treating King County sewage in Snohomish County. I think it is inappropriate and sites in King County be identified and used. That said, please use the route which places the most land use in King County, which appears to be the Route 9 - 195th System. Then find a location for the treatment plant in King County instead of Snohomish County.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Gary Funk

Address: 22508 68th Pl. West

Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043

Phone number: _____

Response to Comment I101-1

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comments E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities.

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LAST NAME BEGINNING WITH G

**FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT**

**Brightwater
Regional Wastewater
Treatment System**

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

COMMENT CARD:
Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I have grave concerns with the Route 9 alternative;

#1 The smell is unacceptable to any nearby residence who would like to carry on a normal family life.

#2 (Traffic) This area has a terrible congestion problem already. More traffic is unsafe for families living in the area.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Terry Galloway
Address: 19116 189th Ave NE
Woodinville, WA 98072
Phone number: (425) 788-7197

Response to Comment I109-1

For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I109-2

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-164.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I am opposed to this project as it is currently designed. I don't believe that the County has sufficiently studied the impact of these proposals on the water supplier for Lake Forest Park. My understanding of this project is the proposal to put ~~effluent~~ effluent line within the Well Head Protection Area. These lines will run through the sole source water supply aquifer for LFP. I also understand that the County has not performed any direct testing of this location. Please reconsider this project and undertake the needed testing.

Name: Steve Garratt
Address: 2512 NE 189th Place
City, Zip: Lake Forest Park, Wa. 98185

Response to Comment I364-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I7-1

Routes 195 + 228 ARE NONSENSE, WHY, MAIN
ROADS, + THE INTERFERENCE WITH TRAFFIC.

LOCAL Route SHOULD BE THE REFERRED ROUTE,
WHY, DISRUPTS THE FLOW OF TRAFFIC Lest.
ALSO, YOUR SEWER IS HID.

Comments must include your name and address and
must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: JAMES A. GATES

Address: 1710-N.W. 193rd

SHORELINE, WA. 98177

Phone number: (206) 542-1827

Response to Comment I7-1

Additional detailed analyses of construction traffic related to specific portal locations have been included and construction traffic routes and traffic impacts were identified in Chapter 16 of the Final EIS. Traffic impacts could be expected on all conveyance corridors with some impacts very similar to each other because portal sites are the same across alternatives. Please refer to Appendix 16-B, Transportation Impact: Plant Sites and Conveyance, for greater detail.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

Response to Comment I313-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I313-2

Please refer to the response to Ceis, Comment I301-1.

Response to Comment I313-3

The Final EIS provides additional information regarding the impacts for the Route 9-195th Street system alternative.

I313-1

The effluent line designated as Rt. 9-195th has not been tested for its impact on LEP Water Dist. aquifer serving our community.

Testing of Rt. 9-195th line of the geophysics in the immediate area have not been done!

I313-2

The impact on our community of having both in-flow to the treatment plant lines, and out-flow line through our small town will be very disruptive, over several years.

I313-3

Mitigation of traffic volume from construction and disruption of traffic flow in our already congested area does not appear possible!

The D.EIS. does not address the potential serious effects of deep tunnel boring on Rt. 9-195th St.!

We are being asked to bear too much of the burden of this project!

Name: KIRK L. GERRARD

Address: 18479-47 PL. NE.

City, Zip: LK. FOREST PK. 98155

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RECEIVEDMountlake Terrace, Wa.
January 15, 2003

JAN 17 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISIONEnvironmental Planning
Seattle, Wa.

Dear Sirs,

Subject: Brightwater Project

I255-1

I attended the meeting at MTHS on Jan. 9, 2003, and was very disappointed with the lack of turn-out of the residence of Mountlake Terrace. I don't know if there was a lack of communication or not. I do feel that a lot of the residence are discouraged with the apparent lack of participation of the city council at the meetings and have given up on any input. More people should be concerned about where the conveyance system goes.

I255-2

The south side of my property parallels 228th and where this street was cut through to Brier it left a high and fragil bank which I worry about and I am very concerned about it. What could happen if any tunneling is done? It has been stated that one treatment for problem areas is to freeze the ground to stabilize it. When the ground (my bank) thaws, will it sluff off or collapse threatening my home? What assurance do I have that nothing will happen to the bank or to my home?

I255-3

On Jan. 9th and before going to the meeting at the high school I watched the news on Ch. 7 at 5:55 PM, and they reported that a Seattle City Council member was questioning the dollar amount of the Brightwater Project. I have neither read in the paper nor heard any more about this on the TV. Is this comment being looked into?

How was the cost of this project established? If there is an over-run, how will the increased cost be covered? Who will pay for any increase in cost? When it comes to an already established homeowner paying his sewer bill, how can he be separated from new homeowners who it has been said will pay \$50 per month for sewer?

I255-4

I do not like the idea of the conveyance system going along 228th. I believe 195th would be a better choice.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Anna Joan Ghormley
Mrs Anna Joan Ghormley
22707 - 38th Ave. W.
Mountlake Terrace, Wa.
98043

Response to Comment I255-1

Information is available on the Brightwater project Web site at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/>, or by calling the project at 206-684-6799, or toll-free at 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I255-2

Based upon the address provided, it is estimated that the vertical separation between your house and the top of the tunnel would be approximately 300 feet. At such depths, the potential of any surface impacts, such settlement-induced damage, is extremely remote.

To quantify any impacts from tunneling operations, ground and structural surveys will be conducted along the corridor before, during, and after construction to determine a baseline condition and to monitor surface structures. The tunnel boring machines will be specified to have the capacity to stabilize ground conditions in front of the cutter head.

Ground freezing is primarily used to reduce or eliminate the need for dewatering, not for slope stabilization. If the pre-construction ground and structural survey find indications that slope instability can occur, then the slope could be reinforced or the tunnel alignment or depth modified to reduce the risk of instability.

Response to Comment I255-3

King County's policy is that "growth pays for growth." For information on how new and current facilities are paid for, please refer to the financial policies in King County Code Chapter 28.86.160 and Ordinance 13680 adopting the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP). This information can be requested from the Metropolitan King County Council by calling 206-296-1000 or through their Web site at <http://www.metrokc.gov/mkcc>.

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and, therefore, are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social,

economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers” (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I255-4

Thank you for your comment.

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

CONCERNS: DRAFT EIS NOT SPECIFIC ENOUGH IN ADDRESSING: ODOR CONTROL, PROTECTION OF SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER (ROUTE 9 SITE), LITTLE BEAR CREEK HABITAT, TRAFFIC MITIGATION ALONG 238TH ST. DURING CONSTRUCTION, DOES NOT ADDRESS IMPACTS ON CITY OF WOODINVILLE. ROUTE 9 SITE SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED DUE TO LOCATION, EXTRA COST, AND DISTANCE FROM OUTFALL (23 MILES).

PROJECT MUST HAVE SNOHOMISH COUNTY GOVT. PARTICIPATION! PROJECT IS PLANNED AND MANAGED BY KING COUNTY, BUT LOCATIONS ARE IN SNOHOMISH COUNTY AND THERE IS NO DIRECT, LEGAL, SNOHOMISH CO. GOVT OR CIVILIAN PARTICIPATION ON PLANNING/MGT. THIS IS UNACCEPTABLE!

IT IS THE SINGLE GREATEST SOURCE OF DISSATISFACTION & RESENTMENT. IF THIS IS NOT ADDRESSED, THE ANTI-BRIGHTWATER MOVEMENT WILL ONLY GROW & YOU WILL LOSE.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: RANDALL GILLILAND

Address: 5015 238TH ST SE
WOODINVILLE, WA 98072

Phone number:

Response to Comment I148-1

Both the Draft EIS and the Final EIS include a reasonably thorough discussion of the probable significant adverse environmental impacts and reasonable mitigation measures for those identified impacts. The Draft EIS was issued at a point in time when a certain level of information was known relating to the probable significant adverse impacts of the proposal and possible ways to reasonably mitigate those impacts. In areas where there was uncertainty in one respect or another as to impacts, the Draft EIS presented, following SEPA Guidelines, a worst-case analysis of impacts. The Draft EIS also indicated that ongoing analysis was under way and that additional information would be forthcoming in the Final EIS and otherwise. The purpose of a Final EIS is to respond to comments on the Draft EIS and, where appropriate, to provide additional or revised information and analysis relating to probable significant impacts of the proposal and reasonable mitigation measures. Since issuance of the Draft EIS in late 2002, considerable additional analysis has been conducted, as is the case on any large project, to further define and develop the proposal and to respond to Draft EIS comments. A number of the details that you have requested relate to either information that does not involve probable significant adverse environmental impacts or information that is important prior to issuance of actual permits but may not be essential to include in an EIS. Additional analysis that has been conducted that relates to probable significant adverse impacts that will not be mitigated or regulated into non-significance, including impacts to water resources, air quality, habitat protection and traffic, is included in Chapters 5, 6, 7, and 16 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I148-2

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comments E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site

projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities.

Response to Comment I417-1

Thank you for your comment.

-----Original Message-----

From: Gilliland [mailto:ceti@imajis.com]

Sent: Wednesday, January 22, 2003 3:57 PM

To: exec.sims@metrokc.gov; carolyn.edmonds@metrokc.gov; cynthia.sullivan@metrokc.gov; kathy.lambert@metrokc.gov; larry.phillips@metrokc.gov; dwight.pelz@metrokc.gov; rob.mckenna@metrokc.gov; pete.vonreichbauer@metrokc.gov; dow.constantine@metrokc.gov; kent.pullen@metrokc.gov; larry.gossett@metrokc.gov; jane.hague@metrokc.gov; david.iron@metrokc.gov; julia.patterson@metrokc.gov

Subject: Re: No to Brightwater on Highway 9 - CORRECTION

Dear Mr. Sims and King County Council,

I417-1

I recently sent an email (see below) discussing my opposition to the proposed Highway 9 Brightwater sewage treatment plant. In that email I made an error when determining the equivalent amount of untreated sewage that would generate odors. This error was an arithmetic error. I incorrectly multiplied $0.01\% \times 36,000,000$ million gallons of sewage. I calculated 36,000 gallons. 0.01% of 36M gallons should be $0.0001 \times 36,000,000 = 3,600$ gallons).

I am still concerned about odor from the proposed plant. Please see my revised concern listed below. I apologize for this error. Thank you for allowing this correction and consideration of my concerns.

Sincerely,

Randall K. Gilliland
5015 238th Street S.E. (unincorporated Snohomish County)
Woodinville, WA 98072-8650

----- Original Message -----

From: Gilliland

To: exec.sims@metrokc.gov; carolyn.edmonds@metrokc.gov; cynthia.sullivan@metrokc.gov; kathy.lambert@metrokc.gov; larry.phillips@metrokc.gov; dwight.pelz@metrokc.gov; rob.mckenna@metrokc.gov; pete.vonreichbauer@metrokc.gov; dow.constantine@metrokc.gov; kent.pullen@metrokc.gov; larry.gossett@metrokc.gov; jane.hague@metrokc.gov; david.iron@metrokc.gov; julia.patterson@metrokc.gov

Sent: Wednesday, January 15, 2003 6:28 PM

Subject: No to Brightwater on Highway 9

Dear Mr. Sims and the King County Council:

I am submitting this correspondence to notify you of my opposition to the proposed Highway 9 Brightwater sewage treatment plant.

In principle, I am not opposed to the sewage treatment plant, or even locating such a plant near my home. Such a facility provides needed services for the benefit of the entire community. However, the proposed Highway 9 Brightwater site is unacceptable for the following reasons:

1. Only King County Political Representation

I417-2 Both proposed Brightwater sites are located in Snohomish County, yet there is no Snohomish County representation regarding this project. Page 1, paragraph one of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) says, "It is estimated that 63 percent of the wastewater treated at Brightwater will come from Snohomish County." If this is true and the proposed site is in Snohomish County, then the county **must** have representation taking part in all aspects of this program. This is the single greatest source of resentment over this project is anger over King County "deciding" where to site a sewage treatment plant in a neighboring county without direct Snohomish County Representative participation.

I417-3 There is further anger over the fact that King County Executive Ron Sims announced his "preferred choice" for the Highway 9 site before the DEIS was even released.

I417-4 Further, the city of King County city of Woodinville does not have representation or a legal seat in the planning process for Brightwater. Yet the city will certainly be affected by the construction, traffic and odor problems created by the treatment plant.

I417-5 The only conclusion that can be drawn from the above is that the choice of the Highway 9 site is not the result of a thorough and detailed search for the best site to locate a sewage plant. It is instead a location where King County politicians do not have to answer to the local citizenry or organized municipal government.

2. Odor

The proposed Highway 9 Brightwater site sits in a natural bowl-shaped area that has a well-documented history of air-quality problems. The topography of this area holds odors and is especially vulnerable during temperature inversions. This is documented by the continuous number of complaints received by the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency regarding the foul-smelling onion soup odors that emanate from the Stock Pot Soup plant located near the proposed Highway 9 Brightwater site.

Response to Comment I417-2

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comments E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities.

Response to Comment I417-3

SEPA authorizes a lead agency to identify a preferred alternative at any time in the EIS process. By identifying a preferred alternative, reviewers are made aware of which alternative the lead agency believes is best. However, designation of a preferred alternative in no way restricts the lead agency's final decision.

Response to Comment I417-4

King County will work with affected communities to develop mitigation measures for environmental impacts created by the construction, operation, and maintenance. Long-term and short-term impacts for wastewater facilities will be mitigated within the communities where they are located. King County's goal will be to construct regional wastewater facilities that enhance the quality of life in the region and in the local community and are not detrimental to the quality of life in their vicinity. Once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work with local jurisdictions to determine mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts to ensure that impacts to the community are minimized.

Response to Comment I417-5

Executive Sims identified Route 9 as the Preferred Alternative for a number of reasons that are outlined in the response to the Sno-King Environmental Alliance/Joseph, Comment O17-39.

At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline

routes, and marine outfall zones. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107 as well as Phase 1 and 2 Siting Selection materials can be found at area libraries, at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm>, or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571, or via e-mail at brightwater@metrokc.gov. Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities.

I417-6

The DEIS does not provide any details of how the facility will be designed and what specific odor control options are to be used. The DEIS does state that "... the odor control systems at Brightwater will be **designed** [bold added for emphasis] to remove 99.99% of hydrogen sulfide before exhaust is released into the atmosphere, (ref DEIS, EIS Issues To Consider, Air, paragraph two, Page 7). "Designed" is not a guarantee. Further, Page 2, paragraph 3 of the DEIS states that "..., Brightwater will be able to treat 36 million gallons of wastewater per day, expanding capacity to 54 million gallons per day by 2040." Even if the 99.99% odor elimination takes place, a simple arithmetic calculation will show that odors from the equivalent of 36,000 gallons of sewage will be released into the local atmosphere every day.

100.00%
- 99.99%
=00.01%

Therefore: 00.01% x 36,000,000 gallons per day of sewage = 36,000 gallons.

I417-7

This is not acceptable in the sensitive, and airflow restricted, valley where the proposed Highway 9 Brightwater site is located. In addition to health concerns, there are quality of life issues and definite reduction of property values for the working-class families living in the vicinity.

I417-8

Note that the Stock Pot Soup plant located north of the proposed Highway 9 Brightwater site has odor control equipment and is still the subject of numerous odor complaints. This plant makes about 4,000 gallons of soup a day; only 0.01% of the 36,000,000 gallons of sewage to be handled by Brightwater. That figure is 11.1% of the 36,000 gallons of untreated sewage estimated above. If the odor generated from such a comparatively minute amount of food generates so many complaints, what will happen if Brightwater is built? Who will be responsible? What recourse will the public have? These issues are not addressed in the DEIS.

3. Sole Source Aquifer

I417-9

You are well aware that the proposed Highway 9 Brightwater site sits atop the Cross Valley Aquifer. This is one of only 70 Sole Source Aquifers in the United States. This provides untreated fresh water for 13,000 people. This fact alone should immediately disqualify the Highway 9 site. The effects of any sewage spill would be serious. No protection measures or mitigation plans were listed or described in the Draft EIS.

I417-10

4. Cost

I417-11

The proposed plant will be very expensive. Numbers being stated are one billion dollars or more. Further, the Highway 9 location is the more expensive of the two sites listed and it has the potential for increased cost risk.

Recent history of public projects such as Sound Transit Light Rail has shown a very large discrepancy between the cost of projects quoted by government and their actual cost (Sound Transit Light Rail has doubled in cost for a project that has already be de-scoped by 1/3).

Response to Comment I417-6

Emissions from wastewater treatment plant processes are not quantified based on total gallons of wastewater treated but rather on surface area of the process where odorous compounds can volatilize and be emitted. The 99.99 percent removal of hydrogen sulfide from the treatment plant site is based on the total mass of hydrogen sulfide emitted, which can vary based on plant configuration and exposure of the wastewater or solids to the air. This is not calculated based on a mass per gallon, as suggested by the comment, but rather as a mass per unit area of the exposed process. The 00.01 percent of odorous compounds emitted does not equate to odors from 36,000 gallons of wastewater. Please refer to Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for further information.

Response to Comment I417-7

The Draft EIS identified a number of potential impacts associated with the construction and operation of Brightwater facilities. That analysis of impacts has been supplemented and refined in the intervening months and an updated analysis of impacts and reasonable mitigation measures set forth in the Final EIS. Chapter 5 of the Final EIS includes an additional discussion of the possible significant impacts to air quality and the possible reasonable mitigation measures that could address the probable significant adverse environmental impacts of Brightwater facilities in the vicinity of the proposed Route 9 treatment plant site.

The EIS analyzes environmental impacts. Property values were not an element discussed in the Draft EIS and will not be addressed as part of the Final EIS. In addition, SEPA does not require that evaluation of socioeconomic impacts be included in an EIS. Property values are highly variable and complex, and depend on a number of market factors.

Moreover, compensating property owners in these circumstances could amount to an unconstitutional gift of public funds.

Response to Comment I417-8

According to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, StockPot currently does not have any add-on odor control devices. The technology proposed for Brightwater has demonstrated its ability to work on wastewater treatment processes. Information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5. The design of the treatment plant also reserves space in the first stage of the scrubber to potentially add biotowers or other technologies in the future as new technologies are developed and proven. In addition an odor reserve fund may be created. The odor reserve fund would be used for capital improvements to the odor control system at the treatment plant site if a panel of reviewers decides that odor control goals are not being met. The panel may include representatives from the local jurisdiction, a local community representative, and odor experts, among others. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A.

Response to Comment I417-9

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I417-10

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-35.

Response to Comment I417-11

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates

that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

I417-12

Given present economic conditions and King Co. budget projections, there is serious concern that once approved, King Co. will start to cut corners and reduce the more expensive options for the plant especially those having to do with odor control and spill protection. These were not addressed or even alluded to in the DEIS.

5. Traffic

I417-13

The area around the proposed Highway 9 Brightwater site is already heavily congested. Any major construction along Highway 9 and along 228th Street S.E. will adversely affect the local community.

6. Salmon habitat

I417-14

The Highway 9 site is immediately adjacent to Little Bear Creek and it's salmon habitat. The construction and operation of a sewage plant at this site will damage that habitat. Any spill or overflow, just one, from the treatment facility could cause irrevocable harm to the creek and salmon habitat.

7. DEIS Lacks Details

I417-15

Even for a "draft", this document is very short on details. While it does a good job of identifying some of the impacts, it does not provide answers or even identify what methods will be used to derive the answer. This document raises more questions than answers.

For the above reasons, I strongly opposed the Highway 9 Brightwater site. Thank you for sending me a copy of the DEIS and allowing for an extended comment period.

Sincerely,

Randall K. Gilliland
5015 238th Street S.E.
Woodinville, WA 98072-8650

Response to Comment I417-12

Please refer to the response to Comment I417-11 in this letter regarding economic issues. Mitigation will be developed with the local communities affected and will be at least ten percent of the cost associated with the Brightwater Treatment Plant. Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for more information regarding mitigation plans, policies, and suggestions.

Response to Comment I417-13

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-164.

Response to Comment I417-14

Brightwater will be a state-of-the-art facility, designed with the best technologies for safety and spill prevention. The facility will meet the goals of preventing and reducing harm and of conservation. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for a description of the emergency response system, and to Chapter 7 for a discussion of impacts to fish and wildlife habitat.

Response to Comment I417-15

The EIS has been revised in response to comments on the Draft EIS. The Final EIS provides a more refined project description, a concise evaluation of significant impacts, and additional information and technical data in the appendices.

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I haven't seen the DEIS, so perhaps you cover this.

I90-1 *1. I would like to see the benefits of the Rte 9 site regarding opportunities for reclaimed water to be more easily utilized be included in the document. The opportunities at Edmonds seem far less or more expensive to get the ^{reclaimed} water to a beneficial user.*

I90-2 *2. There have been numerous landslides along the slopes in the area of the Edmonds ~~project~~ ^{site}. Even with retaining, the risk is far greater, it seems, than at the Rte 9 site. I assume this will be covered in the DEIS*

I90-3 *3. The location of the Edmonds site will have a significant impact on the aesthetics of the waterfront because it is so prominently in view. It will be hard, and conceivably expensive, to fit in. The aesthetics should be assessed in terms of the impact on the whole Edmonds waterfront, not just the*

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Judi Gladstone

Address: 8536 Madrona Ln

Edmonds, WA 98026

Phone number: 425-774-6711

Response to Comment I90-1

For information on reclaimed water and water reuse plans and policies please refer to the response to the Sno-King Environmental Alliance/Gray, Comment O16-13.

Response to Comment I90-2

Slope stability at the Unocal site is addressed in Chapter 4 of the Final EIS. The engineered retaining wall can be designed to increase the stability of the combined wall/hill slope system and reduce the slope's risk of movement during seismic and high rainfall events.

Response to Comment I90-3

Please refer to the response to the Unocal Corporation, Comment O13-22.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I86-1 Why do you have to consider the Unocal site? This is for King County - put it in King County. Go East if you have to, to E. King leave Edmonds & Snohomish County alone

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name:

Haren Goldsmith

Address:

9218 232ND St SW

Edmonds WA 98020

Phone number:

206-542-5418

Response to Comment I86-1

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities. Please refer to the response to Albert, Comment E1-2, for information on the Brightwater treatment site siting process.

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RECEIVED

JAN 21 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISIONJeff Goold
17304 - 208th Ave NE
Woodinville, WA
98072

Comment:

Date: January 20, 2003
To: Environmental Planning
King County Wastewater Treatment Division
Re: Brightwater Draft EIS Comments

I have reviewed the Draft EIS for the Brightwater Treatment System and generally agree that it adequately addresses the stated potential adverse environmental impacts of the proposed wastewater treatment facility. I also generally agree that the mitigation measures are adequate to address the potential environmental impacts specified in the report

I315-1

I am concerned, however, about the potential for environmental impacts the facility could have on rural areas. My main concern is that the extra treatment capacity of the facility will create pressure to extend urban development into the rural areas. I realize that the presence of the Brightwater Treatment System is not intended to adversely impact the character of rural neighborhoods. However, once the facility is built, I fear that the potential financial rewards will be too great for developers and that political pressure will build to change the Urban Growth Area boundaries. Since the large, undeveloped properties near the urban-rural boundary are the most valuable, they will likely be the most vulnerable to development.

I315-2

One action that could be taken to help ensure that the character of rural areas is preserved would be to acquire and protect these large, undeveloped properties near the urban-rural boundary. One such property is located near Crystal Lake, approximately one mile from the proposed Brightwater Treatment Plant in Woodinville. It is a 192-acre forest currently owned by Washington State Department of Natural Resources and reportedly is on their surplus property list for sale. I urge you purchase this property, and other similar properties, to mitigate for potential environmental impacts of the Brightwater Treatment System to our rural areas.

Jeff Goold
17304 – 208th Ave NE
Woodinville, WA 98072Response to Comment I315-1

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6.

Response to Comment I315-2

For information on mitigation suggestions, please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I208-1 This letter is to inform you that as homeowners near both the Rasc 9-195th AND Route 9-228th Alternate we are AGAINST Locating the Brightwater Sewer Center in either Woodinville location. While 63% of the Sewage treated at the plant may come from Snohomish County it does NOT come from the Community the Plant is proposed to be built in. We are all on Septic systems. The Sewer treatment should be located in a community that uses it. We get no benefit by having it.

I208-2 In our community - only stink and decreased property value. Does Mr Sims plan on compensating us for the decrease in our property value? Put it in Edmunds! Thanks! Karen & Peter Gordon

I208-3

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: KAREN & PETER GORDON

Address: 22810 75th AVE SE

WOODINVILLE WA 98072

Phone number: 425-425-3130

Thanks! Karen & Peter Gordon

Response to Comment I208-1

Wastewater treatment service is only provided within designated Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) with few exceptions. These areas are designated as part of the state Growth Management Act (GMA) and local comprehensive plans. The Route 9 treatment plant site is in the UGA as are the customers who would be served. For additional information on the service area of the proposed Brightwater Treatment Plant, please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I208-2

For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5.

Response to Comment I208-3

Please refer to the response to Hanson, Comment I40-1.

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JAN 17 2003

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PLANNING DIVISION

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

We don't feel we've seen enough data and detail to identify the impacts to the proposed project's impacts to the existing aquifer and processing for effluents. More study/documentation needs to be provided to homeowners in the affected areas to be able to assess impacts to public areas as well as private homes. Before we move further along, we need to be able to evaluate the impacts and receive assurances that details have been thought through and will be followed.

Thank you.

Name: FRANK GRABNER

Address: 4922 NE 18th ST.

City, Zip: LFP, WA 98155

Response to Comment I256-1

Both the Draft EIS and the Final EIS include a reasonably thorough discussion of the probable significant adverse environmental impacts and reasonable mitigation measures for those identified impacts. The Draft EIS was issued at a point in time when a certain level of information was known relating to the probable significant adverse impacts of the proposal and possible ways to reasonably mitigate those impacts. In areas where there was uncertainty in one respect or another as to impacts, the Draft EIS presented, following SEPA Guidelines, a worst-case analysis of impacts. The Draft EIS also indicated that ongoing analysis was under way and that additional information would be forthcoming in the Final EIS and otherwise. The purpose of a Final EIS is to respond to comments on the Draft EIS and, where appropriate, to provide additional or revised information and analysis relating to probable significant impacts of the proposal and reasonable mitigation measures. Since issuance of the Draft EIS in late 2002, considerable additional analysis has been conducted, as is the case on any large project, to further define and develop the proposal and to respond to Draft EIS comments. A number of the details that you have requested relate to either information that does not involve probable significant adverse environmental impacts or information that is important prior to issuance of actual permits but may not be essential to include in an EIS. Additional analysis that has been conducted that relates to probable significant adverse impacts that would not be mitigated or regulated into non-significance, including impacts to existing aquifers, is in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS.

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JAN 21 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Name and Address:

David Graf and Melody Mierisch
16732 122nd Place NE
Bothell, WA
98011

Comment:

Noise:

I316-1

On page 10-20 in the first bullet under the heading "10.3.1.2 Operational", the text cites nighttime noise levels of 39 dBA at Unocal and 50 dBA at Route 9. The 39 dBA limit at Unocal is incorrect. Table 10-2 (Edmonds Municipal Code Maximum Permissible Noise Levels (dBA)) on page 10-4 lists 50 dBA as the maximum nighttime noise level that can be generated at a commercial property and received at a residential property. Also, the maximum nighttime noise level at a Route 9 site should not exceed 45 dBA for a rural receiving property as in Table 10-3. The maximum nighttime noise levels on page 10-20 should be corrected.

Odor Control:

I316-2

On page 5-19 of the DEIS, it states that "Brightwater odor control systems will have the highest degree of odor control equipment and strategies currently available for municipal wastewater plants in the United States". Yet on page 5-23, it cites that the H₂S (hydrogen sulfide) emission rate at 54-mgd for Route 9 site is 58 pounds per year with odor control and H₂S emission rate at the Unocal site is 19 pounds per year. On the same page, it notes that "the primary reason for the difference is the assumption that secondary clarifiers would be uncovered at the Route 9 site whereas they are assumed to be covered at the Unocal site." Why isn't odor control at a Route 9 site given the same level of emission control as odor control at a Unocal site? As noted on page 5-21, "Secondary clarifiers and disinfection process typically are not large odor sources at wastewater treatment plants and are commonly uncovered." If that is so, why does the Unocal site assume a covered secondary clarifier while Route 9 does not? Was the intent of having a covered secondary clarifier at the Unocal site to raise its cost so that it appeared comparable to the cost of the Route 9 site?

One air modeling scenario for the Unocal site has a structural lid over a portion of the facility. Why wasn't a structural lid modeled for the Route 9 site?

Why were EBMUD emissions used in the air modeling rather than Washington emissions?

Meteorological data collected from the Everett area is not indicative of air currents near the Route 9 site. The Phase 3 report indicates that there is an air inversion layer over the Route 9 site. How can the air modeling be accurate using the Everett data?

3-D air modeling maps (and or cross-sections) should be included in the report. Commenting on the air modeling is difficult without these.

Response to Comment I316-1

The reference to the Edmonds Municipal Code maximum permissible noise levels is correct. However, the 39 dBA referred to in the comment is the mitigated noise level during operation of the Brightwater Treatment Plant at the Unocal site, not the night-time noise limit. This noise level is well below the applicable 50-dBA maximum nighttime noise level required by the code, as cited in Table 10-2 of the Draft EIS. Likewise, the 50 dBA referred to on page 10-20 is the mitigated operational noise level for the Route 9 site. This noise level is equal to the Snohomish County Code maximum nighttime noise level of 50 dBA for an industrial noise source and a residential receiving property. Since no rural land uses are located near the Route 9 site, the residential category is applicable. No correction to page 10-20 is necessary.

Response to Comment I316-2

Route 9 design does not include secondary clarifiers. The odor control technology for the Unocal site and Route 9 site are the same in the Final EIS.

The structural lid at the Unocal site is for a multimodal facility that may be located on the same site. Route 9 will not have a multimodal facility.

Volatile organic compound (VOC) and hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions were estimated using the BASTE model and the POTW database. The individual compounds and influent concentrations modeled are from AMSA and are included in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS. The influent concentrations for the King County South Treatment Plant were reviewed, but the total mass loading for the AMSA values was more conservative and therefore AMSA values were used.

King County has provided additional information about the dispersion modeling procedures used and the meteorological data used in the odor and air quality modeling in Appendix 5-A. As mentioned in the Draft EIS, meteorological data from

two monitoring stations located at the Unocal and Route 9 sites are currently being collected. The intent is to collect 12 months of data, which will be used in the modeling for the Notice of Construction permit. At this time, 9 months of data have been collected, which have been used for the odor and air modeling for the Final EIS. In addition, 5 years of data from Paine Field have been modeled. The Paine Field data provide the model with additional potential weather patterns to evaluate. Please refer to the Final EIS for additional information on this subject.

I316-3

Note: Geologic cross-sections should have directions and labeling on them. In addition, hydrologic units should be shown (or at least estimated), not just water levels. The sections are difficult to use without them.

I316-4

If a moratorium on building is passed by DOE, then would the treatment plant be stopped?

Thank You,
David Graf and Melody Mierisch

Response to Comment I316-3

Geologic cross-section directions and labels are shown in the figures included in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS. Water levels are shown instead of hydrologic units to highlight specific data. The text of Appendix 6-B includes a discussion of hydrologic units.

Response to Comment I316-4

In the event that The Washington State Department of Ecology issues a moratorium on construction in the service area, construction of the treatment plant would not be stopped. Such an action by Ecology would, if anything, emphasize the need to have additional wastewater capacity constructed at the earliest available time. It is just this sense of urgency that led King County in the Regional Wastewater Services Plan to set 2010 as the date for operation of a new wastewater plant and system.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I317-1	① Further studies must be made to ensure that it is safe and a sound decision to put effluent lines within the well head protection area AREA.						
	② Further studies must be made to ensure that it is safe to run these same lines through our water supply.						
I317-2	③ There must be further studies and other alternatives considered for this project, rather than forcing it upon an established community which places an importance on a rural environment, trees, and the existing natural habitat and remaining wild life.						
	Please more time, more studies, more tests and other alternatives!						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name:</td> <td>Rebekah Grant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Address:</td> <td>18710 - 35th Ave NE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City, Zip:</td> <td>LAKE FOREST PARK, WA 98155</td> </tr> </table>		Name:	Rebekah Grant	Address:	18710 - 35th Ave NE	City, Zip:	LAKE FOREST PARK, WA 98155
Name:	Rebekah Grant						
Address:	18710 - 35th Ave NE						
City, Zip:	LAKE FOREST PARK, WA 98155						

Response to Comment I317-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I317-2

At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline routes, and marine outfall zones. In each subsequent step in the process, a select number of alternatives were picked for further consideration. The siting constraints used in site selection are identified in the Phase 1 materials and the results of the analysis can be found in Appendix J of the Phase 1 materials, *Brightwater Treatment Plant Siting Process-Phase 1 Engineering and Environmental Constraint Analysis*. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107 as well as Phase 1 and 2 Siting Selection materials can be found at area libraries; at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm>, or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571, or via e-mail at brightwater@metrokc.gov.

King County will work with affected communities to develop mitigation measures for environmental impacts created by the construction, operation, and maintenance. Long-term and short-term impacts for wastewater facilities would be mitigated within the communities where they are located. King County's goal will be to construct regional wastewater facilities that enhance the quality of life in the region and in the local community and are not detrimental to the quality of life in their vicinity. After a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work with local jurisdictions to determine mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts to ensure that there are no significant adverse environmental

impacts to the community. The Final EIS contains more detail and analysis on possible impacts to the environment and ways those impacts would be mitigated.

Brightwater Hearing, December 4, 2002

15

TESTIMONY OF LINDA GRAY

Linda Gray. My name is Linda Gray, and I'm at 22629 78th Avenue Southeast in Woodinville. And thank you for giving me the time to speak tonight. I have a couple points I'd like to make.

First of all, in my mind what we are conducting this week and next is not a public hearing. Why aren't any of our elected representatives here to listen to our concerns? Rather, this is an administrative process where employees of King County and a court reporter merely jot down our issues.

This is not in line with the concept of local government. Where is the Snohomish County Council? Where are representatives from Woodinville? Where is Al O'Brien? Where is Jean Edwards? Where is Rosemary McCally? All of these people who were standing in line for us during the time that we could vote for them, they're not here tonight.

I'm also here to request an extension to the comment period of January 21st. And I'm doing this because it's my belief that this needs to coincide with the King County's release of the entire Phase III Technical Document. This is not available to the public; only a few people have this. So in other words, there are very few people who have the complete

Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates, 206-682-9339

Response to Comment B5-1

Please refer to the response to O'Rourke, Comment E28-1, for a discussion of the public hearings on the Draft EIS. Supporting documentation for Phase 3 was available for public review in libraries and in King County offices at the King Street Center a few days after issuance of the Draft EIS.

Brightwater Hearing, December 4, 2002

16

1 draft of the environmental impact study and this is
2 what the DEIS is based on. So my recommendation is
3 that the comment period be extended for the same amount
4 of time that it takes to get the entire technical
5 document out so that people are able to respond
6 adequately and can see where Brightwater is basing
7 their issues.

8 And finally I want to ask a question of King
9 County. And that is that they constantly are talking
10 to us about wanting to be a good neighbor, and actions
11 speak louder than words. And I would like to know
12 around which sewer plant that is currently operational
13 are they a good neighbor? Who would want to be their
14 neighbor? And that's what I have to say. Thank you.

Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates, 206-682-9339

Response to Comment B5-2

During the process to expand the South Treatment Plant in Renton, and to upgrade the West Point Plant in Seattle, residents provided input to their respective cities and to King County regarding their concerns. These concerns were taken into account in the formation of the agreements between both cities and King County. King County made agreements with the City of Seattle regarding the aboveground footprint, the amount of truck trips and times of day that trucks could go in and out of the plant, and maintenance of the public access area that surrounds the facility. With the City of Renton, agreements were made regarding noise, exterior lighting, traffic management plans, and acquisition of riparian wetlands and uplands as a part of mitigation.

King County is committed to being a good neighbor and designing the Brightwater Treatment Plant in a manner that meets the needs of surrounding neighbors and communities, provides the highest quality odor control, and can be viewed as an amenity by the surrounding community.

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

TESTIMONY OF LINDA GRAY

My name is Linda Gray. 22629 78th Avenue Southeast in Woodinville.

I'd like to talk a little bit about the odor and the fact that, in going through the DEIS, I'm confused about exactly what King County has planned for Route 9. I don't know, looking back and forth between the document, exactly what they're going to do with odor control on Route 9 and how it compares to what they're currently doing in Renton and Magnolia so we can be assured that we're not dealing with a daily odor problem that Magnolia and Renton face right now.

In addition, you'd mentioned that you're going and try make sure that it was state-of-the-art odor control. Yet the secondary clarifiers at Route 9 are not going to be covered. They are going to be covered at Unocal; but they're not going to be covered at Route 9, according to the DEIS.

That makes me also wonder about aerosols that they're talking about in the DEIS where pathogenic bacteria and viruses and poisonous gasses can be aerosolized in the process and sit in our valley and pass as far as Redmond, if you look at what happens with StockPot Soups.

I'm also interested in the generator that you're

Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates
423 Second Avenue Extension South * Suite 21
Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

Response to Comment I277-1

None of the treatment plants located in the Puget Sound area has the level of odor control proposed for Brightwater. Many have open liquids process tanks as well as open biosolids processing areas. The Brightwater Treatment Plant would have fully covered liquids process tanks and enclosed solids handling facilities whether the plant is built at either the Route 9 or Unocal site. All tanks and buildings would operate under negative pressure to prevent fugitive odors. The Brightwater concept is a state-of-the-art system and is different from the existing treatment plants in the Puget Sound area. In addition, the odor prevention system is designed specifically for complex odor emissions, such as the odors from biosolids operations, and not just removal of one or two odor compounds. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the planned odor control technology is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Between the Draft EIS and the Final EIS, a decision was made to change the treatment technology at Brightwater. There would no longer be secondary clarifiers or uncovered processes, and the emissions are approximately the same for both the Route 9 and Unocal sites. All odor control systems would remove 99.99 percent of hydrogen sulfide at the treatment plant site. Thus, emissions at Route 9 would be lower than stated in the Draft EIS, and at both sites they are well below initial odor detection limits at the property line.

Aerosols are small, airborne droplets that could be generated in the aerated grit, aeration basins, biosolids handling and treatment facilities, or other aerated wastewater processing areas. There should be no significant emissions of aerosols from the Brightwater Treatment Plant. The design of the liquids treatment processes includes covers for all liquids and solids handling processes. Emissions of aerosols from the liquids processes would be collected by the covers and either re-entrained into the wastewater or sent to the odor

prevention system for removal or re-entrainment into the scrubber's wastewater. Because all wastewater and solids handling processes would be covered or enclosed in buildings at Brightwater, aerosols should stay in the process or be carried and treated in the odor prevention system before discharge into the atmosphere.

The co-generation turbines would be combusting the methane to generate energy. Combustion of the methane generates criteria and toxic air pollutants. The toxic air pollutant (TAP) emissions were entered into a dispersion model to determine the impact of the pollutants on the surrounding area. The TAP emissions from the combustion sources were all within their acceptable source impact levels. Additional information has been provided about combustion emissions and the dispersion modeling procedures used in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS. Any portal location along the conveyance system where air can be released will have odor control to treat discharged air. Please refer to the response to Ruddy, I152-6, and Appendix 5-B, Odor Analysis: Conveyance, in the Final EIS.

Odor control facilities are planned for processes that have the potential to be turbulent or outgassing. Planned odor control facilities for the conveyance system are summarized in Chapter 5 and the Brightwater Conveyance Predesign Final Draft Technical Memorandum – Brightwater Conveyance System Odor Control Approach. Odor control facilities will be designed for 99.99-percent removal efficiency at peak loading at the discharge stack. As standards are being met at the stack and dispersion is not being relied on, dispersion modeling would not be performed.

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

1 talking about to provide you with the secondary source of
2 power using methane. In the document, you said it's
3 going to be vented high enough so it would not be a
4 problem. My question is, is that going to be about six
5 or seven hundred feet high? That's right underneath a
6 huge hillside, and there's no way that you can vent that
7 methane or whatever you're talking about high enough.

8 Additionally, when you're talking about these long
9 conveyance lines and odors, you've got untreated sewage
10 sitting in them. If you have a problem and they've got
11 to sit in there for quite some time, the hydrogen sulfide
12 can build up and emanate through the manhole covers in
13 the neighborhoods along the conveyance line. I don't
14 know if people are adequately informed about the
15 potential for that.

16 Those are just some of the things that concerned me
17 at this point. Thank you.

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Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates
423 Second Avenue Extension South * Suite 21
Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

Response to Comment I277-2

Members of the public discussed conveyance issues at a series of seminars in summer 2002 and at the Brightwater Draft EIS hearings in December 2002. King County and consultant staff were available to discuss conveyance issues in detail at both sets of meetings. A summary of the Draft EIS, which was mailed to approximately 60,000 addresses, mentioned that conveyance facilities would be designed to meet stringent odor control standards. Please refer to Chapter 5 of the Final EIS for a discussion of odor impacts and mitigation.

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

TESTIMONY OF LINDA GRAY

One of the things I forgot to mention when I was talking before was, we've all been discussing odor. And you can smell that. When I was talking about the aerosolized bacteria and viruses, you can't smell those. And we won't know until it's too late that we've been contaminated by that. So that is one major concern of mine.

Additionally in the DEIS, they said that that should not be a problem because they think that if it affects anyone, it's only going to affect the workers that work at the site. So we all know that our airshed allows odors to concentrate and pass as far as Redmond. So I question that.

Additionally in relation to odor and this other issue, it only takes once. People who are golfing, people who are going to the winery, people who are going to concerts in the evening, will probably come back if they smell soup. They're not going to come back if they smell sewage.

Thank you.

Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates
423 Second Avenue Extension South * Suite 21
Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

Response to Comment I277-3

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development, Comment S3-256 for a discussion of airborne pathogens.

Response to Comment I277-4

Please refer to Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for additional information on the modeling procedures used to determine impacts.

Response to Comment I277-5

Thank you for your comment.

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

NE 195th ROUTE 9 NO

I195-1 WHY WOULD ANYONE DIG A PIPELINE HALFWAY ACROSS
THE COUNTY WHEN AT THE UNOCAL SITE YOU
I195-2 CAN SPIT INTO THE OCEAN - THE COST? ANY
TAXPAYER KNOWS THIS PROJECT WILL GO OVER
BUDGET. NOISE - WE HAVE PLENTY OF THAT NOW
I195-3 WITH THE STEEL PILE DRIVING THEY ARE DOING
ON THE NORTH CREEK STORAGE FACILITY
WEARING EARPLUGS IN
THE GARDEN.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name:

Address:

Phone number:

D GREEN
12607 NE HOLLYHILLS DR
BOTHELL
483 2999

I195-4 THE UNOCAL SITE IS FULL
OF POLLUTION DIG IT UP AND
PUT THE PLANT THERE

Response to Comment I195-1

Both the Unocal and Route 9 sites and conveyance alignments have been evaluated using a number of criteria, including length and cost of the conveyance facilities. The Route 9 site has the advantage of providing more room for treatment facilities and buffers, while the Unocal site offers the advantage of being closer to Puget Sound. The costs, benefits, and impacts are compared on a Brightwater system-wide basis to select the Preferred Alternative.

Response to Comment I195-2

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I195-3

Construction noise impacts near the Route 9 site would occur during daytime hours of 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. and could be 17 dBA over the maximum ambient (67 dBA), non-construction, daytime levels near the site. Personal hearing protection devices can attenuate the 17 dBA impact, but impact sound from impact pile driving will likely be audible. The use of sonic or vibratory pile drivers could minimize noise impacts from pile driving. The expected peak construction noise of 84 dBA from the Route 9 site is based on a distance of 100 feet from the source and does not include impact pile driving estimated noise. The impact pile driving noise from the North Creek Storage Facility could be 10 dBA higher than the basis of the Route 9 site peak construction noise level at 100 feet. Please also refer to the responses to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-49, and the Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-171.

Response to Comment I195-4

Thank you for your comment.

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I205-1 I live about one mile north of your proposed site on SR9 off of Maltby Road on 72nd Ave. SE. We experience the odor from Stock Pot dumps. How will you contain odors from the treatment facility?

I205-2 We receive our water from Cross Valley. There is a large aquifer under where you propose to build Brightwater. How can you build at this site and protect aquifer from contamination, toxic chemicals, etc.?

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Jane C. Grieve

Address: 21015 - 72nd Ave SE
Snohomish WA 98296

Phone number: 425-483-9142

Response to Comment I205-1

For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I205-2

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15, which provides a summary of aquifer analyses conducted for the Route 9 plant site. It should be noted at the Route 9 site that all of the treatment plant facilities except one (the Influent Pump Station) would be located in a near-surface shallow aquifer that is not part of the Cross Valley Water District (CVWD) Systems, it is inaccurate to say that the treatment plant is sited in the Cross Valley Aquifer. Analyses summarized in the response to Comment W5-15 and presented in detail in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS show that no impacts to the CVWD water supply are expected as part of the construction and operation of the Brightwater System.

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BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

TESTIMONY OF KENT GRIMES

My name is Kent Grimes. I'm 745 229th Place Southeast which is about a about seven iron from the site for the Brightwater. We're right above that.

I've just got some high level comments tonight. I'm inspired by all the more detailed comments that I have heard, but these are concerns I have. I firmly believe that government is in place to serve the people. I think to serve is to listen. So I thank you for being here tonight to listen.

I think, though, if government was listening and accurately forecasting the needs of the people, then government would clearly hear that one of the number one issues for everyone here is transportation. We're now being told by some of the same people that have published or provided, I think arguably, some of the least effective, most costly, nonsolutions for our number one concern, transportation, we're being asked to now trust and place faith in this group to determine where the proper location might be for a treatment facility.

One question I'd like answered is what similar projects of this magnitude can be demonstrated that have been met to be on time and on budget. So in other words, is this committee, is this organization, do they have a background that would help us understand that those

Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates
423 Second Avenue Extension South * Suite 21
Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

Response to Comment I278-1

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I278-2

King County has proven experience in successfully managing large capital projects. The projects listed below are just some examples of the projects that King County has carried out and completed successfully. Overall, these projects were completed on time and within budget:

- West Point plant expansion and secondary treatment upgrade
- South plant expansion
- Renton effluent transfer system and outfall
- West Seattle tunnel and Alki transfer station
- Denny Way Combined Sewer Overflow tunnel project
- Downtown Seattle transit tunnel

At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline routes, and marine outfall zones. In each subsequent step in the process, application of policy criteria and environmental information led to the selection of alternatives for further consideration. The siting constraints used in site selection are identified in the Phase 1 materials and the results of the analysis can be found in Appendix J of the Phase 1 materials, *Brightwater Treatment Plant Siting Process-Phase 1 Engineering and Environmental Constraint Analysis*. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107 as well as Phase 1 and 2 siting materials can be found at area libraries, at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm>, or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571, or via e-mail at brightwater@metrokc.gov.

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

1 on-time and on-budget requests can be met?

2 I want to believe our elected officials. But I
3 think when decisions are made to evaluate air quality for
4 a valley location using a location by Puget Sound and
5 when a location is deemed the appropriate location
6 directly over an aquifer, I feel the severe lack of due
7 diligence is in place. And I think it is being replaced,
8 the due diligence is being replaced by some politically
9 motivated decisions. I'm not convinced that government
10 is acting on our best interests.

11 My neighbor has had his house on the market now for
12 about two months. There's been a high level of interest:
13 In other words, a lot people coming through. Three
14 offers have been initially made. Three offers are now
15 off the table. I would guess, no facts, but I would
16 guess one of those offers, if not all three, have been
17 subject to scrutiny over looking directly over and being
18 exposed to a sewage plant.

19 So I've worked hard all my life to live in a great
20 area. I think we all have here. I'd like Ron Sims and
21 the committee to step forward and understand the impacts
22 that are being made based on this decision. I want to
23 believe our government, and my belief will be
24 re-established when the due diligence is in place to
25 answer all the technical questions that we've heard here

Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates
423 Second Avenue Extension South * Suite 21
Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

Response to Comment I278-3

Thank you for your comment.

BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/3/02

I278-3

1

tonight.

2

I believe we need to extend the period of time for decision making, and I would like to have this type of environment available for these people to come back and hear again some of the comments based on some of the questions that have been asked here tonight.

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I278-4

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Thank you.

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Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates
423 Second Avenue Extension South * Suite 21
Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

Response to Comment I278-4

The King County Executive will not make a decision on the Brightwater proposal until the environmental review has been completed, the Final EIS has been published, and the impacts of the proposal have been considered. King County has responded to all comments received on the Draft EIS, including those that were made at the public hearings. A summary of King County's approach to responding to comments is attached to the Final EIS. All comments received and King County's responses to individual comments are provided as part of the Final EIS.

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RECEIVED

JAN 21 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Name and Address:

Kent Grimes
7405 229th Pl. SE
Woodinville, WA
98072

Comment:

Two questions/comments

I318-1

- 1) During one of the public hearings I ask for the county to provide examples of projects similar in magnitude to Brightwater that have been managed by the county and were executed on time and on budget. Please provide evidence of your ability to manage within a timeframe and a set budget.

I318-2

- 2) Please factor into the overall budget for Brightwater the impact of a 10% reduction in real estate values in the 98072 zip code. What does this reduction in home values translate into in reduced property tax revenues for the State? This number should be a line item on the expenses associated with this project. This is not a one time expense but one that reoccurs every year. Property values will be impacted, 10% is probably a conservative estimate.

Response to Comment I318-1

Please refer to the response to Grimes, Comment I278-2, for examples of projects that King County has completed on time and within budget.

Response to Comment I318-2

Please refer to the response to Hanson, Comment I40-1.

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JAN 23 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

-----Original Message-----

From: GrimesK1@aol.com [mailto:GrimesK1@aol.com]**Sent:** Tuesday, January 21, 2003 7:20 PM**To:** exec.sims@metrokc.gov**Subject:** Brightwater

Mr. Sims,

Just a couple notes to you as you make determinations concerning the appropriate site for a sewage facility.

Two questions/comments

I418-1 [1) During one of the public hearings I ask for the county to provide examples of projects similar in magnitude to Brightwater that have been managed by the county and were executed on time and on budget. Please provide evidence of your ability to manage within a timeframe and a set budget.

I418-2 [2) Please factor into the overall budget for Brightwater the impact of a 10% reduction in real estate values in the 98072 zip code. What does this reduction in home values translate into in reduced property tax revenues for the State? This number should be a line item on the expenses associated with this project. This is not a one time expense but one that reoccurs every year. Property values will be impacted, 10% is probably a conservative estimate.

From a concerned Woodinville homeowner who currently is awakened with the aroma of onion soup, split pea soup, etc..

The thought of this odor eventually being replaced with a "sewage of the day" is more than I bargained for.

Kent Grimes
425-485-6623Response to Comment I418-1

Economic impacts, including increases or decreases in business revenues, tax revenues and property values, are not topics analyzed under SEPA, and, therefore, are not addressed in the EIS. There are many factors that can impact property values, such as national and regional economies.

King County's goal will be to construct regional wastewater facilities that enhance the quality of life in the region and in the local community and are not detrimental to the quality of life in their vicinity. Once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater treatment system, King County will work with local jurisdictions to determine mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts.

Response to Comment I418-2

Increases or decreases in business revenues, tax revenues and property values are not environmental impacts, and are not addressed in the EIS. Before construction begins, King County will work with local jurisdictions to gain permits and will work to address concerns associated with the construction and operation of Brightwater facilities.

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Date: Jan-01-2003
Time: 08:13PM
IP Address: 4.63.134.66

Name and Address:
Matthew Grodzins
16626 246th Ave NE
Woodinville, WA
98072

RECEIVED

JAN 02 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Comment:

If I lived on the west side of Woodinville and not the east, my comments would be much more impassioned. I feel for my neighbors. The I-9 corridor is not the garden spot of the Northwest but it is in close proximity to many people's homes and particularly close to the high school. Odor must be the largest concern. A "sewage" smell (of the smallest magnitude) would devastate the whole community. Given the city's big plans to become a more sophisticated suburban town, the success of odor control will be the difference between Woodinville realizing that potential or becoming another degenerated industrial-type ghost town. The negative economic spiral of devalued properties and fleeing denizens may arise whether or not you succeed in the odor issue. Simply the specter of the possible future odor may be devastating. I believe most other concerns simply are an effort to thwart a needed facility no matter at what cost. The NIMBY philosophy runs pervasive in our society and by-and-large, whoever has the most money emerges victorious (you won't see Brightwater in Medina). The environmental impact of an overpopulated planet is inescapable. We must do what we must do to ensure our survival. Let's hope you can make Brightwater as non-intrusive as you say you can.

I229-1

I229-2

Sincerely,

Matthew Grodzins

Response to Comment I229-1

For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I229-2

Thank you for your comment.

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RECEIVED

DEC 26 2002

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Date: Dec-23-2002
Time: 11:02AM
IP Address: 12.208.133.134

Name and Address:
David and Diana Gruenewald
18756 47th Avenue NE
Lake Forest Park, WA
98155

Comment:

We are residents of Lake Forest Park, living less than ¼ mile from the proposed 195th Street effluent conveyance pipeline location in the #8220;preferred alternative#8221; of the Brightwater plan. We would like to express some concerns prior to the closure of the comment period.

If Brightwater is sited along this corridor, as seems increasingly likely, this is not the first time in recent years that our neighborhood will have experienced a major public works construction project. Two others have occurred in recent years: 1) the Lake Forest Park reservoir covering project, currently underway; and 2) the placement of a water pipeline southeast from the Lake Forest Park reservoir along the right-of-way. In both cases (especially for the water pipeline from the LFP reservoir), these projects involved dust, noise, and large trucks along the narrow, winding local access roads through the neighborhood. We would be impacted not only by the work along the 195th Street corridor, but also the work at proposed portal station #10 near NE 178th Street and Ballinger Way.

I246-1

We do not relish the thought of a third, much larger project in the area that will last for a much longer time. However, we recognize the need for infrastructure that will serve a growing region. What is troublesome in the politics of this discussion is the #8220;not in my back yard#8221; attitude of many who may be affected by this process. We have observed the Brightwater opposition activities of our neighbors to the north in Mountlake Terrace, who do not seem to care where the pipeline goes or what effect it has on others, as long as it does not pass through their city. This is unacceptable, especially given published information on the King County web site that 63% of the service for the Brightwater facility will eventually be provided to residents of Snohomish County.

In fairness to those of us who will be affected all along the route of this enormous project, a robust mitigation plan that is well executed is essential. Elements of mitigation must include minimization of noise, dust, and adverse impact on property values; minimization of total anticipated length of time between project beginning and completion in each neighborhood; responsiveness to anticipated or unanticipated problems and complaints that occur during the project; management of safety issues related to the use of large trucks on local roads such as 47th Avenue NE not well designed to accommodate them; an attractive visual end result; and effects on traffic during construction. Indeed, the same will apply if the 228th corridor is ultimately selected. Those who are not affected by the construction will also need to participate

I246-2

Response to Comment I246-1

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I246-2

Please refer to the Final EIS for updated information on possible impacts and associated mitigation plans. Impacts and associated mitigation for traffic concerns can be found in Chapter 16. Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for information regarding mitigation plans, policies, and suggestions.

by supporting the costs of effective mitigation. What plans will be included in the final EIS to minimize adverse impacts of construction along the conveyance route?

I246-2
I246-3

Response to Comment I246-3

The following are some of the proposed construction mitigation details that are included in the Final EIS:

- Installation of noise barriers
- Avoiding the use of portable generators
- Reducing vehicle idle times
- Maintaining construction hours within the dictates of local permits

Please refer to Chapter 10 of the Final EIS for a complete list and detail of mitigation procedures for each of the affected categories.

INDIVIDUALS—H

**FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT**

**Brightwater
Regional Wastewater
Treatment System**

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

LAST NAME BEGINNING WITH H

**FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT**

**Brightwater
Regional Wastewater
Treatment System**

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I110-1 Having reviewed the 12 pg. Draft EIS, I do not share in support for the Preferred Alternative. I see the Unocal System Alternative as the choice plan.

A larger plant does not mean a better system, or more operating efficiency. In fact, it seems that the smallness of the plant, less miles and diameter of pipe, less portals, and the fact that the proposed site is currently inactive, are all pluses. Certainly, less pipe means less construction-caused congestion in the building phase.

Surely our architects and engineers can deal with a terraced site and a few retaining walls.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Jack Hagel

Address: 311 NW 177th St.

Shoreline

Phone number: (206) 546-3940

Response to Comment I110-1

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for updated information on the treatment plant and conveyance route alternatives.

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January 19th, 2003

Environmental Planning
King County Wastewater Treatment Division
King Street Center: KSC-NR-0505
201 S. Jackson Street
Seattle, WA 98104-3855

RE: Brightwater Comment

This comment is based on the limited information provided in the DEIS of November 6, 2002. In reading this document I was left with more questions than answers. I found the DEIS to be useful in terms of historical data but of limited use in determining specific measures needed to ensure that the Route 9 site does not become an environmental disaster.

My concerns at this time are focused on the poor geologic stability of the route 9 site, the release of existing toxins in the soil during construction to both the air and the water and the poor air quality effects the Route 9 site will have on the community not only from odor, but more seriously, from pathogenic release.

I365-1

The site as noted is at least 50% fill. From my college studies, I know that fill is not considered a strong soil type during any kind of seismic activity. Having a facility that has thousands of gallons of toxic waste located on such a poor geologic site in a critical watershed is to say the least unwise. The DEIS notes that the route 9 site soil is subject to liquefaction during a seismic event. The Bear Creek watershed provides much needed habitat to fish and wildlife that are under significant pressure already. To further degrade this critical habitat points to a lack of respect for the environment. Geologic history points to the likelihood of a significant seismic event in the area. I could not determine the specific steps that are proposed to prevent an un-repairable ecological disaster at the route 9 site when this occurs. There is also limited information on the numerous pumping stations that the route 9 site will require and the effects of a seismic event on them.

I365-2

I365-3

I365-4

I365-5

As noted in the DEIS, the soil at the Route 9 site is known to have toxins from previous land uses. The construction of a facility at that site will require significant disturbance of the soil resulting in the release of these toxins in to the air and the surrounding watershed. To prevent the release of these toxins would mean much higher construction costs on a project that is already beyond a reasonable amount.

The DEIS also notes that the route 9 site has a high potential for erosion due to the poor soil. This aggravates my concern for the watershed of Bear Creek.

I365-6

While much has been made about the odor that the Route 9 site will produce, I am more concerned with the release of airborne pathogens. The DEIS indicates that "state of the art" filters and containment will be used to mitigate the potential for pathogen release. As an engineer, I am well aware that no human designed system is free from failure. I can

Response to Comment I365-1

Municipal wastewater is not classified as a toxic waste.

The Draft EIS noted that at least 50 percent of the "surface soil" at the Route 9 site is fill; however, this fill is only a minor portion of the soil that exists at the site and is limited to depths of 1 to 10 feet in the areas where it has been mapped. In addition, if the Route 9 site is selected for the Brightwater Treatment Plant, site preparation would result in removal, regrading, and compacting fill as needed for the future construction layout. It is agreed that some local areas of the Route 9 site are designated as having liquefaction potential. This is not an uncommon situation in the Puget Sound region, is routinely mitigated with standard design and construction practices, and provides no overall adverse impact to constructing a treatment plant at the Route 9 site.

Response to Comment I365-2

King County is committed to protecting, enhancing, and restoring fish and wildlife habitat on the Route 9 site. The plant design for the site incorporates substantial mitigation that would create and enhance wetlands, and enhance fish habitat by re-routing stream flows. Plans also include restoration of approximately 22 acres of the site. Please refer to Chapters 3 and 7 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I365-3

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I365-4

Facilities, including pump stations, located at the Route 9 site would be designed with foundations and structural support systems in accordance with applicable building codes and standards to resist seismic events.

Response to Comment I365-5

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I365-6

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-256, for more information regarding airborne pathogens. Please refer to Chapter 5 of the Final EIS for more information regarding air quality impacts from dust during construction. Major earth-moving activities are generally required to clean up contaminated soils, particularly for surface soil contamination. Watering is a standard dust suppression technique used at hazardous waste sites during investigation and remediation. If the site is selected, the nature and extent of soil contamination at the Route 9 site would be better defined during the design phase and appropriate measures would be identified at that time.

Response to Comment I365-7

Both the Draft EIS and the Final EIS include a reasonably thorough discussion of the probable significant adverse environmental impacts and reasonable mitigation measures for those identified impacts. The Draft EIS was issued at a point in time when a certain level of information was known relating to the probable significant adverse impacts of the proposal and possible ways to reasonably mitigate those impacts. In areas where there was uncertainty in one respect or another as to impacts, the Draft EIS presented, following SEPA Guidelines, a worst-case analysis of impacts. The Draft EIS also indicated that ongoing analysis was under way and that additional information would be forthcoming in the Final EIS and otherwise. The purpose of a Final EIS is to respond to comments on the Draft EIS and, where appropriate, to provide additional or revised information and analysis relating to probable significant impacts of the proposal and reasonable mitigation measures. Since issuance of the Draft EIS in late 2002, considerable additional analysis has been conducted, as is the case on any large project, to further define and develop the proposal and to respond to Draft EIS comments. A number of the details that you have requested relate to either information that does not involve probable significant adverse environmental impacts or information that is important prior to issuance of actual permits but may not be essential to include in an EIS.

only conclude then that there will be a release due to either manmade or natural events and these pathogens will find there way in to the environment. The DEIS indicates that the route 9 site has "challenges to good air dispersion" and that schools are located within 1.4 miles of the area. Residents of Woodinville are well aware of this phenomenon as repeatably shown from the stench of the soup order that permeates the air. At least this odor can be detected. Virus and other toxins don't provide that kind of warning.

I365-6

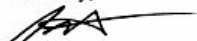
As mentioned above, the "oily" soils will be disturbed during construction. The poor air dispersion will mean that this contaminated dust will be allowed to settle into surrounding areas. The thousands of motorists who will travel hwy 522 during construction will be provided with toxic dust on a daily basis.

I365-7

Overall, I found the DEIS to be light on the specifics of what guarantees will be made that the placement of a toxin rich solid waste water facility will not become a financial and ecological disaster that the residents who have no representation with the decision makers will have to fix.

I am strongly opposed to the location of Ron Simms waste water treatment plant at the Route 9 site and found the DEIS lacking in specific mitigation techniques. Much more research is required before I will be satisfied with having King Counties waste pumped to Woodinville.

Sincerely,



Erik Hagstrom
23515 82nd AVE SE
Woodinville, WA 98072

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I241-1	We are strongly opposed to the Route 9-195 th Alternative. This would be an inappropriate use of the land at this site. The inactive industrial area in the Edmonds site is a more realistic and responsible choice for Brightwater. The terrain at the Route 9-195 th site is an especially poor choice for air dispersion. Emissions trapped in the valley will clearly have a strong adverse impact on residents. The Edmonds site would be much better suited for reasonable air dispersion. The larger amount of pipeline needed for Route 9-195 th is clearly a negative, both for construction and taxpayer-funded maintenance in the future.	<p>Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.</p> <p>Your name: <u>Gabriel & Kari Hall</u></p> <p>Address: <u>12903 NE 203rd CT</u> <u>Woodinville, WA 98072</u></p> <p>Phone number: <u>425-486-0497</u></p>
I241-2	We frequently smell the Stock Pot plant and should not be subjected to sewage smells as well.	
I241-3		

Response to Comment I241-1

Thank you for stating your preference.

Response to Comment I241-2

For more information on the air dispersion modeling results and odor impacts, please refer to Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I241-3

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for updated information on the treatment plant and conveyance route alternatives.

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on

request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Name and Address:

Will Hall
832 NW 193rd St
Shoreline, WA
98177

Comment:

January 17, 2003

Environmental Planning
King County Wastewater Treatment Division
201 South Jackson St. Suite 505
Seattle, WA 98104-3855

To Whom It May Concern:

While the EIS states that the normal operation of the marine outfall would not significantly impact resources, it acknowledges that the construction would have significant impacts on nearshore ecosystems and physical habitat. The modification of the shoreline near the outfall site would also have ongoing impacts to natural beach processes. Emergency discharges into Puget Sound, while rare, would have severe impacts if that option is chosen. These impacts are not adequately assessed and mitigated in the alternatives presented in the DEIS, and the final EIS and designs should take them into account.

Please consider the following objectives and actions in developing the final EIS for Brightwater.

Objective: Fully mitigate all temporary and long term impacts to marine resources associated with the construction and operation of the Brightwater outfall.

1. Minimize adverse impacts to nearshore marine resources and habitat due to construction of the outfall to the maximum extent possible, such as by tunneling instead of trenching and by extending the buried pipeline to 100 feet below MLLW instead of 40 feet.
2. In advance of construction, identify and restore a nearby nearshore area that has been degraded to a degree comparable to the maximum disturbance expected during the construction of the outfall. The area selected should be large enough to offset the amount of planting and restoration that is statistically likely to fail based on a review of similar efforts (likely a larger than 1:1 mitigation ratio). Particular attention should be given to
 - a. removing bulkheads, riprap or overwater structures and restoring physical conditions (substrate, gradient, logs, etc.) capable of supporting natural beach processes;
 - b. planting or transplanting the maximum amount of eelgrass that may be disturbed into an area that is capable of supporting eelgrass;
 - c. restoring natural beach sediments suitable for forage fish spawning in an area where the human activities have removed or degraded such sediments; and
 - d. restoring nearshore conditions suitable for the settling out and early development of Dungeness crab where those conditions have been degraded.

Response to Comment I257-1

After construction, the outfall would not impact natural beach processes because it will be buried out to a depth of -80 feet and covered with native material. The implications of emergency discharges are discussed in Appendix 3-E, Flow Management and Safety Relief Point, of The Final EIS. While small releases of untreated sewage are possible at the site, overflows would occur at a point in the Sammamish River or Lake Washington and would not affect Puget Sound.

Response to Comment I257-2

Please refer to Appendix 3-C, Project Description: Outfall, of the Final EIS for a more detailed discussion of outfall pipeline construction methods. Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for information on mitigation plans and policies.

3. Acquire privately owned tideland parcels near the outfall site and place them under a conservation easement that permanently protects them from development of any kind. Permanently protecting at least as much new area as will be disturbed by Brightwater will help preserve resources for the future and mitigate the risk that some resources may not fully recover in the disturbed site.
4. Remove all shoreline armoring on the project site and restore physical conditions (substrate, gradient, logs, etc.) capable of supporting natural beach processes. Remove any impediments to the natural movement of material from adjacent bluffs and uplands to the marine environment on the project site.
5. If there are any seeps or streams on or near the project site, eliminate any barriers to the natural flow of water, sediment, debris and fish. Sediment flow is particularly important because beaches in the area are generally starved of natural sediment due to their disconnection from natural streams and feeder bluffs.

Objective: Study the impact of the outfall and the Brightwater project on marine resources to ensure that Objective 1 is met.

6. Repeat the studies that were done in the Marine Outfall Siting Study in the area surrounding the chosen outfall site prior to construction. Compare the results to the original study and report on the differences, including estimations of natural variability and trends. Include analysis of the potential project impacts to eelgrass, forage fish, and Dungeness crab in the short term and the long term.
7. Repeat the same suite of studies after construction is complete and before the outfall begins operation. Compare the results to the previous studies and analyze changes. Determine whether additional mitigation is required to achieve mitigation objectives.
7. Repeat the same suite of studies three to five years after the outfall has been in operation. Compare the results to the previous studies and analyze changes. Determine whether additional mitigation is required to achieve mitigation objectives.

Objective: Promote public understanding of marine resources and the connection between them and the Brightwater project and facilities.

9. Include information about marine resources and the effects of the construction and operation of the outfall in all Brightwater communications that include information about the marine outfall.
10. Dedicate and maintain a new area for public shoreline access near the outfall site.
11. Post interpretive signs including information about marine resources and the effects of construction and operation of the outfall at all public access points to Brightwater facilities and at public access points to the shoreline near the outfall. Publish the results of all associated studies and monitoring, and make them widely available. This would go beyond the environmental impact statement and permits and include distribution of the results of the recommended post-construction studies.

Sincerely,

Will Hall

Response to Comment I257-3

King County is committed to appropriate monitoring of mitigation for impacts due to outfall construction and will continue to work with state, federal, and local agencies to develop monitoring programs as part of permitting. King County will also monitor outfall operations in full compliance with its Washington State Department of Ecology NPDES permit. A complete description of the proposed outfall monitoring program can be found in Appendix 3-I, Proposed Routine Monitoring Plan for the Receiving Environment in the Vicinity of the Brightwater Treatment System Marine Outfall, of the Final EIS. Also, please refer to response to the Snohomish County Public Works, Comment S2-3.

Response to Comment I257-4

King County will work to include this information in future publications aimed at a variety of audiences. However, some future communications about the outfall may cover different topics than those that you have mentioned here.

Response to Comment I257-5

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for information on mitigation plans and policies.

Response to Comment I257-6

Detailed outfall studies are available for review at local libraries and on CD upon request by calling 1-888-707-8571. Future monitoring will be addressed in permit requirements with the appropriate oversight agencies.

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I111-1 How would the placement of the Treatment Plant at the Edmonds site impact a proposed Transportation Hub. It's my understanding that the Slambang Ferry Terminal will be placed at this very spot. When a Park and Ride area and Access to the rails here would be important? Don M. Hallam

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Don M. Hallam

Address: 524 Maple St #203
Edmonds, WA 98020

Phone number: 425-776-6511

Response to Comment I111-1

The addition of a lid at Unocal is a sub-alternative that would allow the co-location of a multimodal transportation facility at the site. If this mitigation option were developed, it would be in partnership with the Washington State Department of Transportation and the local permitting jurisdiction. For an updated description of the alternatives being studied in the Final EIS, please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance.

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BRIGHTWATER HEARING, 12/10/02

TESTIMONY OF NANCY G. HAMEL

1
2 Nancy G. Hamel, H-A-M-E-L. And I reside in Edmonds;
3 and I am adamantly against the siting of the treatment
4 plant, the wastewater treatment plant, in Edmonds for a
5 number of reasons.

E29-1 6 I have not had a chance to completely read and
7 digest the EIS report, but I expect to be doing that over
8 the next few weeks and will be making my comments known
9 either by mail or e-mail or, if there's a way to do it
10 vocally, by that way.

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Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates
423 Second Avenue Extension South * Suite 21
Seattle, WA * 206-682-9339

Response to Comment E29-1

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

In looking at the maps it appears that the Unocal site makes more sense from several points - location, more of a straight line from sewage origination to treatment. Unocal site availability, more likely to have a breeze at the Unocal site.
Is the cost very different between locations?

I132-1

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: M A Hanken

Address: 15843-62nd Ave NE

Kenmore

Phone number: 425 488 8822

Response to Comment I132-1

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and, therefore, are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

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RECEIVED

JAN 17 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I258-1 We were unaware of the potential hazards posed by this project. Aquifers are precious and deserve protection. Much additional study of the impact of this project on our community is needed.

I258-2 Lake Forest Park is fortunate to have a wonderful source of water. Testing and analysis must be complete, and we, as citizens and taxpayers, have a right of know what is happening in our town and to stop inappropriate and/or hastily

I258-3 hastily conceived projects. Why should my tax dollars be used to fund something that is potentially damaging to my health and the health of my community?

Name: Doug and Elaine Hansen
Address: 17444-47th Ave NE
City, Zip: Seattle WA 98155

Response to Comment I258-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I258-2

We have worked to provide people with multiple opportunities to learn more and to express their opinions on the project in the manner that best meets their individual needs. For a list of public involvement activities to date, please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31.

Response to Comment I258-3

The Final EIS, Chapter 9, contains updated information on mitigation to prevent health impacts during construction and operation of the Brightwater Treatment Plant.

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over the Brightwater regional facilities. Information on current growth projections and how those projections determine wastewater flow and the need for the Brightwater Treatment Plant can be found in the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

SHOULD BE CHOSEN FOR MOST ECONOMICAL CONSTRUCTION & OPERATION,
WHICH IS OBVIOUS THE UNOCAL SITE.

IT WOULD NOT REQUIRE PUMPING & PIPING TWO DIRECTIONS.

IN MY OPINION THE UNOCAL SITE IS THE BIGGEST BANG FOR THE
DOLLARS SPENT - YOURS OR MINE.

I DRAW MY CONCLUSION FROM THE INFORMATION SENT TO ME IN
THE BRIGHTWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM BROCHURE.

LET'S DO IT WITH COMMON SENSE, NOT WITH FAVORITISM.

Comments must include your name and address and
must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Robert S. Hansen.

Address: 6905 N.E. 204th St.

Kenmore, WA 98028

Phone number: 425-485-8446

Response to Comment I39-1

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I am extremely unhappy with the proposed route 9 project. This plant will be approximately 1/2 mile as a crow flies from my neighborhood. I paid over \$550,000 for my house and this will be devastating to the value of my home and other homes in the surrounding neighborhood (some of which are costing close to hundreds of dollars). I want to know how I will be reimbursed for my decrease in property value. Currently, Stock Pot is located within ^{close} proximity of the proposed site. I frequently smell emissions from Stock Pot at my home both day and night. I also smell the emissions in Woodinville Target + Top Tools area. This area traps air because of the low grade and valley. This greatly concerns me regarding smell.

4) Hwy 9 is a traffic disaster. This will make it worse. 4) This is being crammed down our throats since there were officials to look for information.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: MELISSA HANSON
Address: 20429 73rd DR. SE
Snohomish, WA 98296
Phone number: (425) 806-3763

Response to Comment I40-1

As property values are highly variable and dependent upon a number of market factors, a discussion of property values is not appropriate and is not included in the Draft EIS or Final EIS. Many factors influence the market value of real property, including characteristics of the location and of the improvements. These characteristics include the location; size; proximity to work centers; services; school districts; street frontage; neighborhood traffic volumes and street surfaces; the presence of sidewalks; the maintenance standards of the neighborhood and adjacent properties; the general topography of the neighborhood and the particular parcel; wetlands or other sensitive areas which may affect development potential; the presence of community features such as pools, lakes, parks, and recreation centers; views; and differences in utility services, including the availability of sewers and public water, proximity to powerlines, and proximity to industrial or commercial uses. For residential real property, significant factors include the age, condition, and size of the residence; the architectural style; the number of bedrooms and bathrooms; the number of garage stalls, fireplaces, decks, and appliances; whether the residence is single-story or multiple stories; whether there are any barns, sheds, or other types of improvements on the property; and the overall curb appeal. Moreover, the compensation suggested in this comment may constitute an unlawful gift of public funds, depending upon the particular circumstances.

Response to Comment I40-2

For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I40-3

Please refer to the response to Snohomish County, Comment S3-164.

Response to Comment I40-4

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities. Information on current growth projections and how those projections determine wastewater flow and the need for the Brightwater Treatment Plant can be found in the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I41-1 [It seems to me Route 9-195th System Preferred Alternative would be the best route as larger, more efficient, and being larger will accommodate more odor control.

You seem to have covered every facet of this operation & are to be commended. Thank you.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Jane Harbert

Address: 500 Elm Way #49

Edmonds, Wa 98020

Phone number: 425-672-8374

Response to Comment I41-1

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I112-1

I think King County should keep its Sewage within
King County Boundaries not ~~try to ship it to~~
Some one else to take care of it for them. Send
it to Brixton, Auburn, SeaTac or west Seattle. not
Here

Comments must include your name and address and
must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: C. P. Harris

Address: 22426-50th Ave. W
Edmonds, WA 98026

Phone number: 425 4411268

Response to Comment I112-1

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities. Information on current growth projections and how those projections determine wastewater flow and the need for the Brightwater Treatment Plant can be found in the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I42-1

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NEEDED: WHAT ARE THE COST DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNOCAL SITE AND EITHER OF THE TWO ROUTE 9 ALTERNATIVES - CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE & OPERATING. IT SEEMS TO ME THE ADDITIONAL PIPELINE REQUIRED WITH ROUTE 9 WILL BE MORE COSTLY, AT LEAST FOR CONSTRUCTION. HOW MUCH DOES THE PUMP STATION AND EXTRA SITE PREPARATION ADD TO THE UNOCAL SITE DEVELOPMENT?

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: DENNIS HART

Address: 9710 - 227TH PL. SW
EDMONDS WA 98020

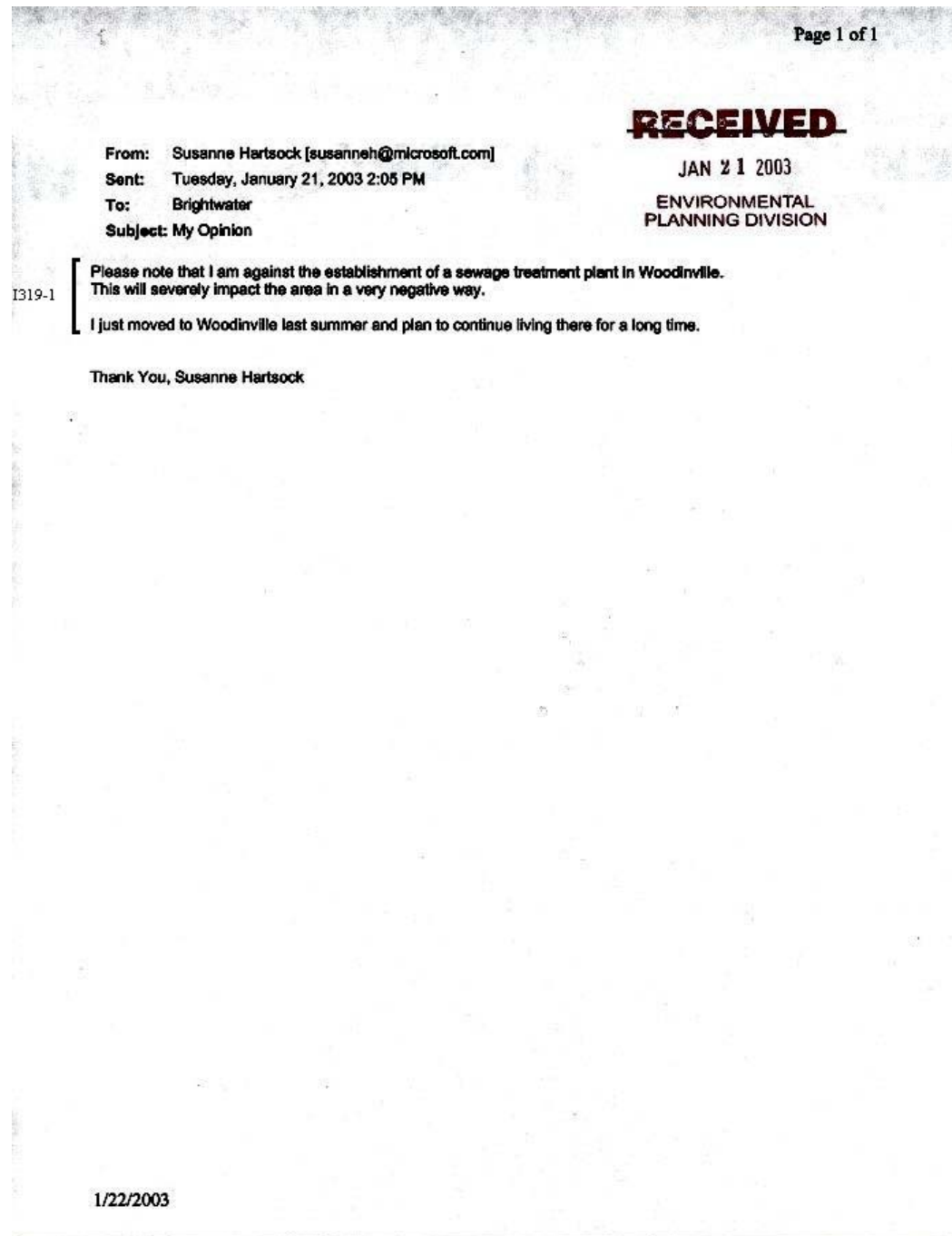
Phone number: 425-776-5425

Response to Comment I42-1

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and, therefore, are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

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Response to Comment I319-1

Thank you for your comment.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I320	Jan. 17, 2003						
	We need more time to study the impact of locating the portal within the 12 acre area of Lake Forest Park, and to explore where it would be located on two acres of land. Please allow more time for adequate research!						
	Thank you for your consideration.						
	Diane M. Hartzell						
<table border="1"><tr><td>Name:</td><td>DIANE M. HARTZELL</td></tr><tr><td>Address:</td><td>4625 N.E. 178th St, Lake Forest Park</td></tr><tr><td>City, Zip:</td><td>98155-4530</td></tr></table>		Name:	DIANE M. HARTZELL	Address:	4625 N.E. 178 th St, Lake Forest Park	City, Zip:	98155-4530
Name:	DIANE M. HARTZELL						
Address:	4625 N.E. 178 th St, Lake Forest Park						
City, Zip:	98155-4530						

Response to Comment I320-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-7.

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I366-1	I am very concerned about the Brightwater's Project's proposal to place effluent lines within the well head protection area.
	Lake Forest Park has a much needed aquifer that needs to be protected. Effluent lines should not run through this water supply. At the very least, direct testing of this location must be done by King County.
I366-2	Traffic in the general location of the proposed potale area location is already dreadful. Increased truck traffic created by this proposal would have a very negative impact on the area.
I366-3	This is a small city, with very little empty land. Putting the well-head and lines through the heart of it would be very distressing. There are many environmentally sensitive areas that must be protected. New growth in outlying areas should not be allowed to disrupt and destroy established neighborhoods.
	Name: Kathy Hatch
	Address: 5301 NE 180 th St.
	City, Zip: Lake Forest Park, WA 98155

Response to Comment I366-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I366-2

Please refer to the response to Ceis, Comment I301-1.

Response to Comment I366-3

King County's goal is to construct a regional facility that enhances quality of life, not just in the region, but in the local area where the facility is sited. King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. Mitigation measures can protect environmentally sensitive areas as well as help the area preserve its existing character and avoid unchecked commercial and industrial development on the site that would not enhance the community.

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Gentlemen & Ladies of King County
Where is your thinking? to place Brightwater effluent
lines within the Lake Forest Park well head protection
area of our water supply aquifer. This is outrageous!
You know that these lines will leak sometime in the
future & you will have destroyed our pure water supply.
I beg you to reconsider this all thought idea.
there has to be other locations that this effluent line
or lines can travel & not end oner thousands of lines
by destroying our pure water supply!

Please reconsider & re-route this effluent line!
We will be watching & waiting for your
move on this vital action!
Please keep us informed!

Name: *Mr & Mrs Joseph Hawkey*
 Address: *18716-35th Ave N.E.*
Lake Forest Park, 98155
 City, Zip:

Response to Comment I321-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I106-1 No matter what your research shows —
we live in an area with poor air
circulation.

I106-2 This project should not be built
over an aquifer as proposed or in
our area where the air circulation

I106-3 is poor.

ARE YOU LISTENING?

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: BARBARA HAWKINS

Address: 9512-1804 ST SE

SNYHOMISTN 98296-
8056

Phone number:

Response to Comment I106-1

For further clarification and information, please refer to Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I106-2

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I106-3

For information on the meteorological data used in the odor and air quality analysis, please refer to the response to the City of Woodinville, Comment C5-36, and Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

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re: King Co. Brightwater Treatment System
to: King Co. Wastewater Treatment, Environmental Plng

I367-1 We have lived in Lake Forest Park 18½ years and consider our delicious LFP well water to be one of the great benefits of living here. We are very concerned about any planned effluent lines being near much less in our water supply aquifer.

I367-2 Our main concern is above. However, we are also concerned about increased traffic. The intersections of Bothell & Ballinger and Ballinger & 175th St. are already very problematic. It now takes us up to 5 or 6 minutes just to cross Ballinger, on 175th (in a car) at rush hour, to get anywhere from our house.

Thank you. We hope you will consider this. ~~Wick & Laura Haxton~~

Name: Wick & Laura Haxton
Address: 4910 N.E. 180th Street
City, Zip: Lake Forest Park, WA 98155

Response to Comment I367-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I367-2

Please refer to the response to Ceis, Comment I301-1.

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PR is Not Public Process

By Stuart Heady

It is as if the One Ring, of the Tolkien ring trilogy, were here in the Pacific Northwest and the black clouds of Mt. Doom in the regions of Mordor are boiling over our heads. An evil spell holds us in thrall and all the County Council members in Snohomish County are paralyzed.

E9-1 [King County seems magically to have attained the dark power to revoke the principle that "Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed."

E9-2 [A public hearing is properly, a meeting held by an elected body, where a quorum of elected leaders are present who citizens can see on a ballot when they vote. The purpose of such a meeting is to give citizens a rightful ability to participate in decisions that affect the community- before they are reached. To use the term "public hearing" to describe this context, smacks of everything George Orwell tried to warn us about.

This King County process represents a new and disturbing development in the framework of the Republic. We now have a Strong Bureaucracy form of government.

But when did that go into effect? We certainly never voted on it. Citizens have a right to ask: Where is our elected leadership?

On the table should be the central question:

E9-3 [Is Brightwater really needed? I propose that it is not. The assumptions that the entire scheme is based on are like inflated dot com dreams from the 1990s.

I have become convinced that Brightwater is, first and primarily, a boondoggle called for by the Master Builders of King and Snohomish Counties for the purpose of special interest profit making on a grand scale.

Billions of dollars in profits stand to be made by big time land speculation interests from Florida and California.

E9-4 [With a billion dollars in sewage capacity in the ground, areas of Snohomish County that are now low in population density must be maxed out through high density sprawl in order to pay off the bonds.

Response to Comment E9-1

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1.

Response to Comment E9-2

Public hearings conducted under the SEPA Rules are for the purpose of assisting the lead agency in meeting its responsibility to implement the purposes and policies of SEPA and the SEPA Rules. Please refer to the response to O'Rourke, Comment E28-1.

Response to Comment E9-3

Please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS, for a discussion on the need for Brightwater. A summary of this information is available in the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

Response to Comment E9-4

Brightwater facilities have been planned within the context of regional and local growth management plans. Brightwater is not intended to be an impetus for future growth, but rather to accommodate and serve growth that has been planned for and approved through the planning processes of the affected jurisdictions.

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA, and, therefore, are not addressed in the EIS. However, for information on how new and current facilities are paid for, please refer to the financial policies in King County Code Chapter 28.86.160 and Ordinance 13680 adopting the Regional Wastewater Services Plan. This information can be requested from the Metropolitan King County Council by calling 206-296-1000 or through their Web site at <http://www.metrokc.gov/mkcc>.

PR is Not Public Process
By Stuart Heady
P 2

E9-5

The population of Snohomish County enlarging to possibly double its size, is the underlying assumption. But, given the economic realities we face, this projection should be subjected to tough and public debate.

E9-6

The University of Washington just came out with a study of water resource availability. In the next fifty years, rainfall and snowfall can be expected to be half what they are today. Half the resource, double the population. What planning has accounted for this? By who exactly? This is a major environmental impact of Brightwater.

E9-7

It is clear that King County's intention is to play a game of "Keep Away" with the public in order to keep the major issues and questions off the table while getting away with a public relations appearance, only a simulation.

Public relations is not a substitute for public process. Where are our elected leaders?

Response to Comment E9-5

Please refer to the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

Response to Comment E9-6

Please refer to the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

Response to Comment E9-7

Members of the public have had opportunities to nominate sites for consideration, help develop the criteria by which sites would be evaluated, comment on candidate sites before specific ones were selected for the EIS, comment on proposed conveyance routes, help develop guidelines for architects designing the facilities, and comment on the scope and draft of the EIS, among other things. Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, for details.

The process is being led and guided by elected officials. King County Executive Ron Sims is leading the siting process and will ultimately make the siting decision. The King County Council approved policy criteria and candidate sites. Executive Sims and Snohomish County Executive Bob Drewel formed an Executive Advisory Committee composed of representatives from tribal governments; business, labor, and environmental organizations; and local jurisdictions in both counties. The committee advised the executives and helped to develop the policy criteria. Many of the representatives of local jurisdictions on the committee were elected officials.

Brightwater Hearing, December 4, 2002

6

TESTIMONY OF LARRY HELSER

1 Larry Helser. I am Larry Helser, we live up fairly
2 close to the new sewage treatment plant, where it would
3 be. And I guess as a Woodinville resident since 1990
4 I'm concerned about the things that are happening
5 within the city.
6

7 We moved here, retired here, into a beautiful
8 community, Woodinville, and since then the changes --
9 some have been great -- but there are some disturbing
10 ones.

B2-1 11 We have accepted and are doing -- and are now
12 doing affordable housing, which was a King-County-owned
13 property. So Woodinville is doing that. Secondly, and
14 suddenly, if we hadn't noticed, but there is a waste
15 management recycling center also being built in
16 Woodinville, which is -- well, the location is where
17 there used to be a center where they had bark and
18 rocks, and so forth. So now we are going to have,
19 soon, a recycling center right in Woodinville. So now
20 is Woodinville the scapegoat for King County to dump
21 these projects onto our wonderful city where we had
22 retired in 1990?

23 And in trying to -- I'm not going to belabor
24 all the odor and all the other things that we discussed
25 as far as the sewage treatment plant, but to me this is

Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates, 206-682-9339

Response to Comment B2-1

King County conducted an extensive siting process prior to identifying the Route 9 site for the Brightwater Treatment Plant. Nearly all communities evaluated had some kind of public facilities within their jurisdiction. King County took these factors into account in selection of the two final system alternatives.

Brightwater Hearing, December 4, 2002

7

1 just another third thing that somehow King County
2 seemed to be able to dump on the citizens of
3 Woodinville. Thank you.
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Van Pelt, Corbett & Associates, 206-682-9339

Brightwater Public Hearing, 12/10/02

Page 9

TESTIMONY OF DON HENDERSON

1 TESTIMONY OF DON HENDERSON
2
3 Hi. I'm Don Henderson, and I live at 15825 75th
4 Place West in Edmonds.

5 Basically, I struggled through the EIS, most of it,
6 and the thing that struck me most often, that is -- goes
7 into an excruciating detail on some items and it leaves
8 other items out. For instance, the multi-modal
9 transportation site that is mentioned several times as being
10 structured on the lid of the Unocal site if that's selected,
11 but nowhere in the section on odor control or air does it
E18-1 12 address whether you're going to be able to smell the site
13 when you're up here in the ferry line. They say they are
14 going to keep the odors restricted to the site of the sewage
15 treatment plant, but they don't have -- you're on top of the
16 site and that isn't addressed.

17 We've spent excruciating detail in terms of road
18 traffic on the transportation section, but you barely
E18-2 19 address the multi-modal transportation site that's planned
20 and been planned for five years on the Unocal site. I think
21 my comment is not only where some of my next questions are
22 not answered, but there is a very great variety in detail
23 from one section to the other. In some instances it's
24 excruciating detail, and sometimes it just fluffs over a
25 topic as if it is not important. That is my comment.

VAN PELT, CORBETT & ASSOCIATES
(206) 682-9339

b6412096-86ed-4bca-b408-129ead6c9eb4

Response to Comment E18-1

As the Brightwater Treatment Plant will be designed so that there would be no detectable odors at the property line and because the multimodal facility was considered for the odor modeling as being outside of the property line, no odors would be detectable at the multimodal facility from operation of the treatment plant. For information on sensitive receptors please refer to the response to the City of Woodinville, Comment C5-125 and Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment E18-2

The addition of a lid at Unocal is a sub-alternative that would allow the co-location of a multimodal transportation facility at the site. If this mitigation option were developed, it would be in partnership with WSDOT and the local permitting jurisdiction. For an updated description of the alternatives being studied in the Final EIS, please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

We have reviewed the BRIGHTWATER E.I.S. information and attended an open house presentation in Edmonds.

From the very beginning, I did not feel the information was complete enough to allow pertinent comments. The E.I.S. regulations say "Statements must be concise, clear and to the point." They are certainly not.

The Portal locations are the most vague of all the information, but they are the most important to property owners. It's not possible to comment on the very limited information we have. We need more specific locations for the Portals and Pump Stations within the corridors. The natural contours and ravines of the land as it decreases in elevation approximately 500 feet to Puget Sound, should be part of the E.I.S. plan. None of these issues has been addressed.

We live in Edmonds on the King/Snohomish County line, 244th S. W. and 100th Ave. W. This area is still semi-rural with mostly modest homes. Any examples of "cute" little parks do not come close to the natural native landscaping that we already have and respect. The impact of a 2 acre Portal would be approximately 6 houses in this area.

Any assurances that we would be paid a fair price for the condemnation of our property in SNOHOMISH COUNTY for a KING COUNTY project cannot make up for what we have now. We do not want move.

The ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT needs to be rejected as it is now presented. A possible alternate could be to address these concerns with a supplement to the original E.I.S.

Name:

JUNE E. HENDERSON
DAVID C. HENDERSON

Address:

24324 100th Ave. West

City, Zip:

Edmonds, WA. 98020

Response to Comment I368-1

The Final EIS presents specific candidate portal sites within each of the portal siting areas for both the Route 9 and Unocal System Alternatives. Tunnels would be constructed underground with a gradual, constant slope that does not impact the natural contours of the overlying surface terrain. Although steep surface terrain does not impact the underground tunnels, steep slopes have been considered as a criterion when siting surface features such as portals. It can be seen from the refinement of the project descriptions of the alternatives in the Final EIS that all efforts have been made to minimize impacts to residential areas when siting primary portals. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I368-2

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-6, for information on property acquisition.

Response to Comment I368-3

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-3.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I113-1

As long as the new plant is built in the north, I would care less, let's not have another pipe line and new plant or addition to Renton. As we figured as you

I113-2

people are, it's understandable that you don't know that Puyallup Sewer Dist has been out of operation for about 20 years. It became a kind of Rainier sewer and then was merged with Val Verde sewer.

I113-3

Please take me off your mailing list. If you research there's probably others you could remove and help balance Ron's budget.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name:

 Mcewan G. Henderson
10414 2nd Ave S
Seattle, WA 98168-1320

Address:

Phone number:

A1

Response to Comment I113-1

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I113-2

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I113-3

Thank you for your comment. We have removed your name from our mailing list.

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RECEIVED

DEC 27 2002

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

-----Original Message-----

From: CRHENSLEY@cs.com [mailto:CRHENSLEY@cs.com]**Sent:** Friday, December 20, 2002 12:08 AM**To:** Donald.Theiler@METROK.COV; Christie.True@METROK.COV; Ron.Sims@METROK.COV;
bob.drewel@co.snohomish.wa.us; Steve.Holt@co.snohomish.wa.us; FLumsden@co.snohomish.wa.us
Cc: gary.nelson@co.snohomish.wa.us; Jeff.Sax@co.snohomish.wa.us; Dave.Gossett@co.snohomish.wa.us;
Sievers.Council@co.snohomish.wa.us; John.koster@co.snohomish.wa.us; msakura@ix.netcom.com;
newtl@msn.com; tjgte@gte.net; JNTQ@attbi.com; cblaine@microsoft.com; mike@renzelmann.com
Subject: Comments on DEIS for Executive Sims

I215-1

Attached to the bottom of this brief note is a response to Linda Gray from Don Theiler. I'm still trying with difficulty, to digest just why King County looks at requests for extensions to the comment period as a major inconvenience to the County.

The almost 1200 pages of Draft EIS is a major inconvenience to the citizens, community groups and agencies that must respond to three years of writing in less than 75 days. There is more than one party to this process. King County is not the sole party. There are numerous neighborhood groups, environmental groups, cities, sewer districts, state agencies, federal agencies and a county that must wade through this consumptive document and provide some type of response to generalized statements.

In all fairness, the time to be permitted by King County is less than adequate given the type of substance, scope and quantity documented by the County. I speak on behalf of myself and the numerous concerned citizen that have followed this process for more than three years. I have followed this process long before the Siting Advisory Committee was ever established and before the Regional Wastewater Services Plan was adopted.

The reality is, the DEIS does not provide the depth and information required by any reasonable person to make an intelligent comment to this document. Only after review of documents not provided to the public (phase I, phase II, phase III) does the public understand why the DEIS provides no real substance.

The DEIS requires that the public comment on the DEIS. However, what the public doesn't have before them and is not provided in the DEIS, becomes irrelevant to the public process. The general public has had no opportunity to review Phase I, Phase II and Phase III. Not even the SAC had this full opportunity prior to any decision making for the DEIS. This is the most disingenuous process that I have ever participated in. I have spent more than two years of my valued time participating on the SAC/EAC to realize that the decisions were made long before SAC was given any bones to chew.

If you will not grant an extension to 2/28/03 for citizens, then please grant an extension to the many citizens and groups that have followed this process long before any site was chosen or realized by the Siting Advisory Committee, the King County Council and Executive Sims. There are many of us reviewing this DEIS who realize that if you want quality comments to

12/26/02

Response to Comment I215-1

Please refer to the response to Blumenthal, Comment I353-1. You were one of 23 agencies, organizations, and individuals who received an extension of the comment period upon request.

King County has conducted an extensive public outreach program throughout the Brightwater siting process. Members of the public have had opportunities to nominate sites for consideration, help develop the criteria by which sites would be evaluated, comment on candidate sites before specific ones were selected for evaluation in the EIS, comment on proposed conveyance routes, help develop guidelines for architects designing the facilities, comment on the scope of the EIS, and review and comment on the Draft EIS.

The public has also had the opportunity to review documentation associated with the various phases of the siting process. Phase 1 documentation was sent to local libraries in March 2001 and availability of this documentation was advertised on the Brightwater Web site. CDs of this documentation are available to anyone who requests them. In April 2001, a series of public workshops took place to share the findings of Phase 1 with the general public and solicit their input. Phase 1 CDs, hard copy summaries of the Phase 1 process, and reference hard copies were available at the April 2001 public workshops. The Executive Advisory Committee (EAC) had the opportunity to review and discuss the findings of Phase 1 at their April 12, 2001 meeting. Phase 1 materials were available at this meeting. The criteria that the EAC helped to develop in their meetings in 2000 were used to evaluate and select the candidate sites that were further evaluated in the Phase 2 process. The EAC continued these discussions in their May 2001 meeting and sent a letter to King County Executive Sims and Snohomish County Executive Drewel in June 2001 regarding their discussions on the proposed candidate sites and evaluation process.

Phase 2 documentation was sent to local libraries in October 2001 and availability of this documentation was advertised on the Brightwater Web site. CDs of this documentation are available to anyone who requests them. A series of public workshops took place in October 2001 to share the findings of the Phase 2 process with the general public and solicit their input. The EAC had the opportunity to review and discuss the findings of Phase 2 at their September 20, 2001 meeting. Phase 1 and Phase 2 materials were available at this meeting. The EAC continued this discussion in their October 2001 meeting and sent a letter to Executive Sims, Executive Drewel, and King County Council Chair Pete von Reichbauer in November 2001 summarizing their discussions.

Phase 3 Vol. 1 (September 2002) and Vol. 2 (November 2002) materials were sent to local libraries in October and November 2002 and availability of this documentation was advertised on the Brightwater Web site. CDs of this documentation are available to anyone who requests them. Phase 3, Vol. 1 materials were also made available at the October 2002 public technical seminar. This information, along with Phase 1 and Phase 2 CDs and the Draft EIS, was also available to the public at the Draft EIS public hearings held in December 2002. The EAC had the opportunity to review and discuss findings of the work that had been carried out during Phase 3 through the issuance of the Draft EIS at their November 21, 2002 meeting.

For a description of the Brightwater project's public outreach program, please refer to Chapter 2 of the Draft EIS and Final EIS. For more information on the Brightwater project's public involvement process, please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31.

respond to the numerous pages of outside documentation, then time is a necessary and an important component to getting adequate review and comment.

SEPA is a public process and the most important component is the public. Denying requests for additional time removes the public's right to adequate response time and due process as well as to cross examine the process and documents provided.

The County needs to be upfront with the DEIS and its background documents (several thousands of pages) and allow the necessary time that is needed to respond to the County's SEPA requirements.

In all fairness, please grant the 2/28/03 comment period. I write this memo with concerns and the weight on my shoulder's for the citizens of Snohomish County. I am a community volunteer that shares my energies with family, home and community. The citizens have every right to be heard in a timely and responsible manner, after all, any decision made on this matter is a forever decision given the length of the human lifespan and the operating time of a waste treatment facility.

Please take the responsibility of this lifetime decision into consideration by allowing the public appropriate time to respond.

Respectfully,

Corinne R. Hensley
22627 76th Ave SE
Woodinville, WA 98072
425-486-6811

-----Original Message-----

From: Theller, Donald

Sent: Thursday, December 19, 2002 4:33 PM

To: 'newtl@msn.com'

Cc: Sims, Ron; Hoggard, Calvin; Bissonnette, Pam

Subject: Brightwater EIS

Dear Ms. Gray:

Thank you for your e-mail transmittal of December 5, 2002, expressing concerns about the Brightwater project. Christie True and Debra Ross also received your correspondence and requested that I address your concerns.

The Brightwater Phase 3 Volume 1 CD was released in early October 2002, and the Phase 3 Volume 2 materials were released on December 6, 2002. Making these documents available is part of our ongoing public information process. Although they contain a lot of useful information, members of the public are not expected to review these documents in order to comment on the Draft EIS. I understand that a copy of the Phase 3 Volume 2 Documentation CD has been mailed to you. If reviewing the materials electronically is difficult for you, we could arrange to provide you with access to hard copies of the Phase 3 Documentation.

I appreciate your concerns about the length of the comment period. SEPA requires us to hold a

12/26/02

Page 3 of 3

minimum 30-day comment period following the release of the Draft EIS. Before the Draft EIS was released, Executive Sims responded to citizen concerns and extended the comment period to the current 75 days. At this time, we do not anticipate any further extensions beyond January 21, 2002.

Should you have additional questions or concerns about the comment period and the EIS process, please feel free to contact me at 206-684-1551.

Thank you for taking the time to write and express your views on the Brightwater project. If we can provide further information, please let us know

12/26/02

February 5, 2003

Environmental Planning
King County Wastewater Treatment Division
201 South Jackson Street, KCS-NR-0505
Seattle, WA 98104

Re: Comments on DEIS – BRIGHTWATER

To Whom It May Concern:

RECEIVED

FEB 5 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

These are my comments on the project called Brightwater. Please take the time to thoroughly review and evaluate these comments and questions. I'm hoping you'll take more time doing that than you allowed citizens to comment on this voluminous empty document that contains little detail of the design and direct, indirect and cumulative impacts as required by law.

The comment period for this disgraceful SEPA document was far too short in which to allow a reasonable person to make adequate responses to assist the County in doing the job it should have done. This is outrageous. King County should allow more time so that comments are more detailed providing decision makers a better document for reviewing alternative or the lack of them. Even the two week extension for 20 individuals or groups does little to allow the public adequate time to review a document that the majority of the public would need years to realize the background information necessary to digest this tome.

This is further aggravated by lack of detailed analysis with regard to sites and a lack of detailed information regarding the sites and adequacy of them.

Foreword: is

1. What gives King County the authority to plan for regional services outside its constituency boundaries?

Please specify the code and administrative rules which designates such authority.

2. Does King County's regional authority take precedence over the planning jurisdiction of Puget Sound Regional Council?

3. PSRC has regional planning authority from which jurisdictions take notice of. Does King County's authority pre-empt PSRC's regional planning authority?

4. Why do the voters in Snohomish County have no vote in the jurisdictional district of this regional facility provider?

This is particularly disturbing where voters of 3 counties and numerous cities had a say in the regional provider "Sound Transit", but no say in King County's sewerage decisions.

5. Who are the stakeholders in the Regional Wastewater Services Plan?

6. According to this introduction there were citizen of the region as stakeholders. Were any of these citizens from Snohomish County?

7. What guidelines and criteria were adopted from which to make selections of stakeholders?

8. There was an EIS completed in 1998 for the RWSP which identified a capacity need. Where was notice provided of this process?

9. Was notice placed in the Everett Herald which is the paper of notice for Snohomish County?

Response to Comment I408-1

Please refer to the response to Blumenthal, Comment I353-1. You were one of 23 agencies, organizations, and individuals who received an extension of the comment period on request. Please refer to the response to the Sno-King Environmental Alliance/Gray, Comment O16-3, regarding the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-2

The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) is not a planning authority. The PSRC is a comprehensive agency that supports local and state operating agencies needs with complementary planning and advocacy, and serves as a center for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information vital to citizens and governments in this region. King County's authority does not pre-empt that of the PSRC because the roles and responsibilities of King County and the PSRC are different. For more information on the PSRC please refer to their website at <http://www.psrc.org/about>.

The PSRC is a regional transportation and growth planning coordination agency, not a regulatory agency. *VISION 2020* is the growth management and transportation strategy under state and federal laws for the central Puget Sound region, which encompasses King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish Counties. The cities and counties of the region adopted *VISION 2020* in 1990. The Puget Sound Regional Council modified *VISION 2020* in 1993 to bring it into conformance with the state Growth Management Act (GMA), and updated it in 1995, which included creation of the Metropolitan Transportation Plan. The GMA requires this region to have multi-county policies on growth and transportation issues extending beyond the boundaries of an individual city or county. *VISION 2020* includes policies affecting eight topics, including urban growth areas, rural areas, housing, economics, and transportation, and establishes a monitoring system to help evaluate whether *VISION 2020* is achieving its desired results.

Residents and businesses are represented by their local jurisdictions. The local jurisdiction in which the Brightwater Treatment Plant will be located has an important role in a number of decisions relating to the Brightwater process. For example, permitting requirements, ordinances that regulate noise, traffic, and construction conditions, and agreements regarding issues such as open space, development possibilities, and community needs would be essential components of decisions to be made by local jurisdictions regarding Brightwater. Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1.

Response to Comment I408-3

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10.

Response to Comment I408-4

In June 2000, King County Executive Ron Sims and Snohomish County Executive Bob Drewel jointly appointed members to the Brightwater Siting Advisory Committee (SAC), now the Executive Advisory Committee (EAC). The role of the Committee was to review the overall Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System siting process and to advise the two county executives on a variety of policy issues and regional concerns. The members bring a regional prospective to the siting process, and serve on behalf of tribal governments, local jurisdictions, and special districts in the siting area, as well as regional labor, business, and environmental organizations and agencies. The Committee functions in an advisory capacity and is not charged with making site selection decisions.

Members of the EAC have included:

Merle Hayes	Suquamish Tribe
Daryl Williams	Tulalip Tribes
Mayor Bob Bandarra	City of Bothell
Mayor Gary Haakenson	City of Edmonds
Mayor Deborah Chase	City of Kenmore
Doug Jacobson	City of Lake Forest Park
Bill Vlcek	City of Lynnwood
Mayor Terry Ryan	City of Mill Creek
Councilmember Angela Amundson	City of Mountlake Terrace
Richard Leahy	City of Mukilteo
Mayor Scott Jepsen	City of Shoreline
Pete Rose	City of Woodinville
Councilmember Peter Block	Town of Woodway
Peter Hahn	Snohomish County
Commissioner Paul McIntyre	Alderwood Water District
Commissioner Gwenn Maxfield	Woodinville Water District
Commissioner Bill Anderson	Silver Lake Water District
Deborah Knutson	Economic Dev. Council of Sno. Co.

10. If notice was not provided in the local Snohomish County papers, how do you expect the citizens here to know and understand what is going on south of the border that will impact them north of the border?

11. Why wasn't the public regionally notified of the RWSP process?

12. Regarding the siting process for Brightwater, why were so many of the impacted jurisdictions not represented on the Siting Advisory Committee by their elected officials?

13. The document says that elected officials were at every step. So where were the elected officials for Snohomish County and Woodinville?

14. Why were so many communities and citizens not allowed elected representation?

15. The Edmonds site had their sewer facility manager during the first stage of the siting process. When two final sites were selected, the mayor of Edmonds took over. Why wasn't an elected official from Snohomish County allowed to take over a seat?

16. The Woodway and Bothell sites had elected officials and these sites did not make it to the final two. There appears to be a very selective bias between representations and final sites. Please explain in detailed terms why the only site kept on the list for final review (SR 9) never had an elected representative while all the others did.

17. Many of the jurisdictions along the conveyance route were also not represented by elected citizens, please explain why they weren't on the SAC until the last and final siting process when 2 sites were reviewed.

18. The process to narrow does not disclose that this was a political process rather than a community, environmental, engineering and cost factor. This is very disingenuous to the public. This was a political decision as stated later in this DEIS.

19. How do you differentiate between stakeholders and citizens?

20. The Siting Advisory Committee had three environmental groups representing a very large segment of the environmental community but a very minute segment of the citizen population. Washington Environmental Council was represented by Greg Wingard. How do you explain the fact that he never attended a single SAC meeting?

21. Why did the Brightwater staff not replace SAC members who failed to show up and take the information back to their organizations?

22. Only two organizations represented a very small portion of the population to be served by Brightwater. Is this small number considered adequate to represent the community and the citizen population?

Foreward, ii:

23. Could you print a list of all of the documents written to support the analysis for Phase I, II and III.

24. Are all of the above documents for Phase I, II and III available to the public in locations that are accessible outside of King County? In particular are they available for easy access in Snohomish County? This would certainly make it easier for the hosting community to review this DEIS.

25. What is the legal rule that allows Executive Sims to create a preferred alternative prior to the FEIS issuance?

26. What are the required criteria in order to make a preferred alternative on a legal basis?

Peter Coates	King County Labor Council
Mary Hovander	League of Women Voters of Sno. Co.
Mike Miller	Master Builders Assoc. of King & Sno. Counties
Steve Koch	NW WA Building and Trades Council
Corinne Hensley	Pilchuck Audubon Society
Tom Putnam	Puget Soundkeepers Alliance
Greg Wingard	Washington Environmental Council
Kevin Fitzpatrick	Washington State Department of Ecology

For more information on the public involvement process please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10. The site screening criteria for evaluating the potential list of sites for Brightwater can be found in Ordinance 14107, which the Metropolitan King County Council adopted on May 15, 2001. Members of the public and elected officials representing people in the siting area had an opportunity to help establish the siting criteria adopted in this ordinance. The Executive Advisory Committee, formerly the Siting Advisory Committee, appointed by both the King and Snohomish County Executives, was instrumental in determining these criteria. The committee represented jurisdictions in both King and Snohomish Counties.

Phase 1, 2, and 3 documentation is available at local libraries, including the Edmonds, Lynnwood, Mill Creek, and Mountlake Terrace libraries in Snohomish County and by contacting the Brightwater project team at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Stakeholders are representative of the citizen body as a whole and include representatives from community groups, environmental groups, and federal, state, and local agencies.

The EAC members were notified of the meetings and participated at a level they thought to be appropriate. Members who were not able to attend meetings were provided with meeting minutes and summaries.

Response to Comment I408-5

A list of documents written to support the analysis for Phase 1, 2, and 3 is available on King County's Web site at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTDB/brightwater/library.htm>. The Phase 1, 2, and 3 documents are available for review at the following libraries in Snohomish County: Edmonds, Lynnwood, Mill Creek, and Mountlake Terrace. The documents also are available on CD at the libraries, or to request a copy of the CD, please call the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799 or toll-free at 1-888-707-8571.

For a discussion of the SEPA Rules concerning a preferred alternative, please refer to the response to Lane Powell Spears Lubersky LLP, Comment O4-1. King County did not prepare a separate EIS for each portion of the system because to do so would not be consistent with the SEPA Rules. SEPA requires in WAC 197-11-060(3)(b) that proposals or parts of proposals that are related to each other closely enough to be, in effect, a single course of action shall be evaluated in the same environmental document. Proposals or parts of proposals are considered to be closely related and must be discussed in the same environmental document if they (1) cannot or will not proceed unless the other proposals (or parts of proposals) are implemented simultaneously with them; or (2) are interdependent parts of a larger proposal and depend on the larger proposal as their justification or for their implementation.

The treatment plant, conveyance pipelines, and outfall are all part of one system being designed to convey influent to the treatment plant, treat the wastewater, and convey and discharge the effluent. No one part will proceed without the other and each depends on the larger proposal as its justification and for its implementation, thus all parts must be evaluated in the same document as required by SEPA.

The purpose of an EIS is to evaluate the significant adverse environmental impacts of a proposal. King County has sufficient information about the principal features of the design and construction of the Brightwater System to evaluate impacts. Please refer to the response to Clos, Comment I414-1.

27. If there are several elements to this facility system requirements, why did the County not do a separate EIS for each portion of the system? That certainly would have made it much easier for the public to understand the processes going on. The magnitude of this EIS and the scope of the entire project complicate this process for citizens as well as for the county.

I408-5 28. The designs in this DEIS are considered conceptual and will not be finalized until after public input. Why is this EIS process being used to finalized design?

I408-6 29. Does design phase take into account the various treatment facility methods?

30. Will the public be able to comment again once final designs are put into the FEIS? It would seem rather ridiculous to base a final design on unknowns without full public review.

I408-7 31. I think the term conceptual misses the point. This is a King County document to provide the detail and analysis. It is not the requirement of citizens to do the analysis. The County is shrugging is legal responsibilities and denying citizens due process.

32. Will there be an DSEIS process during design phase to allow the public a chance to comment on the final design and plans? These should have been included here, so the public had a full package instead of a glossed over empty plan.

33. Will the above questions as well as all questions of the presented by the public be adequately answered?

I408-8 34. Will the word "avoid" associated with mitigation be used anywhere in this document other than in terms of the NO Action plan?

I408-9 **Foreword, iii:**
35. How can a document this size serving as a conceptual document be used as a principal document for decision making? The concepts do not do justice to the scope and the nature of the project.

I408-10 36. Given the nature of the various permits required by this project, how does this document serve to show in detail the given impacts of the project?

37. Who determines which comments are relevant and which are not?

I408-11 38. Will political consideration be given to this project analysis?

39. The comment period ending January 21, 2003, was too short to give this project the comment nature required given the lack of specific detail in this DEIS.

Fact Sheet, v:

I408-12 40. It is my understanding that treated non-potable water can be produced at any site along a conveyance line including portals and pump stations. King County has just contracted for a non-potable water site in the Sammamish Valley. Why does this larger facility need to do the same thing that many smaller less expensive systems could do?

41. Does King County expect to place additional treatment for non-potable water at each site when smaller facilities scattered across the regional service area would be sufficient for use in the area?

I408-13 42. Why was the system, not divided up by different sites, conveyance and outfall? This would allow more alternatives and greater depth in the scope of the project. Two treatment sites is not adequate.

43. Two conveyance routes for one treatment site is not adequate. Three outfall sites are also not adequate given that there are only 2 treatment sites. The alternatives are too few to make a reasonable

Response to Comment I408-6

Alternative treatment processes have been considered as part of the Brightwater predesign. These alternatives are described in Appendix 3-L, Preliminary Working Draft Facilities Plan for the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, of the Final EIS. This Facilities Plan (May 2003) was prepared in compliance with the Washington State Department of Ecology, Requirements for Engineering Reports, WAC 173-240-060.

Response to Comment I408-7

King County is not issuing a Supplemental Draft EIS. The Draft EIS and Final EIS describe the principal features of the Brightwater System, as required by SEPA. Please refer to the responses to the Sno-King Environmental Alliance/Gray, Comment O16-3, and Clos, Comment I414-1. The design of the Brightwater System will continue to be refined during the design phase and as plans are reviewed by permitting agencies. The final design and plans will be public documents, and the public can request to see them and comment on them when they have been completed.

Response to Comment I408-8

The term "avoid" is used in several places throughout the Final EIS. Please refer to Chapters 4 through 7 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-9

The Brightwater EIS is not intended to "serve as a conceptual document." The EIS has been revised in response to comments on the Draft EIS. The Final EIS provides a more refined project description, a concise evaluation of significant impacts, and additional information and technical data in the appendices. It provides an environmental analysis sufficient for making project-level decisions concerning the environmental impacts of the proposal, as required by SEPA. Please refer to the response to Clos, Comment I414-1. King

County will provide additional information to permitting agencies as needed.

Response to Comment I408-10

The Draft EIS is, under SEPA, a preliminary evaluation. Under SEPA and in this instance, the Final EIS responds to Draft EIS comments and contains more detailed information and analysis of the probable significant impacts of identified Brightwater System alternatives, as well as reasonable mitigation measures. This EIS, upon completion, should provide the needed SEPA analysis for local project permits and approvals. It is anticipated that the permit process in various jurisdictions and with regulatory agencies will require, in some instances, significant additional analysis and work associated with preparation of permit applications and the permit review process. Also, please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-3, incorporated in full herein.

Response to Comment I408-11

It is unclear what is meant by this comment and the questions “Who determines which comments are relevant and which are not?” All comments to the Draft EIS are responded to in this Final EIS.

All comments received on the Draft EIS have been routed for response to members of the Brightwater team who are knowledgeable about the topic addressed, and each response has been reviewed by numerous consultants and staff. Each person reviewing the comment determines whether it is something that needs to be addressed in the SEPA review or whether it is more appropriate to address the comment in some other manner. The EIS is an analysis of environmental impacts; political considerations will be addressed in other arenas. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-1 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-12

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-30 in this letter for information regarding the Sammamish Valley water reuse facility. Information on reclaimed water projects can be found in Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-D, Reclaimed Water Technology Review and Evaluation of Potential Water Reuse Opportunities, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-13

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-5 in this letter for a discussion of the environmental review of proposals or parts of proposals that are closely related. Please refer to the response to Lane Powell Spears Lubersky LLP, Comment O4-1, for a discussion of alternatives.

SEPA states in WAC 197-11-759 that the lead agency is the agency with the main responsibility for complying with SEPA procedural requirements. SEPA also states in WAC 197-11-926 that when a governmental agency initiates a proposal, it is the lead agency for that proposal. If two or more agencies share in the implementation of a proposal, the agencies must determine which agency will be the lead agency. King County is the governmental agency initiating the Brightwater proposal, and while other federal, state, and local agencies will issue permits for the Brightwater proposal, they are not sharing in the implementation of the Brightwater proposal. Thus, in accordance with the SEPA Rules, King County is the lead agency.

decision by any jurisdiction. The sites are limited and do not represent the other available areas of use and need.

Fact Sheet, vi

I408-13

44. Why is the primary permitting agency (Snohomish County) not a co-lead agency?

I408-14

45. Why does it say "Permits and Approvals that may be needed"? Why doesn't King County know exactly which permits are needed and necessary?

46. What wetland and stream area is being impacted in such a way that a Corp 404 permit is needed?

47. Please explain the process in which one pursues a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit and which site, conveyance or outfall area it would be needed for.

48. Please explain the appeal process for a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit.

49. Please explain the process in which one pursues a 401 Water Quality Certification permit and for which site, conveyance or outfall area it would be needed for.

50. Please explain the appeal process for a 401 Water Quality Certification permit.

51. Please explain the process in which one pursues a Coastal Zone Management Certification and which site, conveyance or outfall area it would be needed for.

52. Please explain the appeal process for a Coastal Zone Management Certification permit.

53. Please explain the process and need and for which site, conveyance or outfall area the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation Management Act is necessary.

54. Please explain if there is an appeal process for the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation Management Act.

55. Please explain the process for the Sustainable Fisheries Act and for which site, conveyance or outfall area it will be necessary.

56. Please explain the process for the Essential Fish Habitat Consultation and for which site, conveyance or outfall area it will be necessary.

57. Please explain the process for the Coast Guard Notification to Mariners and whether an appeal of this process is available.

58. Please explain the process for Endangered Species Act, Section 7 Consultation and which site, conveyance or outfall area it is necessary.

59. Please explain if an appeal process is available for the Endangered Species Act, Section 7 Consultation.

60. Please explain the process for Facility Plan Approval through the Department of Ecology and for which site, conveyance or outfall area it is necessary.

61. Please explain the appeal process under the DOE's Facility Plan Approval.

62. Please explain the process for an NPDES Permit for Construction through the Department of Ecology and for which site, conveyance or outfall area it is necessary.

63. Please explain the appeal process under DOE's NPDES Permit for Construction.

Response to Comment I408-14

King County will submit permit requests to pertinent agencies when specific project locations and details are determined. At this time, it is not possible to state what permits will be needed for each treatment plant, conveyance or outfall site until a Brightwater System has been selected. Permits may be needed from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard, Washington State Department of Ecology, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Department of Transportation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries, Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, Washington State Department of Health, and local jurisdictions depending on the system selected and facilities included in that system.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1344; 33 CFR 325 regulates discharge of dredged or fill materials into waters (including wetlands) of the United States. Please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at P.O. Box 3755 Seattle, WA 98124-3755 or by phone at 206-764-3742 for additional information.

A 401 Water Quality Certification permit is required for any federal permit or license involving construction activities that affect state waters to certify compliance with state and federal water quality standards. Please contact the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), P.O. Box 47600 Olympia, WA 98504-7600 for additional information. More information can also be found on the Ecology Web site at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov>.

A certification with Washington's Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program is required for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers authorized projects and other federally licensed or permitted projects. Please see previously on how to contact Ecology for additional information.

The Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation Management Act, Public Law 94-265, provides for the conservation and management of the fisheries, and for other purposes. The Magnuson Fishery Conservation Act was amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act, which became law on October 11, 1996. Regulations for implementing the Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) coordination and consultation provisions of the Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation Management Act are at 50 CFR 600.905 - 930. These regulations provide definitions, procedures for using existing consultation processes, procedures for conducting individual EFH consultation when an existing process is not available, and alternatives to individual EFH consultation. Please contact the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for more information through their Northwest Regional Office at 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115-0070, or by phone at 206-526-6150. Additional information can be found on the following Web site at: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa>.

The Coast Guard uses a Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) as the primary means for disseminating information concerning aids to navigation, hazards to navigation, and other items of marine information of interest to mariners on the waters of the United States, its territories, and possessions. Additional information regarding Coast Guard Notification to Mariners can be found by contacting the Thirteenth Coast Guard District at 206-220-7280. More information can also be found at their main Web site, <http://www.uscg.mil/contact.html>.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) directs all federal agencies to use their existing authorities to conserve threatened and endangered species, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize listed species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat. Section 7 applies to management of federal lands as well as other federal actions that may affect listed species, such as Federal approval of private activities through the issuance of federal permits, licenses, or other actions. Please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Eastside Federal Complex, 911 N.E. 11th Ave. Portland, OR 97232-4181 or at: <http://endangered.fws.gov> for additional information.

A Facility Plan Approval will be required for the Brightwater System regardless of the treatment plant site, conveyance route, and outfall zone selected. Please see previously on how to contact Ecology for additional

The discharge of pollutants into the state's surface waters is regulated through National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and State Wastewater Discharge permits (NPDES permits). Permitted facilities may be covered under individual municipal or industrial discharge permits, or under one of a variety of wastewater discharge general permits. Permits typically place limits on the quantity and concentration of pollutants that may be discharged. To ensure compliance with these limits, permits require wastewater treatment or impose other operational conditions. Please see previously on how to contact Ecology for additional information.

Washington State Department of Ecology's (Ecology) Voluntary Cleanup Program provides services to individuals cleaning up contaminated sites. Voluntary cleanups can be conducted completely independent of Ecology, independent with some Ecology assistance or review, or with Ecology oversight under a signed legal agreement. Please see previously on how to contact Ecology for additional information.

A Hydraulic Project Approval is needed for work that uses, diverts, obstructs, or changes the natural flow or bed of state waters for the purpose of protection of fish life and related habitat. Please contact the Washington State Fish and Wildlife Service by mail at 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia, WA 98501-1091, or by phone at (360) 902-2200 for additional information.

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (WA DNR) Aquatic Lands Easement Authorization allows the use of aquatic lands under WA DNR jurisdiction. Please contact WA DNR at 1111 Washington Street SE, P.O. Box 47000 Olympia, WA 98504-7000, through their Web site <http://www.dnr.wa.gov> or by phone at 360-902-1000 for additional information.

The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency issues permits under the Clean Air Act that apply to the source and provide monitoring and reporting

provisions to enforce those requirements. More information on Notice of Construction Permits and Air Operating Permits can be found by contacting the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency. They can be reached either directly through their Web site at <http://www.pscleanair.org> or at their office at 110 Union Street Suite 500, Seattle, WA 98101.

Each local jurisdiction has its own set of regulations pertaining to conditional use permits. However, typically a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) is required to allow a conditionally permitted use on a specific property subject to conditions that ensure compatibility with nearby land uses. A Variance application process typically allows adjustments in the application of standards of the zoning code to a particular property. Variance requests may include reduced setbacks, lot coverage, height, and intrusions into sensitive area buffers. A Public Agency Utility Exception may be granted for a public utility agency or district for certain installations in sensitive areas or their buffers. For more information on any of these topics please contact the appropriate jurisdiction. King County will not be able to determine which local jurisdiction will require which permits until a final decision is made.

64. Please explain the process for an NPDES Municipal Discharge Permit through the Department of Ecology and for which site, conveyance or outfall area it is necessary.
65. Please explain the appeal process under DOE's NPDES Municipal Discharge Permit.
66. Please explain DOE's Voluntary Cleanup Program Approval or Consent Decree and for which site, conveyance or outfall area it is necessary.
67. Please explain the appeal process under DOE's Voluntary Cleanup Program Approval or Consent Decree.
68. Please explain the WS Department of Fish and Wildlife permit process for Hydraulic Project Approval and for which site, conveyance or outfall area it is necessary.
69. Please explain the appeal process under DFW's Hydraulic Project Approval and verify that this permit is noticed for permit and appeal in all of the local papers.
70. Please explain the WS DNR Aquatic Lands Easement/Authorization for Outfall and Conveyance Pipelines and for which site, conveyance or outfall area it is necessary.
71. Please explain the appeal process for an Aquatic Lands Easement/Authorization for Outfall and Conveyance Pipelines.
72. Please explain the permit process for PSCAA's Notice of Construction permit issuance and for which site, conveyance or outfall it will be necessary.
73. Please explain the appeal process for the Notice of Construction permit required by PSCAA.
74. Please explain the appeal process for PSCAA's Air Operating Permit and for which site, conveyance or outfall it will be necessary.
75. Please explain the appeal process for PSCAA's Air Operating Permit.
76. Please explain the permit process for each conditional use permit that will be required pertaining to each site, conveyance route, pump stations, portals and outfalls.
77. Please explain the appeal process for each conditional use permit needed.
78. Please explain the permit process for each variance needed for each site, conveyance route, pump station, portal and outfalls.
79. Please explain the appeal process for each variance needed.
80. Please explain the permit process for each Public Agency Utility Exception and for which site, conveyance route, pump station, portal and outfall this exception is needed.
81. Please explain the appeal process for each Public Agency Utility Exception.
82. Please explain the public process for the Essential Public Facility Siting Evaluation that will be conducted for the site, conveyance, pump stations, portals and outfall.
83. Please explain the process by which the EPF siting evaluation is appealable and to whom?
84. Please explain the Building permit process for the sites, conveyance, pump stations, portals and outfall as they differ by jurisdiction. Please note the process for all involved jurisdictions.

Response to Comment I408-15

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-14 in this letter for information on what permits will be required.

Essential public facilities include those facilities that are typically difficult to site as defined in RCW 47.06.140 and RCW 71.09.020. Please contact the Washington State Office of Community Development at 906 Columbia Street SW, Olympia, WA 98504. for additional information.

Response to Comment I408-16

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-14 in this letter for information on what permits will be required.

King County will not be able to determine which local jurisdiction will require which permits until a final decision is made on project location. King County will submit requests for building permits to agencies with jurisdiction at that time. For more information on building permit processes please contact specific local jurisdictions.

Each local jurisdiction has its own set of permits and criteria. Please contact specific jurisdictions for more information on their Clearing and Grading Permits.

- I408-16 85. Please explain the process by which these building permits are appealable?
86. Please explain the various clearing and grading permits required for the sites, conveyance, pump stations, portals and outfalls as they differ by jurisdiction. Please note the process involved for each jurisdiction.
- I408-17 87. Please explain the process by which these clearing and grading permits are appealable?
88. Please explain the various Sensitive Area Reviews for each jurisdiction regarding the sites, conveyance, pump stations, portals and outfalls as they differ by jurisdiction. Please note the process involved for each jurisdiction.
89. Please explain the process by which these Sensitive Area Reviews are appealable?
- I408-18 90. Please explain the Shoreline Substantial Development Permit requirements and for which sites, conveyance or outfalls they are necessary for.
91. Please explain the process by which Shoreline Substantial Development Permits are appealable.
92. Please explain the process necessary for Street Use Permits and for which sites, conveyance or outfalls they are necessary for.
93. Please explain the process by which Street Use Permits can be appealed.
94. Please explain the process by which Utility Permits are issued and for which sites, conveyance and outfall they are necessary.
95. Please explain the appeal process for Utility permits.
96. Please explain the Haul route permits are needed and for which sites, conveyance and outfall areas they will be necessary.
- I408-19 97. Please explain the SEPA process for each site, conveyance route and outfall.
98. Please explain the SEPA appeal process for each site, conveyance route and outfall and if you intend to put that process in the FEIS.
99. Will King County seek a JARPA permit and for which sites, conveyance or outfall will it be sought?
100. If a JARPA permit is requested, please explain what the appeal process is.
101. What easements will King County need to secure in order to secure sites, routes and outfalls?
- I408-20 102. What permits will King County need from the Snohomish County and King County Health Departments?
103. Will King County need a Wastewater Discharge Permit from the Department of Ecology and a section 402 permit?
104. Will King County need a water right permit from Department of Ecology for temporary water withdrawals?
- I408-21 Fact Sheet – DEIS – viii:
105. If DEIS is inadequate, how will it serve as the background document for all local and state permits?

Response to Comment I408-17

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-14 in this letter for information on what permits will be required.

Please contact each jurisdiction directly for more information on Sensitive Area Reviews.

Response to Comment I408-18

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-14 in this letter for information on what permits will be required.

The Shoreline Substantial Development Permit allows work or activities within areas subject to the Shoreline Management Act. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-14 in this letter on how to contact the Washington State Department of Ecology and specific jurisdictions for additional information.

Street Use Permits are typically required for construction activities that take place in a public right-of-way. A Utility Permit is for public and private utilities typically for the use of property in which the permitting jurisdiction has an ownership interest. Haul Route Agreements vary by jurisdiction. The need for Street Permits, Utility Permits or Haul Route Agreements will be determined during the permitting process. King County will submit requests to agencies with jurisdiction when specific project locations are determined. Please contact specific jurisdictions for additional information.

Response to Comment I408-19

The SEPA process is the same for each treatment plant site, conveyance route, and outfall route. It includes earlier programmatic review of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan and other planning documents, issuance of three SEPA determinations by the King County Council during the siting process, issuance of a Determination of Significance and Scoping Notice for the Brightwater proposal, scoping meetings in May and June 2002, issuance of a Draft EIS in

November 2002 followed by a 75-day comment period, and issuance of a Final EIS. Please refer to additional discussion of the environmental review of the Brightwater proposal in Chapters 1 and 2 of the Final EIS.

The administrative appeal rule for the Solid Waste and Wastewater Treatment Divisions of King County went into effect in early November 2003. It applies to SEPA determinations issued, including the Final EIS. More information regarding this administrative rule can be requested by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free at 1-888-707-8571, or online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/index.htm>.

Response to Comment I408-20

A Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA) permit will be sought for individual or system-wide project components that will require evaluation or approval from regulatory agencies that accept the form as an application format for review.

The JARPA Form is currently utilized by several regulatory agencies. The following agencies are usually sent the JARPA form: the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries (NOAA Fisheries), the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (WA DNR), and local governments involved in the project. Please check with each agency and local jurisdiction for its appeal process.

King County will acquire any necessary permanent, temporary, or construction easements for construction and operation of Brightwater. These easements will encompass both subterranean and aboveground areas in varying combinations along the proposed conveyance alignments. Additionally, King County will obtain right-of-entry agreements where necessary for conducting studies, surveys, and appraisal work. King County will purchase parcels required for permanent facilities.

Depending on the location of the selected alignment for the outfall conveyance system, the outfall would require easements from first class

and/or second class tideland owners as well as an aquatic land use agreement with Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

102. Snohomish County Health Department and King County Health Department do not require any particular permits for the Brightwater System. Water reuse provisions are developed by Ecology in conjunction with the Washington State Department of Health and are included in the treatment plant operating NPDES permit.

104. If during the permitting process it is clear that the provisions of state law require that a water right permit is necessary for the project, then King County would seek to obtain one.

Response to Comment I408-21

For the reasons set forth in the responses to I408-28 through I408-593 of this comment letter King County believes that the Draft EIS and Final EIS meet the requirements for an Environmental Impact Statement as required under state law and the applicable case law interpreting the Washington State Environmental Policy Act 's (SEPA) procedural requirements (SEPA Rules WAC 197-11). This EIS is in fact intended to serve as the SEPA basis for all local and state permits and approvals. It is anticipated in most instances, that local and state agencies will simply adopt the EIS.

1066. This DEIS is lacking the meat on its bones in which to serve as a principle resource document. The two volumes and one technical document serve as an injustice to the public.
- Fact Sheet – DEIS – x:**
- I408-21 107. Hey, you put my name in this document. Did I need the publicity and did you ask me and get my permission to publish my name?
- I408-22 108. Have you kept up on the Snohomish County Council's changes to the comprehensive plan? It appears that the DPO has been removed so infrastructure capacity adequacy isn't needed in the UGAs.
- Fact Sheet, xi:**
- I408-23 109. The libraries should have more than the documents incorporated by reference, they should include all documents serving as background for this document. This is really out of line for adequate information for the public to use to review this document. Why is King County hiding its documents?
- I.1: Proposal**
- I408-24 110. Why isn't tertiary treatment being looked at as an alternative?
111. With our lakes, streams and Puget Sound suffering from critical impacts from temperature and toxicants, why isn't King County stepping up to the plate to reduce those impacts by using better treatment better than secondary?
112. Are our public water resources so clean that we don't need to protect them?
113. How is it that almost 100 sites were looked at and only two were deemed adequate under SEPA? Could this be explained in detail.
- I408-25 114. What authority does King County have in carrying out the regional mandate contained in the King County Wastewater Services Plan?
115. Is there a contract that gives King County authority to dictate to all of the jurisdictions in Snohomish County that will be impacted by any new sewage treatment facility that King County builds?
116. If there is such a contract, what is the date this contract ends?
117. Is Snohomish County part of that contract?
- I408-26 118. What document was used to establish the capacity needs for 2010 and 2040?
119. What methodologies and assumptions are the basis for the documents supporting capacity needs?
- I408-27 120. What are the state and federal standards that need to be met for processing secondary treatment wastewater?
121. Please list in detail the requirements for water quality of secondary treatment for both state and federal.
122. Please list in detail the requirements for water quality of tertiary treatment for both state and federal.
123. Please list in detail the minimum requirements for water quality of treated sanitary and surface wastes for both state and federal.
- I408-28 124. If any of the above standards for waste water treatment are increased prior to permit issuance, will this DEIS still be adequate to cover the upgrade of treatment?

Response to Comment I408-22

The Draft EIS was based on the most current plans available prior to document publication. The Final EIS analysis incorporates any new or revised information that became available after the publication of the Draft EIS.

It is not possible to respond to the second part of your comment because it is not clear what the acronym "DPO" refers to.

Response to Comment I408-23

The documents referenced in the Brightwater Draft EIS are voluminous. It would be very difficult to provide multiple copies to all libraries, and some libraries have indicated they have a shortage of space for maintaining all of these materials. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division (WTD) has assembled all referenced documents and has made them available for review in our offices. Members of the public are welcome to make an appointment to review the documents at the WTD offices during business hours. Please contact the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799 or toll-free at 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I408-24

The Brightwater Treatment Plant, whether it is located at the Route 9 site or Unocal site, would be constructed to produce 5 mgd of high quality reclaimed water. The initial 5 mgd would be used to serve needs on the treatment plant site, including landscaping, irrigation, and process water. Site plans at both alternative plant sites provide space to produce up to 54 mgd of reclaimed water when flows reach that volume. King County will continue to work to identify users and expand its production of reclaimed water accordingly. Any future proposal to provide reclaimed water offsite will comply with SEPA, as appropriate. Please refer to the response to the Sno-King Environmental Alliance/Joseph, Comment O17-66.

Response to Comment I408-25

During the first phase of the Brightwater siting process, over 95 land areas were considered as a potential site for the treatment plant. These land areas were analyzed for serious engineering and environmental constraints that would limit the construction or operation of a wastewater treatment plant. Examples of constraints include steep slopes, flood zones, and biological preserves, or conservation areas. This analysis revealed that approximately 38 of the 95 land areas were largely unconstrained. Next, policy site screening criteria were applied to these land areas, and as a result of this work, the King County Council adopted six candidate sites in May 2001. These six candidate sites were further evaluated, which led to the King County Council December 2001 decision, approving the Unocal and Route 9 Systems to continue forward in the environmental review process. Information from these two phases is documented and available local area libraries and in CD format upon request. It can also be obtained by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free at 1-88-707-8571. Chapter 2 of the Final EIS provides more details on this process. Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1.

Response to Comment I408-26

For information relating to population and wastewater flows please refer to the RWSP Final EIS, Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS, and a summary of this information is available in the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

Response to Comment I408-27

Chapter 173-221 WAC, Discharge Standards and Effluent Limitations for Domestic Wastewater Facilities, outlines the purpose and scope, policy, definitions and standards for domestic wastewater facilities. WAC 173-221-040 outlines domestic wastewater facility standards, including water quality limits. Final effluent limitations are determined through permit approval by the Washington State Department of Ecology. Chapter 153-201A WAC outlines the water quality standards for surface waters in Washington State. These sections of the WAC include standards for both secondary and advanced treatment plants.

Response to Comment I408-28

The Draft EIS is, under SEPA, a preliminary evaluation. Under SEPA and in this instance, the Final EIS responds to Draft EIS comments and contains more detailed information and analysis of the probable significant impacts of identified Brightwater System alternatives, as well as reasonable mitigation measures. The EIS appropriately considers the water quality and other standards and requirements currently applicable and those reasonably anticipated to be required at the time of permit issuance. This EIS, upon completion, should provide the needed SEPA analysis for local project permits and approvals. It is anticipated that the permit process in various jurisdictions and with regulatory agencies will require, in some instances, significant additional analysis and work associated with preparation of permit applications and the permit review process. King County will work with permitting agencies to comply with applicable standards in place at that time.

Response to Comment I408-29

Anaerobic digestion would be used to stabilize the solids and create a Class B biosolids. In the digester, highly specialized bacteria decompose organic matter. Most pathogens are destroyed during this stabilization process, and some organic chemicals are degraded. However, the treatment process does not remove phosphorous or metals, which end up either in the biosolids or the effluent. The most effective strategy for reducing contaminants in the biosolids is to prevent them from entering the treatment plant. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-189 in this letter for a description of King County's Industrial Waste Program.

Both Class A and Class B biosolids can be used for land application for agriculture and forestry. However, Class B biosolids have buffer requirements and public access and crop harvesting restrictions.

All of the solids handling processes would be enclosed in buildings where the process air would be collected and treated by three-stage chemical scrubbers followed by a final polishing stage of carbon adsorption. Each stage would treat the process air to a greater degree. The chemical scrubbers would use sodium hypochlorite, sodium hydroxide, and potentially sulfuric acid. The carbon polisher would be used to adsorb any remaining odors from the air prior to being discharged to the atmosphere.

Response to Comment I408-30

King County has identified potential users within a 5-mile radius of both the Route 9 and Unocal sites, and the path of the Route 9-195th Street effluent conveyance line. There is a potential demand for up to 10.1 mgd of reclaimed water for the Route 9 System and 7.4 mgd for the Unocal System. In addition, up to 10 mgd of potential agricultural demand in the Sammamish Valley could be served by the Brightwater Treatment Plant instead of developing a separate Sammamish Reuse Treatment Plant in the valley. Please refer to Appendix

- I408-29 [125. During biosolid treatment, what contaminants are not removed from this process?
126. What types of resource land use are biosolid use prohibited from?
127. If biosolids are treated on site, what chemicals and filtration systems are needed to reduce contaminants and odors from the area?
128. Will the treatment of biosolids be odiferous and how will King County mitigate the odors?
- I408-30 [129. Where will reclaimed water be reused other than onsite?
130. Is there a willing market of reclaimed water in any of the areas of the sites or conveyance routes?
131. Who will subsidize the use of reclaimed water?
- I408-31 [132. How will the highest standards in the United States for odor control systems be paid for?
- I408-32 [133. How will the design be architecturally compatible with the surrounding neighborhood?
- I408-33 [134. Which neighborhoods are you discussing and which portion of which facility?
135. What are the commitments that King County has made to local governments and sewer service providers regarding this system?
- I408-34 [136. Please provide details of the commitments made by King County to local governments and sewer services providers with regards to this system?
137. Which local governments and sewer services providers and which part of the system were commitments made?
- I408-35 [138. Please explain in more detail what "flexibility" is and what it refers to.
- I408-36 [139. Please explain in more detail what "cost-effective" is and what it refers to.
- I408-37 [140. Will either treatment site be used to handle overflow capacity from the current existing King County sites?
141. Why is there no structural "lid" offered for the SR 9 site?
- I408-38 [142. Is there financing available for the multi-modal project and how much mitigation would King County put forward to implement such a project?
- I408-39 [143. Is there a contract or "commitment" by King County to treat flows from the Cities of Edmonds and Lynnwood?
- I408-40 [144. Would King County make such a commitment to Edmonds and Lynnwood if SR 9 is the final site?
- I408-41 [**1.2: Preferred Alternative**
145. When was the preferred alternative decided?
146. What background documentation (environmental and technical review) was used to make the preferred alternative?

3-D, Reclaimed Water Technology Review and Evaluation of Potential Water Reuse Opportunities, of the Final EIS. Any future decision to provide reclaimed water for offsite uses would undergo appropriate environmental review.

The construction of reclaimed water facilities is a capital project, and the cost would be covered by the King County Wastewater Treatment Division's capital budget. The capital budget is funded by ratepayers in King County's entire service area. When reclaimed water becomes available, a market rate for its use would be determined, and then reclaimed water customers would be charged the market rate. The market rate would reflect what customers are willing to pay. It is likely to be a percentage of the cost that a customer would otherwise pay for potable water. User fees would offset, or recover, some of the cost of construction, operation, and maintenance of the reclaimed water system; however, at least initially, it is likely that ratepayers would subsidize some of the cost of reducing the demand on the limited supply of potable water.

Response to Comment I408-31

Additional information on odor control can be found in Chapter 5 of the Final EIS.

Cost and economic issues are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County would work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives; the

revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I408-32

King County has been working with stakeholder groups and the community in the vicinity of the treatment plant locations throughout the Draft EIS process to collect input and receive feedback on facility design. Community design workshop information was provided in the Draft EIS. The final facility design process would continue to be conducted in close coordination with stakeholder groups in the vicinity of the treatment plant location. King County will hold additional design workshops during predesign and final design to collect input on aesthetic and design goals from the community. Ideas and concepts identified by the community would be further incorporated into the aesthetic design strategy for the facility. Please refer to Chapter 12 of the Final EIS for a discussion of the anticipated aesthetic impacts and proposed conceptual mitigation plans.

Response to Comment I408-33

The neighborhoods referred to in Section 1.1 of the Draft EIS are the neighborhoods immediately adjacent to the treatment plant site. The facility as a whole is intended to be compatible with the adjacent neighborhood.

Response to Comment I408-34

King County has not made any formal agreements with local governments and wastewater agencies at this time. During the final design and permitting process, King County will work with local jurisdictions and utility providers to ensure the Brightwater System is coordinated with existing facilities.

Response to Comment I408-35

Flexibility refers to the ability to accommodate changing conditions within the wastewater service area that could result in alterations in treatment plant operations. These conditions could include changes in

flow patterns, in the composition of wastewater flows, in regional treatment and conveyance systems, or other factors.

Response to Comment I408-36

The term “cost-effective” means “economical in terms of tangible benefits produced by money spent.” (http://www.m-w.com/home.htm, Retrieved June 20, 2003).

Response to Comment I408-37

Population and employment forecasts in north King County and south Snohomish County and how those forecasts are used to calculate wastewater flows are discussed Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-38

The structural lid sub-alternative is being proposed in order to accommodate the multimodal facility at the Unocal site. There is no co-location of such a facility at the Route 9 site making a structural lid unnecessary. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for information on the proposed structural lid at the Unocal site. For information on the structural lid sub-alternative and its funding, please refer to the response to the Sno-King Environmental Alliance/Gray, Comment O16-39.

Response to Comment I408-39

King County presently treats wastewater from Edmonds 6 months out of the year through a flow transfer agreement, so Edmonds is served by King County’s wastewater treatment services. Lynnwood is not served by King County’s wastewater treatment services. Please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS for information on King County’s wastewater service area.

Response to Comment I408-40

The transfer of flows from the Edmonds and/or Lynnwood treatment plants would be feasible if the Brightwater Treatment Plant were located at the Unocal site because the Unocal site is close to the Edmonds and Lynnwood systems. A transfer of flows would not be feasible if Brightwater is located at Route 9. In addition, the decision on whether or not to transfer flows would be and by the Cites of Edmonds and/or

Lynnwood for their respective systems in cooperation with King County.

Response to Comment I408-41

King County identified a preferred alternative, the Route 9-195th Street System, in August 2002. However, a final selection will not be made until after the Final EIS is published and the Executive has considered the environmental impacts of all of the alternatives evaluated in the EIS. During the first phase of the Brightwater siting process, over 95 land areas were considered as potential site for the treatment plant. These land areas were analyzed for serious engineering and environmental constraints that would limit the construction of a wastewater treatment plant. Examples of constraints include steep slopes, flood zones, and biological preserves or conservation areas. This analysis revealed that approximately 38 of the 95 land areas were largely unconstrained. Next, policy site screening criteria were applied to those land areas, and as a result of this work, the King County Council adopted six candidate sites in May 2001. These six candidate sites were further evaluated, which led to the King County Council December 2001 decision, approving the Unocal and Route 9 Systems to continue forward in the environmental review process. Information from these two phases is documented and available in CD format upon request. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for more information on the history of the siting process.

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for information on the Preferred Alternative.

- I408-41 147. What are the relative efficiencies and flexibilities that the preferred alternative would provide other than size and proximities to other existing King County conveyance routes?
- I408-42 148. What is the relative expense associated with tunnels and long term maintenance?
- I408-43 149. The DEIS discusses three system alternatives, which are so closely the same, that the alternatives for any sewer treatment project are not adequate for making even a preferred alternative.
- I408-44 150. If the executive can make a preferred alternative based on very little information for review, how will the executive make a final decision based on inadequate information?
- I408-44 **1.3. Purpose and Need for Proposal**
- I408-44 151. Where is the RWSP available for review?
- I408-45 152. Which local sewer service providers and cities are part of the RWSP?
- I408-45 153. Is Snohomish County part of this RWSP?
- I408-45 154. Did Snohomish County agree to the capacity needs?
- I408-46 155. Which jurisdictions provided the expert assistance to refine the subsequent ordinances of the regional policies adopted by the King County Council?
- I408-46 156. What state code gives King County regional authority over other jurisdictions and counties?
- I408-47 157. What determined the 2010 date for in place?
- I408-47 158. Please identify the primary service area that King County has established by ordinance.
- I408-47 159. Is the Edmonds site within the primary service area that King County has established by ordinance?
- I408-48 160. Why or why not is the Edmonds site within or not within the primary service area that King County Established by ordinance?
- I408-48 161. Was the primary service area established by ordinance?
- I408-48 162. Is the Lynnwood service area within the primary service area established by King County by Ordinance?
- I408-48 163. Is the SR -9 site within the service area established by King County and by ordinance?
- I408-48 164. Is the area surrounding the SR 9 site within the service area established by King County and by ordinance?
- I408-49 165. Why are the surrounding areas of the SR 9 site not within the service area established by King County and by ordinance?
- I408-49 166. Was Snohomish County and the cities within, an original participant of the METRO cleanup of Lake Washington?
- I408-49 167. What role did Snohomish County and its cities have in the establishment of METRO as this is what is assumed in the statements for Chapter 1.3?
- I408-49 168. How is this larger extended service area related to the establishment of METRO?

Response to Comment I408-42

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I408-43

The SEPA Rules state that a proposal by a lead agency or applicant may be put forward as an objective, as several alternative means of accomplishing a goal, or as a particular or preferred course of action (WAC 197-11-060(3)). An EIS must describe the proposal, or preferred alternative if one exists, and alternative courses of action. SEPA states that alternatives must be reasonable and that “reasonable” is intended to limit the number and range of alternatives, as well as the amount of detailed analysis for each alternative. The level of detail should be tailored to the significance of environmental impacts. The EIS may discuss a range of alternatives or a few representative alternatives, rather than every possible reasonable variation. In addition, the EIS may indicate the main reasons for eliminating alternatives from detailed study (WAC 197-11-440(5)).

The process used to screen and select alternatives for consideration in the EIS is described in Chapter 2 of the Draft and Final EIS. King County narrowed the number of alternatives for consideration in the EIS in order to avoid unnecessary cost and delay in conducting the environmental review and in siting and constructing the Brightwater System.

King County has identified a preferred alternative, the Route 9-195th Street System. Please refer to the discussion in Chapter 2 of the Final EIS. However, a final selection will not be made until after the Final EIS is published and the Executive has considered the environmental impacts of all of the alternatives evaluated in the EIS. Please refer to the response to Lane Powell Spears Lubersky LLP, Comment O4-1.

Response to Comment I408-44

When the Final EIS for the Regional Wastewater Services Plan was issued in 1998, copies were sent to the following libraries: King County Library System (all branches), Mill Creek Public Library, Renton Public Library (main branch), Seattle Public Library (Green Lake, Fremont, Magnolia, Queen Anne, and West Seattle branches), and the University of Washington Suzzallo Library. Documents may still be available for review at these libraries. The RWSP Final EIS, the ordinance adopting the RWSP, and subsequent documents are available for review on the Web at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTDRWSP/library.htm>.

Response to Comment I408-45

A list of King County's wholesale wastewater customers is given in Chapter 2 of the Final EIS. Snohomish County is not a wastewater agency, but is a member of the Puget Sound Regional Council, which generates population and employment forecasts upon which flow projections are based. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS. Also, please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10.

Response to Comment I408-46

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1.

Response to Comment I408-47

Population and employment forecasts in north King County and south Snohomish County and how those forecasts are used to calculate wastewater flows are discussed Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-48

Population and employment forecasts in north King County and south Snohomish County and how those forecasts are used to calculate wastewater flows are discussed Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-49

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1. For information relating to the history of Metro, please refer to Chapter 2 of

the Final EIS. The original flow forecasts and plans for facilities are found in the 1958 Metropolitan Seattle Sewerage and Drainage Survey. Please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS for information on population forecasts. Also, please refer to the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

	169. Were the existing regional systems designed for the problems that METRO was enacted to resolve?
	170. What was the estimated dates of capacity originally established for the Renton facility and that of West Point?
I408-49	171. Where did the 2030 population forecasts come from?
I408-50	172. Are the population forecasts consistent with those forecasted through the Office of Financial Management under GMA?
I408-51	173. The capacity needed is 74 mgd by 2030. Where is the excess capacity going as this facility is being designed only for 54 mgd?
	174. Are there plans to increase the new Brightwater Facility beyond 54 mgd at any time in the future?
I408-52	175. This decisions requirements for capacity will help to protect this region's water quality and public health and safety, HOW?
I408-53	176. Please detail how the additional capacity will help protect this region's water quality in regards to ground and surface water?
I408-54	177. Will only Brightwater help satisfy King County's ability to meet applicable state and federal regulations? Please explain.
	178. Will only Brightwater help King County's ability to meet applicable state and federal regulations in regards to local sewer service agency contracts? Please explain.
	1.4 Siting Process Background
	179. When were the almost 100 alternative sites first established?
	180. How and where were these identified and when?
	181. Phase 1 looked at the almost 100 sites and how each met the King County council adopted siting criteria. When were these criteria adopted and how did each site fit within this criteria?
	182. The complete phase 1 was done in May 2001, yet the final 7 sites were selected in March 2001. Why was phase completed after the final 7 sites were selected?
I408-55	183. Why does the DEIS say 6 final sites when 7 final sites were actually selected in March 2001? Woodinville, Woodway, Edmonds, Gravel Quarry, Gun Range, Thrashers Wetlands and SR 9.
	184. What final refined policy criteria for use in narrowing the number of sites in Phase II were adopted by King County?
	185. What part did Snohomish County play in adopting final policy criteria for the siting process?
	186. What part did Snohomish County play in adopting final policy criteria for the narrowing of the number of sites under Phase II?
	187. What was the number of sites reviewed under Phase I?
	188. What was the number of sites reviewed under Phase II?
	189. Did Phase II include the Kenmore Gun Range as a candidate system site?

Response to Comment I408-50

Population forecasts used in the planning of Brightwater facilities are generally consistent with those provided by the Office of Financial Management. These forecasts have been updated since the publication of the Draft EIS. Updated population and employment forecasts in north King County and south Snohomish County and how those forecasts are used to calculate wastewater flows are discussed Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-51

The treatment plant would provide secondary treatment capacity in 2010 for 36 million gallons a day (mgd) of wastewater, with anticipated expansion to 54 mgd in 2030. Currently, there are no plans to increase capacity above 54 mgd capacity at either of proposed alternative treatment plant site. To meet the additional capacity requirements of 74 mgd, the South Treatment Plant will be expanded from 115 mgd to 135 mgd; this expansion is anticipated to take place in 2029 and is included in Ordinance 13680 adopting the Regional Wastewater Service Plan. For more information on the project description and Unocal subalternatives, please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-52

Planning for and implementing adequate wastewater treatment capacity in the region will provide treatment of flows accompanying population growth outlined in adopted comprehensive land use plans. This will allow wastewater treatment plants to function effectively and provide high quality effluent, as well as avoid overflows caused by capacity limitations. Overflows are a source of pollution to local waters, resulting in environmental degradation and public health impacts.

Response to Comment I408-53

Please refer to the response to Comment 1408-52 in this letter. Constructing a regional wastewater treatment plant would reduce reliance on septic systems and onsite disposal systems, which are not efficient wastewater treatment systems in dense urban environments. Ineffective onsite systems are, for example, a source of groundwater contamination. An efficient regional wastewater treatment system would also reduce the potential for overflows of untreated or poorly treated wastewater during peak capacity periods. These efforts would help to protect both groundwater and surface water resources in the region.

Response to Comment I408-54

The additional capacity provided by Brightwater would allow King County to meet applicable state and federal regulations and satisfy contracts with local sewer service agencies in King and Snohomish Counties.

The Brightwater project is one element of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP), which includes specific actions designed to address our region's long-term wastewater treatment needs through 2030. The RWSP resulted from an 8-year planning effort and was adopted by the King County Council in November 1999. The RWSP recognizes that King County will reach its wastewater capacity in 2010. A number of alternatives were looked at to find out how our capacity could be increased, including the expansion of our two regional facilities, construction of smaller satellite facilities, and construction of a new regional wastewater facility. It was determined that a new regional facility would best meet our long-term wastewater needs. The RWSP calls for the construction of such a facility by 2010 to accommodate growth in the northern portion of our wastewater service area, including a large portion of south Snohomish County.

Over 60 percent of the wastewater that will be treated at the Brightwater Treatment Plant will come from south Snohomish County. In addition to acknowledging the need for a third regional treatment plant, the RWSP also calls for expansion at the South Treatment Plant in Renton by 2029. In order to handle increased wastewater flow from the southern and eastern portion of our service area, the South Plant's capacity will be

increased from its current 115 million gallons per day (mgd) to 135 mgd. The remaining land available at the South Plant in Renton will be needed to add new facilities to improve odor control, new solids handling technologies, energy generation, and water reclamation.

The RWSP also addresses reducing the amount of stormwater and groundwater that gets into the sewer system. This clean water uses up valuable capacity needed to treat wastewater. Although reducing the amount of stormwater and groundwater that enters the sewer system will not preclude the need for a new regional wastewater facility, it may help reduce the size and cost of facilities in the long term.

Response to Comment I408-55

Chapter 2 of the Final EIS contains a more detailed discussion of the siting procedures which led to the alternatives included in the Draft EIS for plant sites, outfall sites, and conveyance routes. Phase 1 documentation lists land areas considered during Phase 1. Both Chapter 2 and Phase 1, 2, and 3 siting documents outline the policy site screening and site selection criteria adopted by the King County Council and applied to the information and potential sites available. Those materials also address the rationale for not carrying forward alternatives other than those set forth in the Draft EIS. Phase 1, 2, and 3 documentation is available at local libraries, including the Edmonds, Lynnwood, Mill Creek, and Mountlake Terrace libraries in Snohomish County, and by contacting the Brightwater project team at brighwater@metrokc.gov, or 206/684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

- I408-56 190. Please include the documentation for the trenching systems that would have been used for each of the six candidate systems.
191. Please include the documentation for the site layouts for each of the six candidate systems.
- I408-57 192. Please include detailed documentation and discussion for each of the (six) candidate sites comparing them consistently, fairly and in relation to cost and potential impacts.
193. The final sites were selected in 2001. What measures did King County take to look at six sites in relation to cost and potential impacts?
194. Please describe the timelines and measures in those timelines to go from just under 100 sites to 2 sites?
195. The final selection is based on primary two sites for treatment facilities. How do these two sites meet up with the County's final criteria in relation to the almost 100 sites that were originally looked at?
- I408-58 1.5 Proposed Alternatives
196. This section states that this section summarizes each of the three action alternatives being evaluated. Why is the no action alternative not considered an action alternative?
197. What are the three action alternatives being evaluated as compared to "no action"?
- I408-59 198. How does the 195th Street System Alternative comply with SEPA as it doesn't really site a facility?
- I408-60 199. Whose planning jurisdiction is the SR 9 site in?
- I408-61 200. Do the sites located in the SR 9 UGA area, have wetlands?
- I408-62 201. Will the sites located in the SR 9 UGA area be fully rehabilitated to their 1970 and prior forested state?
- I408-63 202. Will the southern portion of the SR 9 site be developed consistent with the surrounding rural residential or the surrounding industrial?
- I408-64 203. The 36- to 54 mgd is assumed to need approximately 47 acres. Why is this so inconsistent with the 25 acres that the public and SAC were told were needed? Please be specific.
204. What other sites of the almost 100 would meet the 47 acres assumed to be needed by the DEIS versus the public siting process.
- I408-65 205. What is the total needed beyond 47 acres for buffers for the treatment facilities and property lines. It appears these numbers were absent from the calculations.
- I408-66 206. The influent and effluent lines are many miles respectively. Please describe in detail how many grout lines would be placed in the entirety of these lines.
- I408-67 207. Please explain the sites precisely for portals for the preferred alternatives. This would include 11 sites approximately.
208. Please explain in detail why the conveyance fact section discusses pump stations and the summary states that there are no new pump stations proposed for the route 9 site, but they "may be needed" at the treatment plant site.
209. Is the design stage so vague at this point in time that information on pump stations is not available in the DEIS?

Response to Comment I408-56

Documentation on candidate systems was previously published in *Siting the Brightwater Treatment Facilities: Site Selection and Screening Activities* (March 2001). This document can be downloaded from King County's Brightwater Web site at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTB/brightwater/library.htm>, or upon CD by request by calling the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799 or toll-free at 1-888-707-8571.

Site layouts for both the conveyance system and treatment plants were first described in the Draft EIS. Additional documentation on site layouts is described in Chapter 3 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-57

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-55 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-58

The No Action Alternative by definition means that the applicant will not take action on the proposal. The three action alternatives are those described in the Draft EIS and Final EIS-the Route 9-195th Street System, the Route 9-228th Street System, and the Unocal System. For additional discussion on the No Action Alternative, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-58.

Response to Comment I408-59

The SEPA Rules state that a proposal by a lead agency or applicant may be put forward as an objective, as several alternatives means of accomplishing a goal, or as a particular or preferred course of action (WAC 197-11-060(3)). An EIS must describe the proposal, or preferred alternative, if one exists, and alternative courses of action. SEPA states that alternatives must be reasonable and that "reasonable" is intended to limit the number and range of alternatives, as well

as the amount of detailed analysis for each alternative. The level of detail should be tailored to the significance of environmental impacts. The EIS may discuss a range of alternatives or a few representative alternatives, rather than every possible reasonable variation. In addition, the EIS may indicate the main reasons for eliminating alternatives from detailed study (WAC 197-11-440(5)). King County has identified a preferred alternative, the Route 9-195th Street System. However, a final selection will not be made until after the Final EIS is published and the Executive has considered the environmental impacts of all of the alternatives evaluated in the EIS. Please refer to Chapters 2 and 3 of the Final EIS for information on the Preferred Alternative.

Response to Comment I408-60

The Route 9 site is located in unincorporated Snohomish County north of Woodinville and is within Snohomish County's jurisdiction. The site is also within the City of Woodinville's proposed annexation area.

Response to Comment I408-61

The fish rearing pond is the only wetland located within the Urban Growth Area of the Route 9 site.

Response to Comment I408-62

Please refer to Chapters 4, 6, 7, and 12 of the Final EIS for proposed and possible mitigation actions. For more information on mitigation, please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5.

Response to Comment I408-63

Please refer to the response to Comments I408-32 and I408-33 in this letter. Please refer to Chapters 3 and 12 of the Final EIS for a detailed discussion of the site layout at the Route 9 site.

Response to Comment I408-64

The minimum land area required to site a wastewater treatment plant is 25 acres. Larger sites offer advantages such as greater separation between the plant and adjoining land uses, more extensive buffer areas, additional room for construction-related activities, and the ability to accommodate higher water quality standards in the future. Please refer to Chapter 3 for information on the project description and comparison

of alternatives. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-55, in this letter for more information on the siting process.

Response to Comment I408-65

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for the revised project description.

Response to Comment I408-66

The number of grout lines and the amount of grout that would be used during construction of the conveyance system will be determined during the final conveyance system design. Such design detail will not be determined until after the Final EIS has been published and a system alternative has been selected for construction.

Response to Comment I408-67

Updated conveyance and portal information is available in Chapter 3 of the Final EIS under Conveyance System.

Response to Comment I408-68

A supplemental Draft EIS is neither necessary nor appropriate. The Draft EIS was issued at a point in time when a certain level of information was known relating to the probable significant adverse impacts of the proposal and possible ways to reasonably mitigate those impacts. In areas where there was uncertainty in relation to impacts in one respect or another, the Draft EIS presented, following SEPA Guidelines, a worst-case analysis of impacts. In other areas, the Draft EIS indicated that ongoing analysis was underway and that additional information would be forthcoming. Since issuance of the Draft EIS in late 2002, considerable additional analysis has been conducted, as is the case on any large project, to further define and develop the proposal and respond to Draft EIS comments.

Many of the details, which some commentators have requested, relate to information that either does not involve significant adverse impacts, or is information that is important prior to issuance of actual permits but may not be essential to include in an EIS. Any additional analysis that has been conducted that relates to probable significant adverse impacts that will not be mitigated or regulated into non-significance is included as part of the Final EIS analysis. There is no practical or legal need under SEPA to include this work in the form of a supplemental draft EIS. And, there is no SEPA case law calling for such action. Moreover, it is the principal task of the Final EIS to respond to questions raised in comments to the Draft EIS and, if appropriate, to revise alternatives, analysis of the probable significant adverse environmental impacts, and the discussion of reasonable mitigation measures. This Final EIS both addresses each response raised on the Draft EIS and contains revised analysis in many areas. It takes into account the new information available through the ongoing review by King County, as well as the information drawn from comments,

- I408-68 [210. Is King County planning a Supplemental DEIS as apparently finishing up the Draft as a FEIS doesn't allow the public adequate review or comment. This document as written is apparently incomplete.
- I408-69 [211. Is the influent conveyance corridor a gravity line? You don't make this clear in the summary.
- I408-70 [212. What is the citizen notification process for the conveyance route?
- I408-71 [213. How are you planning to notify the public living over the conveyance pipe when you aren't even clear where the line will run?
- I408-71 [214. What are the benthic species living at the outfall location?
- I408-71 [215. What will be the recovery time for the species after disturbance?
- I408-71 [216. Will there be recovery? Please explain in detail.
- I408-71 [217. Will the 228th St. system require pumps? Please explain in detail.
- I408-72 [218. How many terraces will be needed at the Unocal site?
- I408-72 [219. How much usable land is removed from the 53 acre parcel if terraced?
- I408-72 [220. Is there more than one access site available to the Unocal properties?
- I408-72 [221. The Unocal site requires 32 acres at 2040 buildout. Why was the public told that only 25 acres were needed?
- I408-73 [222. How many other proposed sites of the almost 100 meet the same criteria as this proposed facility site?
- I408-74 [223. What type of buffer enhancement would be done to improve the visual aesthetics as it appears that even 32 acres of use leaves little room for buffers?
- I408-75 [224. Is there a different requirement for portal distance for effluent versus influent? Please explain.
- I408-76 [225. Where would the off-site pump station for the Unocal conveyance be located? It doesn't appear to be clear.
- I408-77 [226. What are the potential impacts to the marine sanctuary at the north end of the marine outfall zone?
- I408-78 [227. How many waste treatment facilities in the United States have "structural lids"?
- I408-79 [228. What portion of the Unocal site would not be covered?
- I408-79 [229. Why is the Edmonds Crossing project being associated with this project?
- I408-80 [230. Are the funding processes for Brightwater and the Edmonds Crossing project related?
- I408-81 [231. Are Edmonds and Lynnwood sewer service areas currently in the service area of King County?
- I408-82 [232. What is the capacity needs for Edmonds and Lynnwood sewer service areas by 2040?
- I408-82 [233. Do Edmonds and Lynnwood sewer districts use the same capacity analysis as that employed by King County?

and additional studies conducted since issuance of the Draft EIS. This type of work is what SEPA contemplates is the function of a Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-69

For more information on the conveyance system for Route 9, please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-70

King County sent approximately 60,000 copies of the scoping document and a summary of the Draft EIS requesting comments and listing the time, place, and dates for each of the scoping meetings and Draft EIS hearings. The mailing list included addresses within 500 feet of all proposed facilities on all alternatives. King County used existing carrier routes for this mailing, so in many cases, the mailing was distributed much further than 500 feet from the proposed facilities.

Response to Comment I408-71

Benthic species in the area of the outfall pipeline include various amphipod, polychaete worms, clams (such as geoducks and butter clams), shrimp, and crabs. Based on other projects of similar size, repopulation of the disturbed sediment would occur within the first few years. Marine habitat is likely to have invertebrate populations begin repopulating these substrates immediately through settlement of larvae and migration from adjacent undisturbed habitat. For a long narrow construction zone, immigration of motile invertebrates and fish is likely to occur within days to weeks. Re-establishment of basic physical characteristics will provide for repopulation by the same species that currently inhabit the site. Growth of new organisms would depend on size and life span. Many invertebrates have short life spans and will reach maturity within the first year, while longer-lived species, such as larger clams, will take several years to reach maturity and adult sizes.

Response to Comment I408-72

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for information on site layout and conveyance for the treatment plant alternatives.

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-64 regarding the minimum land area required to site a treatment plant. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-55 in this letter and Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for the information on the siting process.

Response to Comment I408-73

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-55 in this letter for information on the siting process.

Response to Comment I408-74

The Route 9 site allows for landscape buffers ranging in size from 210 to 310 feet along the proposed facility's western boundary with Route 9. Buffer enhancements will be determined during the permit approval process; however, vegetation diversity could be enhanced by plantings throughout the site. Conceptual mitigation concepts are outlined in Chapter 12 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-75

The design of all influent and effluent conveyance system alternatives was conducted with the same portal spacing criteria. The distance between portals depends on ground conditions, tunnel boring machine durability, and tunneling operating logistics; not on the function (influent versus effluent) of the tunnel.

Response to Comment I408-76

The offsite pump station for the proposed Unocal conveyance system is located in the Kenmore area. For updated conveyance and portal information please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-77

The potential impacts to the marine sanctuary are identical to the impacts to any nearshore area in the proposed outfall zone. Temporary construction impacts include turbidity, lethal and sub-lethal impacts to plants and animals, and increases in noise. Details of construction impacts are provided in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS.

Because of the effluent quality, prevailing currents (which carry the effluent away from the shoreline), and the dilution expected after discharge, operational impacts are not expected.

Response to Comment I408-78

The installation of a structural lid on a wastewater treatment plant has been accomplished at other wastewater treatment facilities in the United States, including the Oceanside Wastewater Treatment Plant in San Francisco, California, and a facility in New York City. A complete listing of such facilities is not available.

Response to Comment I408-79

Under the “structural lid” subalternative, the Brightwater Treatment Plant facilities would occupy the majority of the useable area of the site and the co-located facility, such as the Edmonds Crossing project, would be constructed on top of a lid above the treatment facilities. Approximately two-thirds of the Unocal site would be covered by a structural lid to support the Edmonds Crossing Project. All process facilities of the treatment plant would have non-structural covers to prevent the release of odors. The Unocal site provides the potential opportunity to deliver two regional infrastructure projects at one location and it has the potential to lower the overall costs as opposed to doing them separately. Additionally, there are the added benefits of enhancing the nearby wetlands, fish hatchery, and public shoreline access. For more information on project sub-alternatives evaluated in the Draft EIS and Final EIS, please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-80

For information on how new and current facilities are paid for, please refer to the financial policies in King County Code Chapter 28.86.160 and Ordinance 13680 adopting the Regional Wastewater Services Plan. This information can be requested from the Metropolitan King County Council by calling 206-296-1000 or through their Web site at <http://www.metrokc.gov/mkcc>.

Funding for the Edmonds Crossing project is discussed in the *SR 104 Edmonds Crossing Connecting Ferries, Bus and Rail, Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Draft Section 4(f) Evaluation* (FHWA, WSDOT, City of Edmonds, 1998) incorporated by reference in the Final EIS.

For discussion about the relationship between the proposed lid alternative and its funding, please refer to the response to the Sno-King Environmental Alliance/Gray, Comment O16-39.

Response to Comment I408-81

The Cities of Edmonds and Lynnwood are not part of King County’s service area. Please refer to the response to I408-39 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-82

Please contact the Cities of Edmonds and Lynnwood for information on how they perform capacity analysis and what their future wastewater capacity needs are.

In November 1999, as a result of nearly 8 years of planning and study, the King County Council adopted the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP), a comprehensive 30-year plan to meet our region’s wastewater treatment needs. During the RWSP planning process, a number of options were considered to meet our regional wastewater treatment needs. The Final EIS for the RWSP can be found online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/rwsp/FEIS/toc.htm>. The ordinance adopting the RWSP can also be found online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTDRWSP/documents/13680.pdf>.

The West Point Treatment Plant can treat up to a maximum of 300 million gallons a day of combined sewage to full secondary treatment. During large storm events, the plant provides primary treatment and disinfection of wastewater peak flows of 300 to 440 million gallons. When there is too much combined wastewater and stormwater for the system to handle, excess flows are directed to either overflow outfalls or to one of two CSO treatment plants.

For information on the No Action Alternative, please refer to Chapter 3 and subsequent chapters of the Final EIS as well as Chapter 1 of the Final EIS for the Regional Wastewater Services Plan.

1.6 No Action Alternative

234. What other parts of the RWSP are there besides a third treatment facility?

235. Does the RWSP list other alternatives for treating waste water that were not part of this siting process? Please be specific.

236. What is the combined sewer overflow (CSO) volume in excess of capacity at the Renton and Westpoint sites?

237. What is the combined total in flow savings if all of the RWSP recommendations other than a third plant, are put into effect?

238. How long (time period) will this capacity savings last before additional measures are needed for increased growth?

239. Is there a list of proposed sites for reclaimed water facilities? Please give details.

240. Is there a list of proposed users for reclaimed water in King County's service area? Please give details.

241. Explain the "significant degradation" of the environmental and harm to the public that would begin to occur in 2010.

242. Explain how the Department of Ecology can impose a moratorium on development in King County's service area?

243. Please explain the reasoning behind a 2005 moratorium date.

1.7 Project Timing and Phasing

244. How are the implementation measures for the "no action" alternative the same for all of the "action" alternatives?

245. What would the project timing and phasing for the no action alternative?

246. Please note that due to the residential developments around the only two sites as well as portals and pump stations, noise from construction should be reduced to a minimum rather than the DEIS assumed maximum.

1.8 Summary of Environmental Impacts

247. It should be noted that two of the action alternatives have two portions of the treatment systems that are identical. So in reality there are only two true action alternatives.

248. How does dividing up the project elements for discussion add to the process of more alternatives for review?

249. The DEIS is very limited in scope to only 2 sites, 2 outfalls, 2 effluent routes and 2 influent routes. This is limited nature of this process is hardly up to par with the requirements for alternatives under the RCW and WAC regulations. Notice that everything is in pairs.

250. What is the anticipated volume of excess excavation (dirt)?

251. Why are smaller sites more money?

252. What are the cumulative impacts of the various existing and proposed uses in the City of Edmonds?

Response to Comment I408-83

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-30 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-84

If the Brightwater Treatment Plant were not constructed, there would be an increased potential for overflows within the existing wastewater collection and treatment network. Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-149, for more information. These overflows could result in localized water quality degradation, as discussed in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS. Please refer to Chapter 9 of the Final EIS for a discussion of environmental health impacts associated with increased overflows.

Response to Comment I408-85

Some municipalities impose sewer bans on themselves when their treatment capacity is being reached or exceeded. Washington State Department of Ecology's (Ecology's) current policy favors these locally imposed moratoria. According to Ecology's policy, "Ecology will work with communities with capacity problems to encourage them to self-impose sewer connection bans. If treatment capacity is exceeded, there are repeat wastewater violations, and the municipality does not act to impose a sewer connection ban, Ecology will impose the ban through an administrative order."

In the event that Ecology issues a moratorium on construction in the service area, construction of the treatment plant would not be stopped. Such an action by Ecology would, if anything, emphasize the need to have additional wastewater capacity constructed at the earliest available time. It is just this sense of urgency that led King County in the Regional Wastewater Services Plan to set 2010 as the date for operation of a new wastewater plant and system. Ecology's

policy on sewer connection bans can be found at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/992031.pdf>.

Response to Comment I408-86

The No Action Alternative by definition means that the applicant will not take action on the proposal. The three action alternatives are those described in the Draft EIS and Final EIS-the Route 9-195th Street System, the Route 9-228th Street System, and the Unocal System. For additional discussion of the No Action Alternative, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-58.

Response to Comment I408-87

Efforts will be made during construction to minimize noise; however, local jurisdictional noise restriction levels will be the regulated noise level that the contractor will be required to meet.

Response to Comment I408-88

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-5 in this letter for a discussion of the environmental review of proposals or parts of proposals that are closely related. Please refer to the response to Lane Powell Spears Lubersky LLP, Comment O4-1, for a discussion of alternatives.

Response to Comment I408-89

Please refer to the response to Lane Powell Spears Lubersky LLP, Comment O4-1, for a discussion of alternatives.

Response to Comment I408-90

The anticipated volumes of excess excavation are included in Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-91

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-155 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-92

SEPA case law defines cumulative impacts as the impacts of the proposal along with the impacts of other actions that are virtually

compelled or made inevitable as a result of the proposed action. To the extent, this comment refers to the impacts of new development that may follow the construction of Brightwater. These impacts have been addressed already in the context of the SEPA review conducted earlier in conjunction with the adoption of local comprehensive plans in the jurisdictions included within the Brightwater Service Area. The need for Brightwater itself, which was called for in the King County Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) adopted in 1999, was developed in response to the population projections anticipated in this service area and drawn from population forecasts developed by the Puget Sound Regional Council. These projections were also the basis for the comprehensive plans prepared under the Growth Management Act in each of these jurisdictions. It is not anticipated that Brightwater will result in any new cumulative impacts relating to growth, which have not already been addressed as part of the SEPA review for the earlier comprehensive plans which are now in place, as well as the RWSP EIS. Both the Brightwater Draft EIS and Final EIS include a discussion of cumulative impacts for the Unocal alternative under the various elements of the environment.

- I408-93 [253. What are the regional benefits of adding the flows from the Edmonds treatment facility?
- [254. What is the regional benefit from having Brightwater's location associated with Edmonds Crossing?
- I408-94 [255. Are the Goals of Brightwater financed through mitigation or part of the cost of doing the actual business?
- I408-95 [256. Are buffers at either site mitigation costs? Please explain.
- [257. Is a "lid" at the Unocal site a mitigation cost? Please explain.
- I408-96 [258. Where is the potential market for reclaimed water at both sites?
- I408-97 [259. If King County is looking to produce 54 mgd of reclaimed water for future customers and the 2040 need is 54 mgd, why not use the two existing treatment facilities to produce that water?
- [260. Could a number of reclamation projects throughout the King County service area, provide the needed 2040 54 mgd capacity without a third treatment facility?
- I408-98 [261. It would seem rather brainless to state that the Unocal system has a smaller potential market for reclaimed water than SR 9 as there are really no identified markets determined.
- [262. Why is larger better?
- I408-99 [263. If only 25 acres is needed for a treatment facility, why is larger needed? Please explain in detail.
- [264. What are the project objections for Brightwater?
- I408-100 [265. Why is distance from homes and businesses so important in siting a facility such as Brightwater?
- I408-101 [266. Is the distance greater because biological odor control may not work as anticipated?
- I408-102 [267. Do sustainable technologies not work well on sites that are only 25 acres?
- I408-103 [268. Rather than disguising impacts by distance, why not suggest stating quite frankly that there will be dust, noise and odor associated with this treatment system regardless of where it is sited, conveyed, portaled or pumped. Please respond to this comment.
- I408-104 [269. How is distribution of reclaimed water along a long corridor considered an opportunity when there are no identified customers? One would think by now, that they would be waiting in line.
- I408-105 [270. You failed to note any statements in the treatment plant impacts for degraded state of the Unocal site. Please make note of that.
- I408-106 [271. Why does a longer influent conveyance system create more impacts than a smaller?
- [272. The Route 9 site with both an influent and effluent conveyance system would appear to impact far more of the areas population than a site closer to the sound would. I think your statements are somewhat confusing because of the separation of systems. You aren't looking at the bigger picture.
- I408-107 [273. What is micro-tunneling?
- [274. Explain why micro-tunneling would take less time and disturb less area when the system will take up an entire lane of traffic to do?

Response to Comment I408-93

By consolidating the two existing Edmonds and Lynnwood treatment facilities at the Unocal site, there would be one treatment plant instead of two; access to a longer, deeper outfall; and the ability to use the best available technology for wastewater processing. The sub-alternative to treat Edmonds and Lynnwood Flows at the Unocal Site could occur only if Brightwater is located at the Unocal site and if the cities of Edmonds and Lynnwood decided to pursue such an option.

The Unocal site provides the potential opportunity to deliver two regional infrastructure projects at one location and it has the potential to lower the overall costs as opposed to doing them separately. Additionally, there are the added benefits of enhancing the nearby wetlands, fish hatchery, and public shoreline access. For more information on project sub-alternatives evaluated in the Draft and Final EIS please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-94

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-80 in this letter for information on how new and current facilities are paid for and to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter for more information on cost comparisons. Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for additional information on mitigation.

Response to Comment I408-95

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter. Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for additional information on mitigation.

Response to Comment I408-96

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-30 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-97

King County established water reuse policies in Ordinance 13680, which adopted the Regional Wastewater Services Plan. These policies do not mandate the production of reclaimed water; rather they are intended to guide King County in continuing to develop a program to produce reclaimed water. The potential need for reclaimed water was evaluated in a report in Appendix 3-D, Reclaimed Water Technology Review and Evaluation of Potential Water Reuse Opportunities, of the Final EIS. Please refer to the response to Comments I408-129 and I408-30 in this letter for information regarding reclaimed water and the need for Brightwater.

Response to Comment I408-98

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-30 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-99

The minimum land area required to site a wastewater treatment plant is 25 acres. Larger sites offer advantages such as: greater separation between the plant and adjoining land uses, more extensive buffer areas, additional room for construction-related activities, and the ability to accommodate higher water quality standards in the future. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for the information on the siting process and Chapter 3 for information on the project description and comparison of alternatives. Please refer to Chapter 1 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-100

Larger sites offer advantages such as: greater separation between the plant and adjoining land uses, more extensive buffer areas, additional room for construction-related activities, and the ability to accommodate higher water quality standards in the future. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for information on the siting process and to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, for updated information on the proposed treatment plant sites.

Response to Comment I408-101

The final design for odor control at Brightwater no longer includes a biofilter. Three-stage chemical plus carbon polishing will be provided.

The distance from odor sources to the property line depend on the size of the property and the design layout of the facility, not on the type of odor control used.

Response to Comment I408-102

Sustainable technologies, such as biofiltration and biotrickling towers, require a larger footprint than chemical or carbon systems. For the volumes of odorous air that would need to be treated at the Brightwater Treatment Plant, there is not enough space for biofiltration or biotrickling towers at the Unocal site.

Response to Comment I408-103

This EIS does disclose the probable significant impacts associated with dust, noise, and odor for all Brightwater facilities. It also identifies reasonable mitigation measures for all probable significant adverse environmental impacts. Please refer to Chapters 5 and 10 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-104

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-30 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-105

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I408-106

Updated conveyance and portal information and a discussion of impacts related to conveyance are available in Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-107

A microtunnel is a tunnel constructed by a microtunnel boring machine (MTBM). In essence, a microtunnel is a smaller variant of the tunnels described for the conveyance system. Microtunneling may take up a lane of traffic if the construction is sited in the road. Microtunnels are constructed at faster rates and with smaller staging and portal areas because the pipes and machines are smaller than those used for large-

diameter tunnels. A description of the microtunnel construction method has been included in Appendix 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

- I408-108 [275. Will a pump station be required in the Kenmore area for either conveyance system for either treatment site?
- I408-109 [276. What are the densities and populations around the portal sites?
- I408-110 [277. Where would access to the SR 9 outfall be?
- I408-111 [278. What noise, traffic disruptions and access restrictions around the outfall for SR 9 would occur and which jurisdictions would King County be required to get permits for street use from?
- I408-112 [279. What is the potential for shell fish harvest closure from Brightwater mishaps at both outfalls?
- I408-112 [280. Do various cetacean species feed in the bottom areas that the dispersion facilities will be located?
- I408-112 [281. What impacts will the secondary treatment have on fish and other bottom feeders?
- I408-113 [282. Will these outfall locations impact tribal rights?
- I408-114 [**1.9 Areas of Uncertainty and Issues to be Resolved**
- I408-114 [283. If a "lid" is merely a suggested alternative without any design, substantive or procedural basis, why is it in this DEIS? Could it be merely filler?
- I408-115 [284. The DEIS for Edmonds Crossing (1998) wasn't listed as a reference in the Fact Sheet section. Why is the FEIS not available on this project at this time?
- I408-115 [285. Did the DEIS identify the Unocal use as a treatment facility?
- I408-116 [286. Did the DEIS identify a need for a "lid" on the Unocal site?
- I408-116 [287. The November elections did not create funding (R-51) for the multi-modal project, so why does this DEIS dwell on it? It isn't an option.
- I408-117 [288. Please be more specific as to the preliminary engineering for the fictitious "lid".
- I408-118 [289. If a "lid" is the only means of placing a treatment facility in Edmonds, the design, substantive and procedural work should have been done. This is not something you do after the fact.
- I408-119 [290. What percentage of mitigation costs would the "lid" be?
- I408-120 [291. How much more land would be needed to treat the Edmonds and Lynnwood sewage wastes?
- I408-121 [292. At some point in the future, even without Brightwater located in Snohomish County, could other means be used to treat or improve treatment of the Edmonds and Lynnwood treatment facilities?
- I408-122 [293. If Lynnwood and Edmonds do not want to include their wastes in the Brightwater system, why is this alternative being suggested and pages wasted? This must be filler for this DEIS.
- I408-122 [294. There are too many ifs associated with the Edmonds and Lynnwood sub alternative. This is really a waste of time.
- I408-123 [295. Why would King County design an outfall for an assumption that won't come true? More filler?
- I408-124 [296. There is no obligation or contract for King County to serve areas not within their sewer service area. Why this incredible waste of time and money reviewing a 72 mgd treatment plant and associated outfall?

Response to Comment I408-108

A pump station in the Kenmore area would be required for the Unocal alternative only. For updated conveyance and portal information, please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-109

Land use densities around the treatment plant sites and portal siting areas are described in Chapter 11, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-110

Access to the Route 9 outfall location would be the Chevron Richmond Beach Asphalt Terminal.

Response to Comment I408-111

Portal 19, where the Route 9 outfall would begin, is a primary portal and traffic impacts could be expected. Please refer to Appendix 16-B, Transportation Impact: Plant Sites and Conveyance, of the Final EIS for greater detail on construction impacts and construction access routes. Permits could be required from Snohomish County, the City of Shoreline, and the Town of Woodway.

Response to Comment I408-112

Currently, the shoreline of Snohomish County is closed from Tulalip Bay south to the King County line for shellfish harvesting due to Washington State Department of Health concerns about effluent from the Edmonds, Lynnwood, Alderwood, and Olympus wastewater treatment plants in addition to the large number of potential nonpoint pollution sources in this area. The Department of Health has not surveyed these sources or determined their individual impacts, but they believe it would be "extremely difficult to insure that shellfish harvesting could be safe from those shorelines" (Woolrich, Bob, Personal communication, 2003). Effluent treated at the Brightwater Treatment Plant would

undergo the most current primary and secondary treatment methods to remove contaminants of concern. Once effluent from the outfall reaches the edge of the chronic mixing zone, the concentration of contaminants of concern will be diluted to concentrations that meet or exceed state and federal water quality standards. Additionally, the outfall diffuser would be designed to maintain the discharge plume below and seaward from the commercial shellfish beds under most oceanographic conditions. Therefore, if the original sources of pollution into Puget Sound are reduced to levels that would allow the opening of Snohomish County beaches for shellfish harvesting, the effluent discharged from the Brightwater Treatment Plant would not result in future closure of beaches to shellfish harvesting.

Orcas, gray whales, and humpback whales have been sighted in Puget Sound. However, the bottom areas in the outfall zones are not a known area of concentrated feeding of cetaceans.

A majority of the scientific investigations completed were focused on evaluating the potential impacts of the proposed outfall on the biological resources of Puget Sound and the people that frequent the shorelines. Eliminating or significantly reducing the possibility that people may become sick or aquatic life harmed as a result of the new outfall has been the primary consideration of the outfall siting study. As a result, the Final EIS contains an analysis of our investigations. King County has identified what will be discharged from the outfall (effluent characterization reports), the dilution and transport of the effluent within the Puget Sound (oceanographic modeling and plume modeling), and the potential pathways for contact with the discharge (biological investigations and human use survey). All of these studies increase the confidence in the determination that the outfall and effluent constituents are not expected to be harmful to people and aquatic life.

It was assumed aquatic life could be exposed to effluent constituents within anywhere within the Puget Sound (including the effluent plume itself) and along the shoreline. For people, the worst-case scenario for direct exposure (incidental ingestion and skin contact with water and sand) was assumed to be the shoreline scenario. For fish ingestion, it was assumed that people may ingest fish exposed to outfall constituents in any of the locations. Since the outfall will discharge 1 mile offshore

and the plume will be retained below 100 feet, it is unlikely that any scuba divers would be exposed to the discharge.

To evaluate the potential future impacts of the proposed outfalls, potential impacts under existing conditions were also evaluated. A key finding was that estimated impacts to people and aquatic life are generally the same under both existing and future conditions.

Response to Comment I408-113

King County has been working with potentially affected tribal governments throughout the EIS process to address tribal concerns regarding impacts to tribal treaty fishing rights. The design of the outfall, for example, has incorporated these concerns, and King County looks forward to continued dialogue with affected Tribes throughout the design process.

Response to Comment I408-114

A structural “lid” would need to be built over the treatment plant site to accommodate the multimodal transportation facility. Additional discussion of the “lid” sub-alternative, including appropriate graphics has been provided in Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-115

The Edmonds Crossing Draft EIS was listed in the Fact Sheet as a document incorporated by reference. It was listed under the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, et al., and entitled *SR 104 Edmonds Crossing Connecting Ferries, Bus and Rail, Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Draft Section 4(f) Evaluation* (FHWA, WSDOT, City of Edmonds, 1998). The Edmonds Crossing Final EIS was not published prior to issuance of the Brightwater Draft EIS. For information on the Final EIS, please contact the City of Edmonds, the Washington State Department of Transportation, or the Federal Highway Administration.

Response to Comment I408-116

The Unocal System is one of the alternatives being analyzed in the EIS. Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description:

Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for a more detailed discussion of the Unocal alternative. A structural “lid” would need to be built over the treatment plant site to accommodate the multimodal transportation facility. Additional discussion of the structural lid sub-alternative, including appropriate graphics, has been provided in the Appendix 3-A. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I408-117

Additional specifications and engineering for the structural lid sub-alternative at the Unocal site is provided in Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-118

Siting the Brightwater Treatment Plant facilities at the Unocal site can happen with or without a structural lid. Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, for information on the Unocal System sub-alternatives, of the Final EIS.

Under the “Unocal Structural Lid” sub-alternative, the Brightwater Treatment Plant facilities would occupy the majority of the useable area of the site and a co-located facility, such as the Edmonds Crossing project, would be constructed on top of a lid above the treatment facilities. The complete functionality of the Edmonds Crossing facility, based on the Edmonds Crossing conceptual design titled “Revised Point Edwards Alternative,” is incorporated into the conceptual lid design.

The following components are included:

- Ferry holding lanes (7 total)
- Ferry traffic exit lanes (2 total)
- Bus terminal
- Rail terminal (below lid)
- Short-term, long-term, and employee vehicle parking (580 spaces total)
- Pedestrian access (elevator and escalator/stairs) to transport passengers from the ferry or bus terminal on the lid to the rail

terminal below

- People mover to transport pedestrians from the lid to the ferry
- Stormwater from the lid treated in the treatment plant’s stormwater ponds
- Four toll booths with an office above
- Bus stops and bus turn-around on Admiral Way.

The Edmonds Crossing facility would be operated and maintained by the Washington State Department of Transportation and the City of Edmonds. In this sub-alternative, the public would not have any additional access to the treatment plant. The public access would be limited to the multimodal facility, which would be above and separated from the treatment plant.

Response to Comment I408-119

For more information on mitigation, please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5.

The addition of a lid at Unocal is a sub-alternative that would allow the co-location of a multimodal transportation facility at the site. If this mitigation option were developed, it would be in partnership with the Washington State Department of Transportation and the local permitting jurisdiction. For a description of the alternatives being studied in the EIS, please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS. For information on Brightwater cost issues, please refer to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-120

It is estimated that a total of 34.7 acres would be needed to accommodate 72 mgd at the Unocal site. Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for information on the 72-mgd sub-alternative for the Unocal site.

Response to Comment I408-121

The Cities of Edmonds and Lynnwood would be responsible for determining the appropriate means of improving or expanding their treatment capabilities in the future.

Response to Comment I408-122

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I408-123

The 72-mgd sub-alternative at the Unocal site is presented in the Final EIS to allow the Cities of Lynnwood and/or Edmonds to choose to evaluate the benefits of transferring flows to Brightwater in the future. If they were to make such a proposal, they would be required to undertake environmental review of the proposal, consistent with the SEPA Rules. An appropriate level of design related to the sub-alternatives is provided in the project description of the Final EIS. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for more details on the 72-mgd sub-alternative.

Response to Comment I408-124

By consolidating the two existing Edmonds and Lynnwood treatment facilities at the Unocal site, there would be one treatment plant instead of three; access to a longer, deeper outfall; and the ability to use the best available technology for wastewater processing. The sub-alternative to treat Edmonds and Lynnwood flows at the Unocal Site could occur only if Brightwater is located at the Unocal site and if the Cities of Edmonds and Lynnwood decided to pursue such an option.

- I408-125 [297. Could you identify how many times the Hearing Examiner has delayed or been requested to delay the remand from Superior Court Judge Farris?
- I408-126 [298. Are there other sites in which stormwater and wetland mitigation for the Route 9 site could be done?
- I408-127 [299. Why is the Northshore School District bus barn listed as an area of uncertainty and issues to be resolved?
- [300. Have King County and the District contracted for the sale of this parcel?
- I408-128 [301. How many surplus sites does King County have in King County and where are they located and what were they proposed for?
- [302. How many surplus sites does King County have outside of its jurisdiction (county).
- I408-129 [303. Why would King County produce 54 mgd of reclaimed water without a specific user?
- [304. The 54 mgd of reclaimed water could be easily produced by the Westpoint and Renton facilities. Why isn't this an alternative?
- I408-130 [305. The DEIS makes statements regarding water resources for the region but fails to include streams and watersheds in Snohomish County where water is also used.
- I408-131 [306. King County may want to identify areas where groundwater is used rather than surface flows.
- I408-132 [307. How does one "incrementally" provide reclaimed water?
- [308. What happens to timing and use for reclaimed water if no potential users line up?
- I408-133 [309. Why is the HCP in the section for uncertainty and issues to be resolved?
- [310. What timeline is this HCP on?
- [311. When will the HCP be complete?
- [312. What is the appeal process for the HCP and the participants actions?
- [313. When is the HCP due for federal inspection?
- [314. Is the HCPs progress dependent on a valid FEIS process?
- [315. Is the HCP being done to exempt King County from any incidental "take" that might occur during its construction of any facility and its full system?
- [316. Will the HCP be available for public review and comment prior to approval by any of the federal agencies (NOAA, USFWS, or NMFS)?
- [317. I believe that the statement for negotiated agreement should also include the National Marine and Fisheries Service. The are the responsible federal agency for threatened chinook salmon
- [318. Will the HCP need approval from WDFW?
- [319. How do the HCP and the NPDES permit required for the Brightwater treatment system intertwine?

Response to Comment I408-125

This comment goes beyond the scope of an EIS as it seeks information that does not relate to either an environmental impact or to any mitigation of environmental impacts. You may address your question concerning the hearing examiner process to the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office or the Snohomish County Hearing Examiner.

Response to Comment I408-126

For information on stormwater, please refer to Appendix 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS. Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for information on mitigation suggestions.

Response to Comment I408-127

Section 1.9.3 of the Draft EIS refers to the Northshore School District's parcel of real property on the Route 9 site. At the time of the issuance of the Draft EIS, King County was in discussions with the Northshore School District on acquiring this property. King County acquired the Northshore School District's parcel of property on the Route 9 site on March 17, 2003; therefore, the Northshore School District's transportation, operation, and maintenance facility on this parcel of property is no longer considered an issue to be resolved.

Response to Comment I408-128

King County has purchased this property from the Northshore School District.

King County does not hold a large inventory of surplus property. Rather, King County has a stringent process to review all property holdings, identify surplus parcels, and either utilize or sell these properties in a timely manner. The properties that are "surplus" are typically scattered small lots, and the list is constantly changing as properties are sold or transferred and new parcels are added. More information can

be found through King County's Property Services Division (<http://www.metrokc.gov/psd>). King County does not currently hold any surplus property outside of the county boundaries.

Response to Comment I408-129

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-30 in this letter for information regarding reclaimed water. There is no plan to deliver reclaimed water from the West Point and/or South Treatment Plant to areas in north King County or south Snohomish County because the proposed Brightwater facility would serve any actual demand in this area and transporting reclaimed water from the West Point or South Treatment Plant would be more expensive. The West Point and South Treatment Plant reclaimed water production facilities both produce approximately 1 mgd of reclaimed water. Additional treatment facilities would need to be added to produce more water. The majority of the reclaimed water is utilized to offset potable water usage in treatment plant processes and onsite landscaping. At the South Treatment Plant, approximately 30,000 gallons per day of water is delivered to Fort Dent Park of irrigation during the summer months. The West Point Treatment Plant does not deliver any reclaimed water to offsite locations. If the Brightwater System is not built, other alternatives for providing reclaimed water, including multiple satellite facilities, could be evaluated if and when the demand develops.

Response to Comment I408-130

Water resources that could be affected by project construction and operation, including those of Snohomish County, are discussed in Chapter 6 of this Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-131

Groundwater use is described for each of the two alternative plant sites and along the alternative conveyance corridors. The Final EIS describes users of groundwater wells including private wells, Group A water systems, and surface water discharge areas. Groundwater users were identified from publicly available information and therefore some privately owned wells that are not contained in the public record may not be identified in the Final EIS. For additional information, please refer to Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-132

Systems to convey reclaimed water from the Brightwater Treatment Plant to users would be constructed as they are needed or as the opportunity arises. If there is no actual demand for reclaimed water, then a reclaimed water system would not be built.

Response to Comment I408-133

King County Wastewater Treatment Division (KCWTD) has decided that no aspect of the Brightwater system will be covered by the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). Instead, Brightwater will comply with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) through "consultation" under ESA §7. Thus, the HCP and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit required for Brightwater are not related, and the Final EIS process for the Brightwater Facility is not tied to the HCP.

The NPDES permit for Brightwater will ensure that discharges from the plant are consistent with the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and the state Water Pollution Control Act (WPCA). The Washington State Department of Ecology, a state agency delegated to administer the CWA in place of the federal Environmental Protection Agency, will issue it. The standards and conditions of the permit are based upon the federal CWA and the state WPCA. The NPDES permit contains limitations on discharges, describes methods of testing and schedule for sampling and other information directly related to the discharges of the plant. An NPDES permit is a mandatory requirement for a wastewater treatment facility that discharges to a major water body like Puget Sound.

In contrast, the KCWTD HCP is a voluntary, negotiated agreement between the King County Wastewater Treatment Division and the federal Services, NOAA Fisheries and US Fish and Wildlife Services, responsible for enforcement of the Endangered Species Act. An HCP is not a requirement for any proposed Brightwater system alternative. The HCP is a programmatic document intended to ensure that KCWTD's construction, operations (including discharge of secondary treated effluent to Puget Sound), and maintenance activities are consistent with the ESA. In this case, the KCWTD HCP will address up to 29 aquatic and terrestrial species.

The list of proposed covered species is subject to change at present. It will be available for public review and comment during the public comment period on the draft HCP and the Services' draft EIS on the HCP. The final product will likely include an implementation agreement (IA) or contract to be signed by all parties. Since the negotiations are not yet complete, and the IA not signed, the HCP must be viewed as uncertain. The tentative date of completion is mid 2005.

In §10(a)(2)(B), the ESA states that if an applicant's HCP meets the Act's criteria, then the applicant "shall" receive an incidental take permit. The USFWS and NOAA Fisheries have discretion to decide whether an HCP satisfies the ESA's criteria. However, when evaluating a proposed HCP and determining whether to issue an incidental take permit, they must comply with ESA §7 and §10, NEPA, and certain tribal trust responsibilities. Under ESA §11(g)(1)(A), the agencies' compliance with the ESA is subject to review in federal court under the federal Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. §701-§706).

The purpose of the HCP is to programmatically address the possible pathways via which WTD's activities could potentially "take" listed species or other species proposed for coverage. The HCP will include measures to avoid or minimize any such take. Where take is unavoidable, the HCP will include measures to mitigate the impact of such take to the maximum extent practicable. The HCP would thus establish terms and conditions applicable to future facilities construction. In return, KCWTD would receive an incidental take permit authorizing limited "take" of covered species in the course of covered activities. (Future projects with a federal "nexus," such as federal grant funds or requiring a federal permit of some kind, would still need to undergo consultation under ESA Section 7. It is hoped that such consultations will be relatively straightforward if the underlying projects are designed to meet the HCP's avoidance, minimization, and mitigation criteria).

The HCP applicant proposes the term of the HCP. There is no federally mandated term. However, the legislative history of the ESA clearly demonstrates that Congress amended the ESA in 1982 to include HCPs specifically to provide non-federal landowners with long-term assurances that their activities are consistent with the ESA. Thus, a 40-

year term is appropriate for a proposed HCP with the scope and scale of the proposed KCWTD HCP.

The HCP is not a cumulative impact analysis to "forgive" King County for injury to species. The very purpose of the HCP is to avoid, minimize, and mitigate "destruction" and "harm" to species that might otherwise occur in the course of lawful activities. The HCP will thoroughly analyze the direct and indirect impacts that KCWTD proposed activities may have upon listed species and other species proposed for coverage. Based on that analysis, KCWTD and the Services will negotiate measures to avoid, minimize and (where unavoidable) mitigate the effects of those impacts to the maximum extent practicable. Citizens will have the opportunity to comment on the draft HCP and the Services' draft EIS on the HCP. If WTD receives an incidental take permit but fails to fulfill the HCP, then the Services can impose sanctions under the ESA, up to and including revocation of any incidental take permit issued to the County. Also, ESA §11(g) provides that any person may bring suit to enjoin any other person who is alleged to be in violation of the ESA. Thus, if the HCP is approved, citizens will have a powerful tool to ensure that KCWTD properly implements the HCP.

320. King County has apparently glossed over the details for both federal and state approvals regarding HCPs. Could King County please provide more detail as to the contents and which agency or agencies must approve the HCP.

321. How is the HCP related to the NPDES permit or permits that will be issued?

322. Please provide public notice of the Phase I HCP process and comment period provided.

323. Will the Phase I be required before groundbreaking at any of the facility systems proposed in this DEIS?

324. Will a HCP be required for any of the projects to be undertaken by the No Action alternative?

325. Please provide public notice of the Phase II HCP process and comment period.

326. Which sections of the proposed system alternatives will require an HCP and what species would this plan be provided for?

327. What section of law covers a 40 year term for an HCP?

328. What process is there for appeal should King County not perform under the requirements of the HCP?

329. Does the HCP cover projects other than Brightwater?

330. If the HCP is a cumulative impact analysis forgiving King County from the destruction and harm it creates to species, what recourse do citizens have when damage or harm is done?

331. Will this DEIS be used for federal approvals even if appealed?

332. Will this DEIS be used for federal approvals if overturned?

I408-133 333. Please be specific as to which federal agencies ESA review is needed.

I408-134 334. What if a federal agency reviewing this DEIS determines that it is not adequate. What does King County do next?

I408-135 335. Where did the regional population and employment forecasts used for estimation of future needs come from?

336. What methodology was used to determine the future needs based on the regional population and employment forecasts?

337. The 1999 RWSP used regional population and employment forecasts that were done prior to the Office of Financial Managements new releases. How does this DEIS compensate for changes in these numbers under GMA?

338. What agency in the state estimates population and employment beyond 10 or 20 years?

339. If most population and employment are accurate for only about 10 years, what model was used to forecast to 2040?

340. When was the last time that King County updated its forecasts, flow projections and models for treatment demand?

Response to Comment I408-134

An EIS cannot be determined to be adequate or inadequate until the Final EIS has been published. If the Final EIS is determined through the legal process to be inadequate, King County will review the findings and determine at that time the most appropriate course of action.

Response to Comment I408-135

Please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS for information on population forecasts and flow projections. Also, please refer to the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

Jurisdictions not in King County's service area were not included in the flow projections. The City of Edmonds and the City of Lynnwood are not in King County's service area. However, King County currently operates under a flow transfer agreement with the City of Edmonds. Please contact the City of Edmonds and the City of Lynnwood for information on how they perform capacity analysis and what their future wastewater capacity needs are. Please refer to Chapters 1 and 2 of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) Final EIS for more information on the timeline for planned facilities under the RWSP.

Response to Comment I408-136

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972 and its amendments regulate surface waters. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has delegated the responsibility of developing and enforcing water quality standards in Washington State to the Washington State Department of Ecology. Washington State Water Quality Standards for Surface Water Quality are outlined in Chapter 153-201A WAC.

Section 304(a) of the Clean Water Act requires EPA to develop criteria for water quality that accurately reflect the latest scientific knowledge. Criteria are developed for the protection of aquatic life as well as human health. These criteria are recommendations for the states to consider in setting their water quality standards. As outlined in the EPA's Revision of National Recommended Water Quality Criteria (2002) states and tribes have four options when adopting water quality criteria for which EPA has published section 304(a) criteria. They can: (1) establish numerical values based on recommended section 304(a) criteria; (2) adopt section 304(a) criteria modified to reflect site-specific conditions; (3) adopt criteria derived using other scientifically defensible methods; or (4) establish narrative criteria in cases where numeric criteria cannot be determined. Given that the state must adopt water quality criteria that protect designated uses to the level provided by the federal criteria, the two sets of criteria are considered as similarly protective.

Response to Comment I408-137

King County does not and will not propose conditions in its own National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. These permits are administered through, and conditions are set by, the Washington State Department of Ecology.

King County will apply for the NPDES construction stormwater permit in advance of the commencement of

341. Were jurisdictions and agencies outside of King County part of the latest update for forecasts, flow projections and models for treatment demand?

342. Were projections from Lynnwood and Edmonds included in the latest update for forecasts, flow projections and models for treatment demand?

343. King County appears to have concern over the risk of too soon and too late. Much like GMA's buildable lands policies, is the county looking at any means to do other needed improvements to its existing facilities other than expanding to a new facility?

344. What is the planning period used in the RWSP and how was this time period determined?

I408-135 345. Accordingly the RWSP is only reliable in the near term. Why is the 2040 date for maximum capacity so firm?

I408-136 346. Whose standards for water quality are higher? Washington State or EPA. Please describe the differences.

347. What are some of the proposed conditions that King County would seek in its NPDES permit(s)?

I408-137 348. When will King County seek its NPDES permit(s)?

349. Will these permits require a valid SEPA process?

I408-138 350. How much space is required if regulations pertaining to effluent are increased?

351. What is the additional estimated space needed for regulation increases at all sites, conveyance and pump areas? Please be specific and break down by segment.

I408-139 352. Why is the Vashon Treatment Plant noted in this document? It isn't part of the Brightwater process as far as the public is aware.

I408-140 353. Why is King County not considering tertiary treatment?

354. Please describe biological secondary treatment that is being used at other King County's regional plants.

I408-141 355. It appears that the biological secondary treatment that is being proposed in this DEIS is the same old treatment currently in use. Why is this considered to be a change in technology?

356. What other treatment technologies are being considered and why are they not included in this DEIS?

357. It seems rather a waste of money to consider Best Available Technology after the DEIS is completed rather than during the DEIS process. Why is the evaluation of BAT lacking?

I408-142 **1.10 Environmental Review**

358. Will each additional phase require a supplemental EIS?

359. Why is this project to be phased?

360. Phasing removes the broader segments from review and focuses attention narrowly. This commonly creates frustration to the permitting agencies as the impacts are removed from the process because of the lack of thorough review.

construction for the project. The application package will likely be submitted in 2004 for the chosen system. The NPDES permit for plant operation will be applied for approximately 2 years in advance of the completion of construction of the system, to allow adequate time for permit development before the plant will treating and discharging to Puget Sound. The Washington State Department of Ecology uses the project SEPA EIS as a component in the development of the NPDES permits.

Response to Comment I408-138

Additional space could be required if effluent regulations become more stringent. However, the membrane bioreactor produces an effluent with much higher quality than the current regulations require and would likely meet future regulatory requirements. If regulatory requirements increased, no changes would be required at the pump stations, but rather at the treatment plant as discussed above.

Response to Comment I408-139

The Vashon Treatment Plant is noted in the EIS because it is a King County wastewater treatment plant.

Response to Comment I408-140

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-24 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-141

King County has decided to use membrane bioreactors (MBRs) for secondary treatment for the Brightwater plant, regardless of site chosen. MBRs are a Best Available Technology and combine suspended growth activated sludge with immersed membrane equipment, with the latter performing the critical solids/liquid separation function that is traditionally accomplished using secondary clarifiers. There will be no secondary clarifiers. MBR technology is different from the existing treatment plants, which use air activated sludge (South Plant) and high purity oxygen activated sludge (West Point). Both air activated sludge and high purity oxygen activated sludge were considered, but not chosen, for Brightwater. Further detail on the technology evaluation process can be found in Appendix 3-L, Preliminary Working Draft Facilities Plan, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-142

Each additional phase of the Brightwater project will not require a Supplemental EIS. King County intends for the analysis in this EIS to cover the range of alternatives and probable significant adverse environmental impacts of the proposal. If there are substantial changes to the proposal prior to the next phase so that it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts, or if new information indicates that the proposal is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts, then a Supplemental EIS would be prepared, consistent with SEPA (WAC 197-11-600 (3)(b)).

This project is being built in phases to respond efficiently to flow increases that would accompany forecasted population growth. Population increases are projected in accordance with the adopted comprehensive plans of King County, Snohomish County, and the cities within the Brightwater Service Area. Phasing will allow King County to provide the additional capacity at the time it is needed rather than building capacity before it is needed.

Phasing of project construction is different from phased environmental review. The SEPA Rules (WAC 197-11-440(5)(c)(iii)) state that the description of alternatives in the EIS shall identify any phases of the proposal, their timing, and previous or future environmental analysis, if known. This EIS discusses phased construction of the Brightwater System to respond to increasing flows, as noted above, and King County intends for the analysis in this EIS to cover the range of alternatives and probable significant adverse environmental impacts that would result from construction of the system. King County will provide additional information to agencies during the permitting process, as needed.

Phased environmental review is encouraged by the SEPA Rules (WAC 197-11-060(5)) to assist agencies and the public to focus on issues that are ready for decision and exclude from consideration issues already decided or not yet ready. Rather than focusing attention narrowly, it allows agencies to provide the level of environmental review needed to coincide with meaningful points in their planning and decision making. The Brightwater EIS incorporates other documents as appropriate, consistent with the SEPA Rules (WAC 197-11-600), in order to avoid duplicating work that has already been done. For example, the

Brightwater EIS incorporates earlier programmatic environmental reviews of planning documents, such as the Regional Wastewater Services Plan, and the SEPA review conducted prior to adoption of King County ordinances, such as those adopting the policy site selection criteria, that preceded the proposal to construct the Brightwater System. The Brightwater EIS provides additional analysis of the current proposal consistent with the level of detail available at this time.

Response to Comment I408-143

Please refer to the responses to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10, and the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

Snohomish County recognizes the regional policies outlined by King County that call for the construction of a third treatment plant in its General Policy Plan. Snohomish County did not take formal action to adopt the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP); however, sewer districts in Snohomish County that are served by King County and Snohomish County agencies were involved in wastewater planning as early as 1992 when the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (Metro) was developing Wastewater 2020 Plus. Agencies participating in Wastewater 2020 Plus included the Alderwood Water District, the City of Edmonds Public Services, Snohomish County Community Development, a Snohomish County councilmember, and the City of Everett Public Works (*Wastewater 2020 Plus: Summary of Stakeholder Interviews*). Prepared for the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle by HDR Engineering, Inc., Barney and Worth, Inc., and Associated Firms, March 1992).

In 1997, the RWSP Executive's Advisory Committee met; the Committee included representatives of Snohomish County, the City of Everett, the City of Lynnwood, and the Alderwood Water and Sewer District. A King County Regional Water Quality Committee (RWQC) Workshop also was held in 1997. When the Executive's Preferred Plan and Final EIS on the RWSP were issued in 1998, a brochure summarizing the RWSP was mailed to everyone on the RWSP mailing list. Public meetings were held in Bothell, Seattle, and Renton. A total of 126 people attended, and 29 of them provided comments about the RWSP.

In addition, King County has worked with several committees over the years to provide information on the RWSP and discuss concerns. These committees include the

- I408-142 361. The use of other documents SEPA reviews for past analysis, does not do justice to the process currently under review. Older documents can not sufficiently identify the impacts on a site by site basis and this document appears to lack detail.
- I408-143 362. Was Snohomish County and its cities a part of the RWSP review and EIS process so that their legislative body was in agreement with the commitments that King County was making on a regional scale?
- I408-143 363. The prospective long term population projections under GMA have just recently been upgraded. How will this DEIS respond if the new analysis differences substantially from the forecasts and models that King County and the RWSP used?
- I408-144 364. What are the regional policies proposing a range of wastewater improvements that were included in the RWSP?
- I408-144 365. Where these regional policies approved by Snohomish County and its cities?
- I408-146 366. Did Snohomish County and its cities take formal action to adopt the RWSP?
- I408-144 367. Did sewer districts in Snohomish County take formal action to adopt the RWSP?
- I408-145 368. The RWSP also included actions that could be taken other than a third treatment system. Why is the no action alternative not being regarded as a reasonable alternative?
- I408-146 369. Were all of these sites for the treatment system evaluated under the siting criteria in a fair manner?
- I408-147 370. Were Edmonds and Lynnwood's comprehensive plans evaluated in this process?
- I408-147 371. If citizens look closely at the list of documents adopted by reference, not one of the cities involved in the Brightwater project has their GMA comprehensive plan or SEPA for such plans within the list of documents. How were these reviewed if they even were?
- I408-148 372. Not even a comprehensive plan or SEPA for such a plan from a King County city is listed in the references. Were any cities plans reviewed?
- I408-149 373. How can King County say it took action and reference documents that it specifically does not reference?
- I408-149 374. The substantial foundation that this DEIS is built on does not do what King County suggests that it does. Where are the reviews and how were cities and other jurisdictions numbers reviewed and incorporated in this DEIS?
- I408-150 375. Where are the specifics to impacts that this document serves as a background for?
- I408-151 376. King County states they will provide additional environmental review for permits if required. This shows the tremendous lack of good review that this DEIS supports. The public has little opportunity to review the scope and nature of impacts when a document fails to provide them.
- I408-152 377. It is always a great relief that additional review may be done later if they missed it the first time. How can any EIS be adequate that fails to identify and fully review the impacts of a project?
- I408-152 378. Figure 1-1 shows wastewater service areas outside the UGA boundaries in the Maltby/Woodinville area. Could these lines be placed where they actually are or are Residential R-5 lands within the sewer service area?

RWQC, the Citizens' Water Quality Advisory Committee, and the Metropolitan Water Pollution Abatement Advisory Committee (MWPAAC). MWPAAC includes representatives from all local sewer agencies served by King County, including those in Snohomish County.

Response to Comment I408-144

Under the No Action Alternative, King County would not implement the part of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan that calls for construction of a third wastewater treatment plant. Other RWSP programs and projects would be implemented under the No Action Alternative. Additional information on the No Action Alternative and its impacts is provided in Chapters 3 through 17 under No Action Alternative, and Appendix 3-J, Evaluation of the No Action Alternative, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-145

All potential sites were evaluated appropriately. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-55 in this letter for siting information.

Response to Comment I408-146

The City of Edmonds Comprehensive Plan was evaluated and discussed in the context of siting Brightwater facilities within the City's planning jurisdiction. The Lynnwood Comprehensive Plan was not discussed because no Brightwater facilities will be sited within Lynnwood.

Response to Comment I408-147

The comprehensive plans and relevant regulatory policies were reviewed for King and Snohomish Counties as well as each of the jurisdictions in which Brightwater facilities could be located. City jurisdictions include the Cities of Edmonds, Woodway, Shoreline, Mountlake Terrace, Lake Forest Park, Brier, Kenmore, Bothell, and Woodinville. These plans and policies are discussed under the Affected Environment and the Impacts and Mitigation sections in Chapter 11 and Appendix 11-A, Land Use Plans and Policies: Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-148

It is not clear what is being asked in this question. It appears that King County is being asked to reference the comprehensive plans and SEPA reviews for cities in the project area. Comprehensive plans for the following local agencies were referenced at the end of Draft EIS Chapter 11: the Cities of Bothell, Brier, Edmonds, Kenmore, Lake Forest Park, Mountlake Terrace, Shoreline, and Woodinville; the Town of Woodway; and Snohomish County.

Response to Comment I408-149

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6 and the response to Comment I408-143 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-150

It is not clear what is meant by this comment.

Response to Comment I408-151

The Draft EIS is, under SEPA, a preliminary evaluation. Under SEPA and in this instance, the Final EIS responds to Draft EIS comments and contains more detailed information and analysis of the probable significant impacts of identified Brightwater alternatives, as well as reasonable mitigation measures. This EIS, upon completion, should provide the needed SEPA analysis for local project permits and approvals. It is anticipated that the permit process in various jurisdictions and with regulatory agencies will require, in some instances, significant additional analysis and work associated with preparation of permit applications and the permit review process.

Response to Comment I408-152

The referenced figure was not intended to provide a detailed comparison of the wastewater service area boundary and the UGA boundary for the Maltby/Woodinville area. This level of detail is not required for the EIS.

- I408-153 379. Figure 1-1, 1-2 show portions of the Cross Valley sewer area outside of the King County service area. These include lands within the Maltby UGA in the Alderwood Service area. What percentage of the Alderwood service area is inside the King County service area?
- I408-154 380. What percentage of the Alderwood sewer service area is outside the King County service area?
381. Does Alderwood plan to stay within the King County service area after their contract time limit expires?
- 2.1 Existing Wastewater System**
382. Why is the RWSP a 30 year plan?
383. GMA requires 20 year plans. How is a 30 year plan consistent with 20 year planning processes?
384. What are the other capital facilities projects identified in the RWSP?
385. If \$1.8 billion is identified for the projects in the RWSP, will that all be able to be done due to the substantially high cost of the proposed alternatives?
- I408-155 386. Please detail the costing of the RWSP projects and how the \$1.8 billion will be used to finance all of the proposed projects.
387. What is the identified funding source for the \$1.8 billion in capital projects of the RWSP?
388. What projects in the RWSP are currently identified and funded in the County's 6-year GMA capital facilities program?
389. What projects will not be done due to the major costs of the Brightwater alternatives?
390. What impacts will not doing the above projects have with regard to health, safety, welfare and the environment?
- I408-156 391. What areas in the KC service area have CSO systems?
392. Please identify those areas in the KC service area that do not have CSO systems.
393. What areas of Snohomish County were using the King County sewer system in the 1950's?
- I408-157 394. When METRO was established, was Snohomish County or its cities part of this system?
395. Did anyone from Snohomish County participate on the establishment of METRO?
- I408-158 396. The City of Edmonds is not within the Lake Washington Drainage basin and are not a portion of the King County service area. What authority does King County have to site their facility in a non-service area?
397. What authority gives King County the right to legislate outside its boundaries?
- I408-159 398. How many waterways are impacted by wastewater overflows? Please detail the waterways and the areas in which they serve.
- I408-160 399. If 90 percent of the customer base for Metro was Seattle, who made up the 10%? Please detail.
- I408-161 400. What are the studies that detailed METRO's review of large regional facilities rather than small community sewage treatment plants?

Response to Comment I408-153

A map of King County's wastewater treatment service area, including the portions of the Alderwood Water and Waste Water District that are served by King County is available in Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-154

Please contact the Alderwood Sewer District regarding the percentage of their service area that is outside of King County's service area and concerning their intended course of action when their contract with King County expires.

Response to Comment I408-155

Nearly a decade ago, King County began preparing for the eventuality that our wastewater treatment system would run out of capacity by 2010 due to rapid population growth in the Puget Sound region. In November 1999, as a result of nearly 8 years of planning and study, the King County Council adopted the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP), a comprehensive 30-year plan to meet our region's wastewater treatment needs. The Final EIS for the RWSP can be found online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/rwsp/FEIS/toc.htm>. The ordinance adopting the RWSP can also be found online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTDRWSP/documents/13680.pdf>.

During the planning process, a number of options were considered to meet our regional wastewater treatment needs, including a decentralized system that would require the construction of multiple smaller full-service wastewater treatment plants. King County found that the option of multiple small treatment plants was not practical or cost-effective for core wastewater management needs. For example, replumbing to direct flows to a number of small-scale plants would be very difficult and expensive; smaller plants also have a higher unit cost for treatment than larger plants.

When Metro was created in 1958, there were 25 small treatment plants in operation. A comprehensive sewage and drainage survey conducted that year by Brown and Caldwell (Brown & Caldwell, 1958) recommended that Metro adopt a centralized wastewater system to realize the economy of scale benefits of large treatment plants. This survey noted that for a metropolitan area, it is economically and operationally beneficial when sewage from the entire area is delivered to a single point or a relatively few points for treatment and disposal. In 1985, another study (Lewis & Zimmerman Associates, 1985) to address how Metro should meet secondary treatment requirements recommended the system be further centralized, resulting in the two-regional-plant configuration in use today. For urbanized areas, centralized wastewater treatment continues to be the norm, as it is much more cost effective. As an example, the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority provides wastewater treatment for nearly half the state's population through a regional plant configuration. This regional system provides wastewater treatment to 43 communities in the metropolitan Boston area.

For information on how King County's new and current regional wastewater treatment facilities are paid for please refer to the response to Comment I408-80 in this letter.

References:

Brown and Caldwell. 1958. *Metropolitan Seattle Sewerage and Drainage Survey*. May 19, 1958. Adopted by the Council of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle on April 22, 1959.

Lewis and Zimmerman Associates. 1985. *Residual Solids Management Analysis*. Metro. June 1985.

Response to Comment I408-156

Combined sewer systems only exist within the City of Seattle and the West Point Treatment Plant serves most of the area. Only a small area in south Seattle is served by the South Plant in Renton. The Brightwater Treatment Plant would not receive combined flows.

Response to Comment I408-157

In the 1950's, Lake Washington was too polluted to swim. Local residents and elected officials in King and Snohomish counties worked together to clean it up by building a regional wastewater treatment system. The Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle was created by public vote in 1958 to exercise the powers conferred by RCW 35.58 related to water pollution abatement. The regional wastewater treatment system was designed and built to follow natural drainage patterns - watersheds, not political boundaries. The Chapter 2 of Final EIS contains a brief history of the creation of Metro.

Response to Comment I408-158

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1 and E13-4.

Response to Comment I408-159

King County combined sewer overflows (CSOs) discharge to the following water bodies:

<u>Water Body</u>	<u>Service area</u>	<u>Control Status</u>
Lake Union	Residential/Lt. Industrial	controlled in 2004
Lake Washington	Residential	controlled in 2005
Puget Sound	Residential	controlled in 2011
Duwamish River	Industrial	controlled in 2024
Ship Canal	Residential/Lt. Industrial	controlled in 2030

Response to Comment I408-160

399. When Metro was first formed, 90 percent of the customer base was the City of Seattle, and suburban King County made up the remainder.

Response to Comment I408-161

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-155 in this letter. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for information relating to the history of wastewater treatment in King County.

Response to Comment I408-162

Releases of untreated wastewater into Lake Washington happen very infrequently and are due mainly to power failures and other circumstances accompanying significant storms. Currently, there are no occasions where treated wastewater is released into the lake because no treatment systems are located on or with outfalls to the lake. In the last 10 years (1993–2002), for example, there have been 21 overflows that reached Lake Washington. There were 4 years where there were no overflows and 1 year where there were 7 incidences (corresponding to two large storms). The volume of wastewater that has entered the lake from these spills has varied widely ranging from 2,000 gallons to one occurrence of 2 million gallons during the big 1997 “New Year’s Storm.” Averaging these volumes, including that 1997 New Year’s storm, the overflows for these years were 288,000 gallons per overflow. If the 1997 New Year’s storm events were not added, the average flow volume was 204,000 gallons per overflow. The reasons for the overflows vary. Ten of the 21 events have been because of power outages or damaged equipment caused by power outages. Five of the overflows were caused by storm volumes simply exceeding the capacity of the pump stations. Five were due to mechanical failures of some sort, some storm-related and some not. One was caused solely by human error.

Regarding treated sewage effluents, the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), under its authority granted by the EPA to administer the Clean Water Act in Washington State evaluates every request for direct discharge pollutants and grants a permit, with appropriate limits for such discharges. Ecology also reviews all facility planning documents to assure that they conform to industry standards and that they reduce, to the greatest extent practicable, the discharge of

- I408-161 401. Where are the above studies available for public review?
- I408-162 402. How often does METRO (King County) release untreated or treated wastewater into Lake Washington? Please explain accidental and unavoidable releases.
- I408-162 403. Is releasing treated and untreated sewage into Puget Sound an acceptable environmentally sound practice?
- I408-162 404. Why is King County no longer interested in reducing combined sewer overflow?
- I408-162 405. What would be the estimated cost and time frame to remove all CSO's from the King County regional system?
- I408-162 406. How much capacity would be available if all CSO's were removed from the King County regional system?
- 2.2 System Overview**
- I408-163 407. There sure are a great deal of pipes, pumps, regulators etc. used to pollute the Puget Sound with 10-15% solids. Is this an acceptable environmental practice in dealing with endangered and threatened species that use sound?
- I408-164 408. What other water bodies other than Puget Sound are receiving CSO's?
- I408-165 409. If CSO's were removed, would a third treatment plant be necessary at this time?
- I408-166 410. Which pipes and facilities in the King County Service Area are not owned and operated by King County? Please detail.
- I408-167 411. Are billings to customers based on a standard amount regardless of use?
- I408-167 412. Are billings to customers based on water meter use?
- I408-167 413. Could you explain the RCE and how this works. It is unclear whether every dwelling unit is assessed for 750 cf per day which is the equivalent of 5,610 gallons per day. That is a tremendous amount of water when the average home probably uses between 200-300 gallons per day. If this is what capacity users are paying, King County really robs citizens.
- I408-168 414. Do all of the service agreements (contracts) for each jurisdiction and utility end on July 1, 2036?
- I408-168 415. Please provide the service agreement end points for each of the “local agencies”.
- I408-169 416. Why isn't Cross Valley Water and Sewer District included as a “local agency”? You show their service area by map but have not associated them with King County's regional planning for Brightwater.
- I408-170 417. How does King County assume that the asterisked “local agencies” will be served all or in part by the Brightwater Treatment Plant?
- I408-170 418. What circumstances could occur that the “local agencies” listed would not be served, all or in part by Brightwater?
- I408-171 419. What is the total storage capacity of the all the pipes and interceptors as well as pump stations for the West Point facility and the Renton facility.
- I408-172 420. What disinfectants are used in the secondary systems for all of the facilities operated by King County?

pollutants into waters of the United States. The federal Clean Water and the state Water Pollution Control Act directs that municipal wastewater should be treated to secondary treatment standards and then can be discharged into waters of the United States at a rate dependent on the quality of that surface water. No such discharge may cause the receiving water body to exceed state Water Quality Standards. Ecology has undertaken, and does upon every renewal of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, “reasonable potential to ‘exceed’” analysis to confirm that King County’s discharge will not exceed any water quality standard. The chlorine limits in the permits for the King County plants are based on that analysis. Based on this analysis it is not expected that the discharge of the current or any future wastewater treatment plant will cause degradation of the water quality of Puget Sound. Therefore, it is considered by federal and state law, that releasing treated effluent, at the location that are permitted, and at the rate that is permitted, is the best and most environmentally sound way to dispose of treated wastewater effluent.

Regarding the release of untreated sewage, while the goal is to build facilities that will convey and treat all wastewater, there are circumstances—power outages and mechanical failures, extreme storm events—that can make it possible for sewage to be discharged untreated. While certain site-specific overflows may never be able to be avoided in severe weather or hazardous conditions, King County has instituted operating policies that addresses the management of wastewater on a system-wide basis in extreme weather or circumstances. These policies are based on a few basic principles: that human health must be protected and that aquatic health must be considered in flow relief decisions. Based on these principles, a general outline of the system operating policies is as follows:

- 1) In all cases, storage will be used to avoid overflows.
- 2) If storage alone is not enough for the West Section (that flow that is directed to West Point), the next strategy, if available, is to utilize interconnections with the East Section (flow directed to South Plant) to avoid overflows.
- 3) If storage and flow sharing with the East Section is not enough to address flows, or is not available, interconnections with Edmonds may be used.

- 4) If storage and flow sharing with East and Edmonds is not enough, additional discharges from Carkeek and Alki would be used.
- 5) If all of the above are utilized and additional flows must be addressed, overflows may occur to highly mixed waters only (marine waters).
- 6) If all of the above are utilized and additional flows must be addressed, overflow may then occur into quiescent waters (Lake Washington, Ship Canal).

As these operating policies outline, every effort is made to use the capacity of the whole collector and treatment system first. If the system’s capacity is exceeded, discharge to Puget Sound is then the next, most protective choice to avoid adverse effects on human and aquatic health. This is because the Puget Sound offers the greatest potential for dilution of the wastewater and movement away from areas of human contact and sensitive wildlife life stages. Discharge to freshwaters, which are more quiescent and have longer residence times are poorer choices for protecting against human contact and present a greater potential for aquatic life contact with the waste pollutants. Therefore, in the case where discharge of untreated sewage must occur, the Puget Sound is thought to be the most environmentally acceptable alternative.

King County has a fairly aggressive combined sewer overflow (CSO) control program underway. Since the 1988 CSO Control Plan, the County has spent \$68 million on CSO control, with another \$220 million worth of projects currently underway. Another 21 projects are scheduled. When CSO control is completed the County will have spent \$638 million (in 2002 dollars), or an average of \$15 million per year. As Brightwater will not treat combined flows, there is no The County estimates that it will take until 2030 and an additional \$350 million (in 2002 dollars) to complete CSO control. Total cost for CSO control at that time will have been \$638 million (in 2002 dollars).

CSO is dilute wastewater for which there is no room in the current system. CSO does not use capacity needed for base sanitary flows. CSO control methods will either hold and store the combined flows in offline facilities until the storm passes and there is again room in pipelines, or will provide CSO treatment to those flows and discharge them at that

site. Only sewer separation removes stormwater from the conveyance system. Sewer separation as a CSO control method has gone out of favor due to concerns about stormwater quality and high cost.

Response to Comment I408-163

King County effluent discharge will comply with all Water Quality Standards and criteria established by the Washington State Department of Ecology. These standards have been demonstrated to be protective of aquatic animal health. King County is also coordinating with National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to assess potential impacts to listed species, including those that in habit Puget Sound.

Response to Comment I408-164

The following water bodies are receiving CSOs: Lake Washington, Lake Union, the Ship Canal, the Duwamish River, and Elliott Bay, in addition to the Puget Sound.

Response to Comment I408-165

The Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP), which identified the need for Brightwater and other wastewater improvement projects across the region, outlined a plan for a Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) program to reduce overflows and discharges when the sewers reach capacity. For updated information about King County's CSO program, including the status of CSO project construction, please refer to the RWSP progress reports in the library section of the RWSP Web site at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/rwsp/rwsp.htm>.

Information on the CSO program can also be found in Chapter 2 of the Final EIS and on King County's CSO Control Program Web site at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/cso/index.htm>. King County will continue to implement its adopted CSO Control Program; however, implementation of CSO controls alone as identified in the CSO Control Plan would not be sufficient to eliminate the need for the Brightwater Treatment Plant.

Response to Comment I408-166

King County owns all large pipes, such as trunks and interceptors that lead directly to the treatment plants. These large pipes collect

wastewater from a network of smaller pipes that are owned, operated, and maintained by 33 cities or districts in the King County Service Area. For more information on King County's wastewater treatment system please refer to the Wastewater Treatment Division home page at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/>.

Response to Comment I408-167

King County charges its Component Agencies by RCE (Residential Customer Equivalent). For example, the charge for individual customers—single-family, multifamily, commercial, or industrial—in the City of Seattle is based on water consumption, which is converted into RCEs by dividing the monthly water consumption by 750 cubic feet. Other King County component agencies outside the City of Seattle that do not measure residential water use, count each single-family house and charge them as one RCE; multifamily, commercial, and industrial customers typically have monthly water consumption by dividing by 750 cubic feet.

Response to Comment I408-168

The service agreements between local sewer agencies and King County terminate on July 1, 2036, with the exception of Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission ending on July 1, 2016, Shorewood Apartments ending on June 27, 2011, and The City of Carnation ending on July 1, 2056. For copies of the service agreements between local agencies and King County, please contact the Brightwater project team at brighwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I408-169

Cross Valley Water District is listed as the local wastewater service provider in Chapter 17 under the Route 9 Site discussion in the Draft EIS. The Cross Valley Wastewater District is also discussed in Chapter 17 of the Final EIS under the Affected Environment: Route 9 System discussion. King County will coordinate with the Cross Valley Water District regarding any system disruptions or relocations associated with the Brightwater project.

Response to Comment I408-170

Population and employment forecasts in north King County and south Snohomish County and how those forecasts are used to calculate wastewater flows are discussed Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-171

In the West Point collection system, trunks and interceptors were sized to convey a large amount of stormwater from the combined sewer system. These large pipes originally discharged directly to the Duwamish River, Elliott Bay, or Puget Sound. When Metro was formed, regulators were put at the ends of these large trunk lines to regulate flow to the new interceptors, which conveyed flow, for the West Point Treatment Plant. These regulators (sluice gates) allow combined wastewater to back up behind the gates and use any available storage in the trunks that would not otherwise be used. The total volume of space in the King County pipes (above the dry-weather flow level) for use in conveying and storing wastewater is approximately 53 million gallons. In addition to this in-line storage, 4 million gallons of storage was constructed at the Logboom Regulator at the north end of Lake Washington. Six million gallons of storage is being constructed at the North Creek Pump Station to further enable King County to manage peak flows in the north end. The Mercer Tunnel has about 7 million gallons of storage and will be online in 2004 or 2005. The Henderson Street Tunnel will have about 4 million gallons of storage capacity and will also be online in about 2005.

In the South Plant conveyance system, there are no regulators or storage facilities. Pipes are sized to accommodate the 20-year peak flow. Once a pipe is constructed (e.g., the South Interceptor parallel), there is some usable storage in the pipe during storms smaller than a 20-year event and in 20-year events in the near future (prior to the design year for the peak flow). For example, a pipe sized for a 20-year peak flow at “saturation” will have extra capacity in a 20-year peak event prior to saturation conditions. This storage in the South Interceptor can be utilized by restricting flow to the South Plant by partially closing the plant influent gates. This storage is used to smooth out the flow to the secondary treatment process, and allow more of the flow to receive

secondary treatment than would otherwise be possible. For maintenance at any of the pipes or pump stations, flows may be restricted during dry weather to allow work to be done on downstream conveyance facilities. Storage times and available storage volumes depend on the time of day, flow rates, time of year (infiltration rates), etc. However, no pipes in the South Plant conveyance system have been specifically sized to provide storage during peak flows, and no offline storage facilities have been constructed in the South Treatment Plant system.

Response to Comment I408-172

King County currently uses gaseous chlorine at both the West Point and South Treatment Plants and ultraviolet (UV) disinfection at the Vashon Treatment Plant. King County is currently considering disinfection alternatives, such as sodium hypochlorite, at both the West Point and South plants.

Response to Comment I408-173

Approximately 99 percent of the suspended solids would remain after enhanced secondary treatment with the membrane bioreactor. This percentage would be lower (approximately 85 percent biochemical oxygen demand [BOD] removal and 91 percent total suspended solids [TSS] removal) when the MBR effluent is blended with the ballasted sedimentation effluent, but still within NPDES permit limits. The blending would only occur infrequently during wet weather events.

The primary compounds remaining in the membrane bioreactor effluent would be 2 mg/L BOD and 2 mg/L TSS. In the membrane bioreactor effluent combined with the ballasted sedimentation effluent the primary compounds remaining would be 27 mgd/L BOD and 16 mg/L TSS. For additional information please refer to Appendix 3-L, Preliminary Working Draft Facilities Plan, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-174

Impacts from the outfall diffuser on local habitat are discussed in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-175

SEPA states that the lead agency shall prepare its threshold determination and EIS, if required, at the earliest possible point in the planning and decision-making process, when the principal features of a proposal and its environmental impacts can be reasonably identified. In the Draft EIS, King County identified the principal features of the proposal, whether it is constructed at the Unocal site or the Route 9 site. The proposed type of treatment plant and the specific processes are described in detail in Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS. The proposed treatment process consists of a split flow membrane bioreactor (MBR) process.

- I408-173 421. Primary treatment removes 60% of the suspended solids. What percentage of suspended solids remain after secondary treatment?
- I408-174 422. What are the primary compounds remaining in the secondary effluent once released?
- I408-175 423. What are the impacts in the localized area of the diffusers on area habitat species?
- I408-176 424. Why doesn't this DEIS make more than a one line reference to alternative treatments?
- I408-177 425. Why are the details of alternative treatment technologies left out of this document?
- I408-178 426. Does King County think that the public is not educated enough to understand this process?
- I408-179 427. What other methods of solid treatment are there other than what is mentioned in this section?
- I408-180 428. What wastewater programs and services were not listed in this DEIS as the document states that "some of these programs are described"? What isn't described?
- I408-181 429. When will King County reduce CSO's so that full capacity for sanitary waste can be achieved?
- I408-182 430. Do the excess CSO flows get only primary treatment? Specify by facility.
- I408-183 431. Do the excess CSO flows get no treatment? Specify by facility.
- I408-184 432. Explain the use of CSO treatment facilities in better detail?
- I408-185 433. Can these CSO treatment facilities intercept waste water and provide secondary treatment facility? Why or why not?
- I408-186 434. Can the CSO overflow (outfall) areas intercept waste water and provide secondary treatment? Why or why not?
- I408-187 435. What is the maximum allowable untreated wastewater discharge allowable under the guidelines established by DOE?
- I408-188 436. Define what an "average" allowed by DOE for no more than one untreated discharge per year.
- I408-189 437. Define controlled and uncontrolled CSO's as defined by DOE and King County.
- I408-190 438. What upgrades are needed for existing facilities to control CSO's?
- I408-191 439. What upgrades are needed for facilities other than those under maintenance by King County for control of CSO's?
- I408-192 440. Which areas are not meeting CSO standards?
- I408-193 441. What methods of mitigation will be used for those areas not meeting CSO standards to be upgraded to meet the legally required standards?
- I408-194 442. It would seem rather redundant to meet future capacity needs without first meeting the requirements and mitigation needs of King County's current systems.
- I408-195 443. What is the Market need for Agriculture biosolids of Class A wastes?
- I408-196 444. How large is the market for Class A wastes in the home and landscaping areas?

Response to Comment I408-176

King County is making an extensive and significant effort to provide public information and involve the community to solicit comments and suggestions regarding the Brightwater project.

Response to Comment I408-177

The following solids treatment technologies were evaluated for possible inclusion in the Brightwater Treatment Plant:

- Solids Thickening Processes: gravity thickeners, gravity belt thickeners, rotary drum thickeners, dissolved air flotation thickeners, and centrifuge thickeners
- Stabilization Processes: conventional anaerobic digestion, thermophilic anaerobic digestion, thermophilic-mesophilic anaerobic digestion, acid/gas-phase anaerobic digestion, recuperative thickening anaerobic digestion, sludge lagoons, thermal hydrolysis anaerobic digestion, sonics anaerobic digestion, conventional aerobic digestion, dual [aerobic/anaerobic] digestion, autothermal thermophilic aerobic dual digestion, vertad dual digestion, alkaline stabilization, composting, wet air oxidation, and thermal destruction [incineration, pyrolysis]
- Dewatering and Drying Processes: belt filter presses, centrifuges, screw presses, rotary presses, pressure filters, raw solids thermal drying, digested solids thermal drying, and solids drying beds

Response to Comment I408-178

For information on King County's Wastewater Treatment Division programs, please refer to the Wastewater Treatment Division's Web site at: <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/>.

Response to Comment I408-179

Overflow at uncontrolled sites currently receives no treatment. These sites are as follows:

<u>Water Body</u>	<u>Planned date of control</u>
Lake Union	controlled in 2004
Dexter CSO	
Lake Washington	controlled in 2005

Henderson/MLK	
Puget Sound	controlled in 2011
Barton CSO	
Murray CSO	
North Beach CSO	
Magnolia CSO	
Elliott Bay	
Denny	controlled in 2004
King St. CSO	controlled in 2026
Duwamish River	controlled in 2027
8 th S.	
Brandon	
Chelan	
Connecticut	
Hanford #1	
Hanford #2	
Lander	
Michigan	
Michigan, W.	
Norfolk	controlled in 2005
Terminal 115	
Ship Canal	controlled in 2030
3 rd Ave. W.	
11 th Ave NW	
Ballard	
Mountlake	controlled in 2015
University	controlled in 2015

After control regulation allows one untreated overflow per year on average at each site. Whether a site is designed to have that one untreated discharge or not varies with the site and the cost effectiveness of additional control.

Combined sewer overflows (CSOs) occur only in areas of the system that were originally designed to carry stormwater as well as sanitary sewage. Within the King County system, these areas are in the older parts of Seattle. If there is not sufficient capacity in the pipes to convey these flows to West Point, excess flows will be diverted into a CSO treatment plant. If the storage capacity of these facilities is exceeded,

excess flow is screened, receives primary treatment (physical settling) and disinfection, and then is discharged. As soon as there is again room in the pipes, CSO treatment is discontinued and flows (including captured solids from CSO treatment) are transferred again to West Point.

Secondary treatment adds a second, more complex, level of treatment to primary treatment. In secondary treatment, naturally occurring microorganisms are fostered to consume organic material, cleansing the wastewater. Secondary treatment facilities require significantly more land than exists at the CSO plant sites. Because the organisms of secondary treatment are a living system, they cannot be turned on and off to respond to high flows such as are found in combined systems. Secondary treatment is not an effective technology for the peak flows that must be managed in CSO treatment.

Response to Comment I408-180

The basic Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) requirements for this plant are that it provides secondary treatment or better for all flows. Secondary treatment is defined as 30 mg/L biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and 30 mg/L suspended solids or 85 percent removal of BOD and suspended solids, whichever is more stringent on a maximum monthly basis and 45/45 on a maximum weekly basis. King County estimates that the effluent TSS and BOD from Brightwater would be 2 mg/L, please refer to Appendix 3-A Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for more information. Discharge of untreated wastewater is not allowed except during emergency conditions and each occurrence would require a report to Ecology.

Response to Comment I408-181

The Washington State Department of Ecology sets the regulatory definition for “control.” They define it as no more than one untreated overflow per site per year on average. King County will meet that definition, and, on a case-by-case basis, may control to a higher standard.

Response to Comment I408-182

The Washington State Department of Ecology sets the regulatory definition for “control.” They define it as that no more than one untreated overflow may occur per site per year on average. King County will meet that definition and, on a case-by-case basis, may control to a higher standard.

Existing facilities will be supplemented with storage and or treatment units to achieve combined sewer overflow (CSO) control. Two major storage/treatment projects are currently under way—Denny and Henderson/MLK/Norfolk—and 21 more projects will be done by 2030 to complete control. One of those projects is an upgrade of treatment facilities at West Point if needed to better manage captured CSO that is transferred to the plant for treatment.

For information on the control of CSOs outside of King County’s jurisdiction please contact the appropriate jurisdiction directly. The majority of CSOs in King County’s service area are maintained by either King County or the City of Seattle. The City of Seattle separately manages 113 CSOs. The City has recently amended its CSO control plan to do several additional control projects. For information on Seattle’s program refer to <http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/util/CSOPlan/default.htm> or call 206-233-5044.

Areas not meeting CSO standards:

<u>Water Body</u>	<u>Service area</u>	<u>Control Status</u>
Lake Union Dexter CSO	Residential/Lt Industrial	controlled in 2004
Lake Washington Henderson/MLK	Residential	controlled in 2005
Puget Sound Barton CSO Murray CSO North Beach CSO Magnolia CSO	Residential	controlled in 2011
Elliott Bay Denny	Residential/Lt Industrial	controlled in 2004

King St. CSO	Commercial	controlled in 2026
Duwamish River	Industrial	controlled in 2027
8th S.		
Brandon		
Chelan		
Connecticut		
Hanford #1		
Hanford #2		
Lander		
Michigan		
Michigan, W.		
Norfolk		controlled in 2005
Terminal 115		
Ship Canal	Residential/Lt Industrial	controlled in 2030
3rd Ave. W.		
11th Ave NW		
Ballard		
Mountlake		controlled in 2015
University		controlled in 2015

King County plans to employ some combination of storage and treatment for all remaining CSO. These approaches will be re-evaluated in each CSO Plan Update, and in project predesign, to identify if any changed information or new technologies suggest a more cost-effective approach can be taken.

Response to Comment I408-183

Please refer to the response to Just the Facts, Comment O19-19, for information on future capacity needs.

Response to Comment I408-184

In eastern Washington, King County currently works with more than 130 farmers who are applying Class B cake successfully and safely. The size of the potential market for Class A biosolids is not known but is presumed to be much larger, since Class A biosolids would provide the same benefits (nutrients and organic matter), but eliminate restrictions on crops, public access, monitoring and site permitting.

The size of potential market is not known; however, several Class A

biosolids products for home landscaping are successfully marketed in the Puget Sound area.

To reach a Class A level of pathogen reduction, the biosolids can be treated with one of the following processes: composting, heat drying, thermophilic aerobic digestion, beta ray irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, or pasteurization. Please refer to the state biosolids rule, WAC 173-308-170, Pathogen Reduction.

Biosolids are specifically excluded from use on certified organic products. Please refer to the federal rule that established the National Organic Program, 7 CFR Part 205, <http://www.ams.usda.gov/nop/NOP/standards/FullRegTextOnly.html>.

No crops are specifically excluded. However, if Class B biosolids are to be applied, there are site restrictions that relate to the type of crop being grown. For example, food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture cannot be harvested for 14 months after application of biosolids. If the harvested parts are below the land surface, the waiting period is from 20 to 38 months. Other restrictions for Class B biosolids include a 30-day waiting period before animals may be grazed on the land or a 1-year waiting period for harvesting of turf grasses. For all crops, and both Class A and Class B biosolids, the application rate must be agronomic; that is, the amount of nitrogen applied must match the needs of the crop.

The EPA under the 1993 Federal Sewage Sludge Standards, 40 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 503, regulates them. These standards were promulgated under Sections 405 and 406 of the Clean Water Act.

The Washington State Department of Ecology regulates biosolids management under a statewide general permit. This permit implements the standards of the state's biosolids rule, Chapter 173-308 WAC- Biosolids Management. Please refer to also the state enabling legislation, Chapter 70.95J RCW, Municipal Sewage Sludge-Biosolids.

Reference:

September 1994. *A Plain English Guide to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Part 503 Biosolids Rule*. US EPA Office of Wastewater Management, Washington, D.C. EPA/832/R-93/003.

Response to Comment I408-185

Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-88.

Response to Comment I408-186

King County provides conveyance and wastewater treatment services to 33 agencies that maintain and operate their own wastewater collection systems. Of the total infiltration and inflow (I/I) generated in the entire system (King County and local agencies), 5 percent is introduced within the County's conveyance system. I/I is a combination of both stormwater and groundwater that finds its way into the collection system. As the amount of I/I can vary as storm events vary, it is expressed in a percentage of the total flow or volume.

King County in cooperation with local agencies measured I/I between November 1, 2001, and January 15, 2002. During that period, ten significant storms were recorded. The average 72-hour total I/I volume per storm was 250 million gallons.

Most of the wastewater service agreements with local agencies are long-term agreements that were established in the 1960s and will expire in 2036. These agreements essentially allow for 1,100 gallons per acre per day of I/I from local sewers constructed after 1961, but prohibit any County-imposed penalty for I/I from sewers constructed earlier.

Ultimately, local agencies and jurisdictions are being held responsible for their I/I. Through sewer rates, each agency pays for conveyance and treatment facilities designed and built by King County. King County's I/I program will investigate if I/I reduction is less expensive than the cost of building additional capital facilities.

King County's I/I program in cooperation with local agencies will determine what amount of I/I reduction is

445. What further treatment is needed to produce Class A biosolids over the Class B process?
446. Is Class A biosolid a recommended fertilizer use for organic produce?
447. What would further treatment would be needed to produce a biosolid that meets the requirements for organic food production?
448. What Agriculture products are Class B biosolids allowed for use with?
449. Are Class B biosolids regulated by the Food and Drug Administration?
- I408-184 450. What state agency regulates the use of Class B and Class A biosolids?
- I408-185 451. Why is the incineration of biosolids not being discussed as an alternative?
452. Describe the costs and benefits of biosolid incineration.
453. King County shows a 5% total Infiltration and Inflow (I/I) into the greater system. What is that 5% is mgd?
454. What is the entire I/I of the more than 5000 miles of pipes?
455. Why does King County accept I/I when drawing its contracts for service?
- I408-186 456. Why can't King County deny I/I into its system and force users to upgrade their systems?
457. Why are agencies and jurisdictions not being held responsible for their I/I?
458. How long will it take to remedy and mitigate I/I from the entire treatment system?
459. When did King County begin its comprehensive 6 year Regional I/I Control Program and when does it anticipate to complete this program?
- I408-187 460. Why is less money being focused on I/I mitigation when it is apparently a regional problem that needs to be resolved quickly?
461. Why spend money on a 3rd treatment facility when there are issues such as I/I being neglected or put on the back burner by King County?
- I408-188 462. Why not fix the existing problems before creating new problems in new areas? Please explain the illogical political rationale behind the 3rd treatment facility?
- I408-189 463. Please explain in better detail the Industrial Waste Program used by King County.
464. What are the Clean Water Act requirements used by King County for industrial waste users?
465. How is enforcement applied by King County in the IWP?
466. Does the IWP apply to sanitary sewer systems or does it also apply to surface water systems?
467. If this applies to surface water systems, how are these chemicals tracked for compliance?
468. Does King County's program for IWP differ from that of Snohomish County? Explain.
469. How many IWP permits does KC issue and monitor on an annual basis?

cost-effective. The information will be incorporated into a regional plan for the future control of I/I. The current King County regional I/I program began in January 2000 and will be completed in 2005. The extent that the plan would reduce I/I is still undefined and would be based largely on what is a cost-effective and best benefit the region.

Response to Comment I408-187

As part of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan, King County began the comprehensive 6 year Regional Infiltration and Inflow (I/I) Control Program to identify sources of I/I into local sewer systems. The study is based on a cooperative partnership between King County and the 33 local agencies serving area in King County and portions of Snohomish County. The primary goal of the program is to define current levels of I/I within each local agency, determine how much I/I is cost effective to remove, and develop a plan for the long-term control of increased I/I into the service area and regional system.

Please refer to the response to Just the Facts, Comment O19-19.

Response to Comment I408-188

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-155 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-189

The King County Industrial Waste Program (IWP) is a regulatory program that applies to all non-domestic users of the King County wastewater system, including industries, commercial businesses, institutions, and government agencies. The basis of the program is recognition that wastewater treatment plants are designed to treat human waste and wastes compatible with human wastes, and that the best way to manage incompatible wastes is to prevent them from entering the system in the first place. The objectives of the King County Industrial Waste Program are (1) to prevent the introduction of pollutants into the collection system that will interfere with the operations of the treatment plant or expose workers and the public to harmful substances, (2) to prevent the introduction of pollutants into the sewage system that would pass through the treatment plants into Puget Sound or into the biosolids, and (3) to improve the opportunities to recycle and reclaim biosolids and wastewater.

The Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 403.8) requires all publicly owned treatment plants of 5 mgd or more and receiving industrial waste to have a federally approved pretreatment program. The Industrial Waste Program meets those requirements and has been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Department of Ecology. Specific requirements of the Industrial Waste Program are found in Title 28 of the King County Code and in King County Public Rules PUT 8-12, 8-13, 8-14, and 8-15. In addition, the EPA has delegated authority to King County to enforce general pretreatment regulations in 40 CFR part 403 and the pretreatment standards for specific sources found in 40 CFR Subchapter N. The Department of Ecology performs a Pretreatment Compliance Inspection of the Industrial Waste Program annually and an audit every 5 years. The elements of the Industrial Waste Program are:

1. Discharge Limits. King County enforces two types of discharge limits: Local Limits (discharge standards), specific to the King County system and designed to prevent pass through of pollutants into Puget Sound or the biosolids, and federal categorical limits. (Federal regulations require more than 20 different categories of industry to meet specific discharge standards.)
2. Permits and authorizations. Federal regulations require King County to issue permits to significant industrial users, those industries that discharge more than 25,000 gpd and/or are in federal categories. In addition, King County goes beyond the federal requirement and issues discharge authorizations to companies with less than 25,000 gpd that are not categorical. Permits have more comprehensive requirements than discharge authorizations.
3. Monitoring and inspecting. King County staff monitors the discharges of all permitted companies at least twice per year and requires them to self-monitor their discharge, sometimes as often as once per day. Companies with discharge authorizations, rather than permits, are monitored less often, but many are still required to self-monitor their discharge. If a company with a discharge authorization violates local limits, King County may require them to obtain a permit and be monitored more often. Industrial Waste staff inspects all permitted companies at least once per year and companies with

discharge authorizations at least once every 5 years.

4. Enforcement. King County has authority to take enforcement actions against dischargers that violate their limits or other permit conditions. Monetary penalties of up to \$10,000 per day are possible as well as compliance schedules. The severity of enforcement action to be taken is determined by King County's Enforcement Response Plan (KC Public Rule PUT 8-12). Twice annually, King County advertises in the Seattle Times a list of companies with violations.
5. Awards and Recognition Program. To encourage voluntary compliance, King County gives plaques and/or certificates to companies that consistently comply with regulations or take actions beyond the basic requirements. Award winners are advertised annually in the Seattle Times.
6. Special programs for industry groups. Industrial waste staff has developed programs specific to dentists, hospitals, shipyards and boatyards, and other groups. These programs included research on treatment methods and development of best management requirements.
7. Technical Assistance and outreach. To assist businesses in complying with Industrial Waste Regulations, Industrial Waste staff host informational workshops, publish a quarterly newsletter, provide Fact Sheets, and maintain a Web site with downloadable forms and information on permitting and discharge limits.
8. Key Manhole monitoring. Industrial Waste staff monitor pollutant levels throughout the collection system. Samples of wastewater are collected 2 weeks each year at a number of pump stations, interceptors, and "key" manholes strategically located throughout the system. Each sampling station is monitored continuously for 1 week during the wet weather season (November through April) and for 1 week during the dry weather season (May through October). When heavy metal and other pollutants are detected at unusually high concentrations, additional samples are taken throughout the system. Staff often can determine the direction the pollutant is coming from, track the discharge to its source, and take corrective action. Treatment plant staff samples the influent at both West Point

and South Plant daily. Industrial Waste staff uses this monitoring data in connection with the key manhole data to identify and track discharges.

General pretreatment standards, found in 40 CFR part 403, include general prohibitions against introducing any pollutant that would pass through the treatment plant or interfere with the operation of the treatment plant and specific prohibitions covering specific pollutants, such as those which cause explosivity, corrosive structural damage (such as low pH), obstruction, excess biological oxygen demand, excess heat, and toxicity.

General pretreatment standards also include requirements for self-monitoring, Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) monitoring (i.e., monitoring by King County), inspecting, and permitting. The standards define when a violation occurs and what type of violations put a discharger in "significant noncompliance." King County's local discharge limits and other industrial waste regulations found in Chapter 28 of the King County Code constitute general pretreatment standards. National pretreatment standards for categorical industries, found in 40 CFR Subchapter N, specify quantities or concentrations of pollutants that may be discharged to a sewer system from specific categories of industries. The EPA has promulgated such standards for more than 20 industrial categories. King County's local limits are stricter than National Pretreatment standards for several contaminants. In those cases, the industrial users must meet King County's stricter limits rather than the National Pretreatment standards.

Enforcement is applied according to guidelines published in King County's Enforcement Response Plan, King County Public Rule 8-12. The Enforcement Response Plan describes four types of violations: discharge violations, permit violations, observable violations such as discharging to a manhole without permission, and reporting violations. The Enforcement Response Plan describes escalating enforcement actions starting with Notices of Violations and escalating through increased self-monitoring requirements, compliance orders, monetary penalties, permit suspension, permit revocation, and emergency suspensions. The level of enforcement taken including the amount of any monetary penalties is based on a number of factors including but not

limited to severity and duration of the violation, potential for company's waste to cause a problem, discharge history including repeat violations, potential for waste to cause harm, and significant noncompliance status.

The IWP applies to sanitary sewer systems. It does not apply to surface water systems.

King County's IWP applies equally to all dischargers throughout its service area, in both King and Snohomish counties. Areas of Snohomish County that are not included in King County's service area, such as Everett and Mukilteo, are governed by industrial waste programs run by either the Department of Ecology or (in the case of Everett and Lynnwood) another delegated agency. Such programs will be similar to King County's in that all pretreatment programs must meet basic minimum federal regulations of both general pretreatment standards and national pretreatment standards for categorical companies. Optional items, such as discharge authorizations for companies that do not require permits, key manhole monitoring programs, programs for dentists and hospitals, technical assistance and outreach, and specifics of an enforcement response plan, may differ.

2002 was a fairly typical year. In that year, IWP issued 24 permits, 75 Discharge Authorizations, and 119 Letters of Authorizations (Letters of Authorization are generally issued for short periods of time). Permits and Discharge Authorizations are good for five years. In 2002, we had 138 permits in effect and 293 Discharge Authorizations. We monitored 131 permits (not all companies with permits actually discharged) and 22 Discharge Authorizations. Our ordinance requires us to monitor all permitted companies that discharge twice a year and we met those requirements.

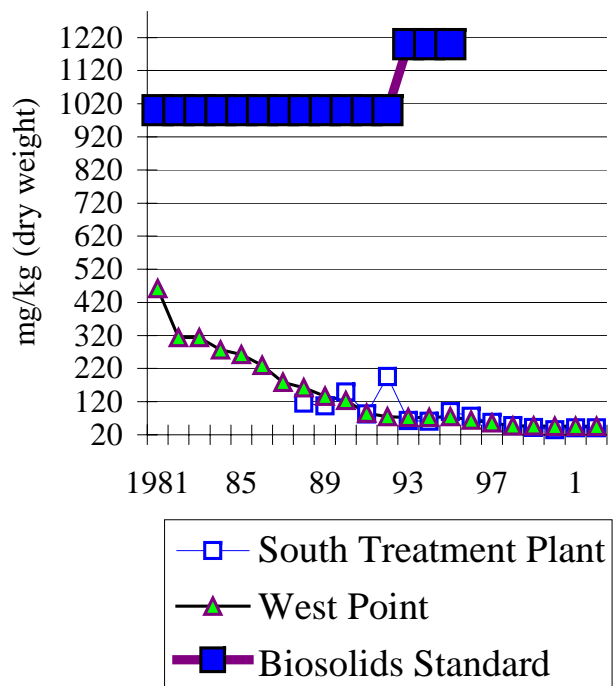
In the last 10 years, the number of permits has remained relatively stable in the 140–150 range. The number of discharge authorizations, however, has increased. In 1993, the IWP had 265 Discharge Authorizations in effect. In 2002 they had 293 Discharge Authorizations in effect. In 2002, King County had a total of 138 permits in effect, 76 in the South Plant system, 60 in the West Point Plant system, and 2 in the Vashon system. There were also 293 Discharge Authorizations in effect, 133 in the South Plant system, and 160 in the West Point Plant system.

Metals levels in King County biosolids are the best measure of the pretreatment program's success. (Many metals are below detection levels in both influent and effluent.) The following table shows the decline in heavy metals since the EPA approved the Industrial Waste Program in 1981:

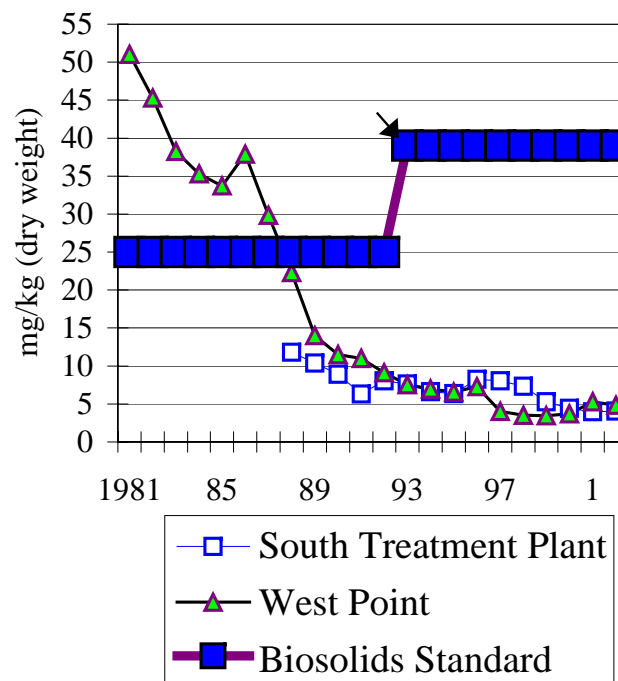
	Heavy Metals in King County biosolids				EPA Standard
	South Plant mg/kg		West Point Plant mg/kg		Exceptional Quality mg/kg
	1988	2002	1981	2002	
Arsenic	8.3	7.41	6.5	6.94	41
Cadmium	11.88	4.1	51.05	5.1	39
Chromium	115.80	40.2	462.31	48.1	1200
Copper	743.50	601.4	1180.19	525.6	1500
Lead	130.90	40.1	843.65	119.0	300
Mercury	4.40	2.16	3.97	2.50	17
Molybdenum		14.3		11.7	NA
Nickel	45.40	22.7	164.95	34.7	420
Selenium		9.2		6.7	36
Zinc	950	780.3	1607.24	867.4	2800

Most significant are declines in cadmium and chromium due to pollution prevention in the aircraft industry following promulgation and enforcement of pretreatment standards. These declines were accomplished while the industry was growing.

Chromium in Biosolids - King County Treatment Plants



Cadmium in Biosolids - King County Treatment Plants



King County believes that only a very small percentage of industrial users who should have permits have escaped detection and all of those are very low volume dischargers.

The method of finding industrial users involves three steps:

1. Searching a commercially purchased database (Harris Info Source) by business type and Standard Industrial Classification codes for companies likely to have discharges to the sewer;
2. Mailing a written survey to all potential dischargers to generate information about water and chemical use, drains, and manufacturing activities; and
3. Analyzing survey responses and following up with inspections of likely dischargers. King County inspects all businesses that do not reply to the survey in addition to those whose responses indicate they may have a discharge.

In addition to this direct method, there are two indirect methods of finding companies not identified through the survey:

1. Reviewing monitoring data at key manholes throughout our system and doing source tracing when contaminant levels are higher than expected; and
2. Responding to citizen complaints including complaints by competitors.

Pollutants commonly found in the influent, effluent, and biosolids of King County's treatment plants are not at high enough concentrations to be classified as "hazardous wastes." King County can, however, address the quantities of pollutants present in the waste stream.

King County does twice-yearly intensive sampling at both the West Point and South Plant treatment plants, once in the wet season and once in the dry season. Samples are taken for 1 day at West Point and 3 days at South Plant. Summaries of some of the data from the years 1991-2001 at West Point are presented in the table below. These sampling events are designed to identify compounds present in the waste streams, not to calculate treatment efficiencies - they do not necessarily follow a parcel of wastewater through the treatment process. The data do present a snapshot of what was happening at the plants on the days sampled.

As the tables show, some organic compounds are almost always "removed" or degraded by the treatment process, but all metals that enter the treatment plant via the influent end up either in the biosolids or the effluent. For this reason, the Industrial Waste Program pays particular attention to metals in their monitoring and enforcement.

Average concentration (mg/L) of West Point Metals (influent, effluent, and digested biosolids) 1999-2001			
Element	Influent	Effluent	Digested biosolids
Aluminum, Total, ICP	1.213	0.193	391
Antimony, Total, ICP	<0.03	<0.03	<0.3
Barium, Total, ICP	0.030	0.008	7.45
Cadmium, Total, ICP	<0.003	<0.003	0.141
Calcium, Total, ICP	20.85	18.625	596
Chromium, Total, ICP	<0.005	<0.005	1.18
Copper, Total, ICP	0.061	0.017	13.45
Iron, Total, ICP	1.453	0.225	442
Lead, Total, ICP	<0.03	<0.03	3.61
Magnesium, Total, ICP	15.3	14.0	149
Manganese, Total, ICP	0.109	0.054	22.40
Mercury, Total, CVAA	<0.0002	<0.0002	0.052
Molybdenum, Total, ICP	<0.02	<0.02	0.218
Nickel, Total, ICP	<0.02	<0.02	0.905
Potassium, Total, ICP	13.43	10.05	210
Silver, Total, ICP	0.007	<0.004	1.233
Sodium, Total, ICP	107	86.15	149
Zinc, Total, ICP	0.112	0.044	21.07

Avg. Conc. (µg/L) of West Point Chemical Compounds (influent, effluent, and digested sludge) 1999-2001

Chemical Compound	Influent	Effluent	Digested biosolids
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1.97	0.88	37.08
2-Butanone (MEK)	<11.67	<5	<81.25
2-Methylnaphthalene	1.54	<1.6	60.37
4,4'-DDD	<0.044	<0.044	<0.23
4-Chloroaniline	<2.0	<2.0	102.98
4-Methylphenol	28.95	<0.97	20.58
Acenaphthene	<0.39	<0.39	19.12
Acenaphthylene	<0.58	<0.59	<4
Acetone	99.88	21.48	59.20
Anthracene	<0.58	<0.59	14.32
Benzo(a)anthracene	<0.58	<0.59	18.08
Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.97	<0.97	24.43
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	<1.5	<1.6	21.03
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	<0.97	<0.97	10.05
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	<1.5	<1.6	9.70
Benzoic Acid	93.38	<3.9	42.58
Benzyl Alcohol	28.66	<0.97	<6.67
Benzyl Butyl Phthalate	1.85	<0.59	<4
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	15.54	2.57	618.00
Carbazole	<0.97	<0.97	<6.67
Carbon Disulfide	3.59	<1	<16.25
Chloroform	2.99 (A)	3.78	<16.25
Chrysene	<0.58	<0.59	22.63
Diethyl Phthalate	5.19	<0.97	<6.67
Dimethyl Phthalate	<0.39	<0.39	<2.67
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	<0.97	<0.97	<6.67
Endrin Aldehyde	<0.044	<0.044	<0.23
Fluoranthene	<0.58	<0.59	42.70
Fluorene	<0.58	<0.59	10.94
Indeno(1,2,3-Cd)Pyrene	<0.97	<0.97	12.57
Methylene Chloride	3.57	2.04	<16.25

Naphthalene	<1.5	<1.6	52.65
Phenanthrene	0.59	<0.59	69.13
Phenol	13.32	<3.9	181.03
Pyrene	<0.58	<0.59	50.37
Styrene	<2.33	<1	<16.25
Tetrachloroethylene	<2.33	<1	<16.25
Toluene	2.94	<1	<16.25
Total Xylenes	<2.33	<1	<16.25

470. Has the number of IWP permits issued by KC increased over time?
471. Please provide details as to the number of IWP permits issued in the King County service area.
472. Please provide details as to the number of IWP permits issued in the King County service area and divide the permits by which sewage treatment facility the wastes are received at.
473. What has been the overall effectiveness of the IWP?
474. What percentage of businesses fall through the gaps of the IWP and are disposing of wastes without permits?
475. What percentage of hazardous wastes are not removed from the treatment systems employed by King County? Please list in detail those compounds not easily removed and in what quantities remain in the effluent and biosolids.
476. What chemicals are used in the liquid scrubber process used for energy generation?
- 2.3 Regional Planning Context**
477. If the Brightwater process costs more than \$1.3B, what will be left over the following 20 years for the RWSP projects?
478. How many projects were to be implemented with the \$1.8B RWSP over the 30 years of its planning realm?
479. How many projects won't be completed if the Brightwater project including tunnels surpasses the total allotted for the RWSP?
480. How is the RWSP consistent with areas not planning under the KCCP?
481. Does the KCCP establish UGAs in Snohomish County?
482. How is the RWSP consistent with the Snohomish County GPP?
483. Please differentiate between the areas served in the King County Service Area and the areas planned for in the KCCP?
484. Is King County planning any other development activities in New York as well as Snohomish County?
485. Where did the population and employment numbers come from that were supposedly provided by PSRC?
486. Are the PSRC numbers the same as those offered to Counties by the Office of Financial Management under GMA?
487. Please detail the 2020 numbers used by PSRC and those used by OFM?
488. Does PSRC have the legal authority to authorize numbers for population and employment growth in Puget Sound, superceding state numbers?
489. Is the 2050 growth trend reliable for capacity analysis of population and employment?
490. What is the error rate for King County's growth assumptions?
491. Is the 2050 growth trend consistent with the forecasts modeled by the state OFM?

Response to Comment I408-190

There is no liquid scrubber processes associated with energy generated proposed for the Brightwater Treatment Plant. At Brightwater, the co-generation facility would contain gas turbines, and/or reciprocating engines, and/or fuel cells that would provide electrical power using digester gas and natural gas as the fuel sources.

Response to Comment I408-191

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter for more information on cost comparisons.

Response to Comment I408-192

The Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) was developed to be consistent with the King County Comprehensive Plan (KCCP) and to ensure that wastewater facilities were available to serve growth in the multiple cities included in King County's service area. Local comprehensive plans designate the proposed general distribution, general location, and extent of land uses, including population densities, building intensities, and estimates of future population growth. These plans also outline the general location, proposed location, and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities (RCW 36.70A.070). The result is that, under the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA), state-generated population projections drive local land use planning processes; those processes control the location and type of new development, which in turn dictate the general location and size of wastewater treatment facilities as well as other utilities. Chapter 11 of the Final EIS has been revised to include a more detailed discussion of the RWSP, how it fits within the broader planning context under GMA mandates, and its relationship to local land use plans and policies.

Response to Comment I408-193

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6.

Response to Comment I408-194

No King County development activities are proposed in New York.

Response to Comment I408-195

The population and employment numbers used in developing the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) were provided by the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC). These forecasts, which were adopted by the PSRC in 1995, were based on the 1990 U.S. census data.

The PSRC forecasts are in line with the Office of Financial Management (OFM) forecasts, but they are not identical. OFM is the official source for population forecasts under the Growth Management Act (GMA) while PSRC is mandated, through federal and state guidelines and its interlocal agreements with member jurisdictions, to conduct demographic forecasting. The PSRC population and employment projections do not supersede OFM projections, rather the PSRC uses the OFM forecasts in its models, and then uses additional national and regional economic factors to derive the PSRC forecasts. The PSRC forecasts are used primarily in travel demand models for transportation planning. The PSRC regional forecasts and the OFM population forecasts for King, Snohomish, Pierce, and Kitsap Counties are very consistent.

In the development of the RWSP, King County used PSRC's forecasts from 1990 through 2020. King County applied a linear trend function to these forecasts to determine the 2050 population and employment forecasts. This method essentially assumes that growth will continue at the same rate until 2050, at which time the area would reach saturation for wastewater services.

The residential, commercial, and industrial employment growth trends in King County's wastewater service area are provided Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS. Details on growth forecasts for Snohomish County can be found through the PSRC and

OFM Web sites (below).

PSRC's forecasts include rural areas and areas outside of King County's wastewater service area. However, for wastewater planning purposes, King County assesses how much of the population is within just the King County Service Area and that figure is used to estimate wastewater flows. The wastewater growth model includes all Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) that wholly or partially coincide with King County's wastewater service area. A map showing the areas in Snohomish County that lie within King County's wastewater service area and the process King County uses to project wastewater flows within King County's wastewater service area are provided in Appendix 2-A.

For more information on population and employment forecasting, please refer to Appendix 2-A and the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1. In addition, data files associated with PSRC's population and employment forecasts can be found on the PSRC Web site at:

http://www.psrc.org/datapubs/pubs/forecasts_2002.htm#download.

Detailed information on OFM's estimates and forecasts can be found on the OFM Web site at: <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/index.htm#est>.

492. What would the differences be between growth rates for 2050 using OFM numbers, PSRC numbers and King County's assumptions?

493. Are growth trends linear?

494. What was the baseline for the growth trends used by King County?

495. Is the growth trend for 2050 similar between Snohomish and King Counties?

496. What is the growth trend for Snohomish County?

497. What is the growth trend for King County?

498. Which County is growing faster?

499. What areas were not used to predict the growth modeling?

500. Does the growth modeling contain areas that are zoned rural?

501. Does the growth modeling contain areas in Snohomish or King County that are outside of any sewer service area?

502. Does the growth modeling for Snohomish County consider all UGAs?

503. Which UGAs were used for the growth modeling in Snohomish County?

I408-195 504. Are all of the UGAs used for the growth modeling in the King County sewer service area?

I408-196 505. Is King County simply assuming that it will convince those not using the METRO system to hook up and help pay for this facility?

I408-197 506. King County uses the term "build out". What is build out?

507. When is build out suppose to occur?

I408-198 508. Is the build out the same for land use and sewerage capacity?

I408-199 509. What land use assumptions is build out based on?

510. If land use assumptions are changed, how will this impact build out?

I408-200 511. How does the KCCP determine build out for areas not within its service boundary?

I408-201 512. Does the 2050 build out date assume that politics and land use will continue at its current pace and what is the baseline for this trend?

513. How reliable are the estimates that King County is using?

I408-202 514. What is the difference between "base" sanitary flow and the RCE?

515. Have base flows increased or decreased over time? Please explain in detail how base flows change.

516. Why is the 20 year storm used for sizing?

Response to Comment I408-196

King County will not require anyone to connect to the new Brightwater System. Local sewerage agencies collect wastewater from homes and businesses and contract with King County to convey and treat the wastewater at one of our regional treatment plants. The decisions regarding where and when to build or extend service lines rest with the local wastewater districts and agencies. These decisions are based on local land use decisions. However, King County must anticipate and build the capacity to treat the wastewater from the local agencies that we contract with.

For information on how new and current facilities are paid for please refer to the response to Comment I408-80 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-197

Please refer to the response to the Sno-King Environmental Alliance/Joseph, Comment O17-89.

Response to Comment I408-198

Wastewater capacity needs are based on population growth forecasts and inflow and infiltration data as well as storm occurrence frequency and storm flow (peak) estimates. Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6.

Response to Comment I408-199

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6.

Response to Comment I408-200

Buildout within King County's wastewater service area was used to determine needed wastewater treatment capacity in the service area and served as a basis for planning in the Regional Wastewater Services Plan. For

information on how buildout is determined outside of the wastewater service area but within the planning area for the King County Comprehensive Plan, please refer to the King County Buildable Lands *Evaluation Report 2002* online at <http://www.metrokc.gov/budget/buildland/bldlnd02.htm> or contact Chandler Felt, demographer at 206-205-0712 or by email at chandler.felt@metrokc.gov for additional information.

The Wastewater Treatment Division, in addition to considering the targets mentioned above, uses Puget Sound Regional Council forecasts and then projects population growth to a future time referred to as “buildout,” which is when a geographic area is assumed not to grow any more. For planning purposes, this is assumed to be the current Urban Growth Areas in the year 2050. The Wastewater Treatment Division and many other utilities look beyond the 2020 date of the local comprehensive plans because the facilities they construct have a useful life long past 2020. This information is considered by decision makers in making the long-term decisions about future wastewater infrastructure.

Response to Comment I408-201

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6.

Response to Comment I408-202

“Base” sanitary flow is a projection of future wastewater flows in volume of wastewater, usually in units of million gallons per day (mgd) and is a function of population and employment. The RCE (residential customer equivalent) is an estimate of number of residents and businesses served and is used for billing purposes. Base flows have increased over time due to population and employment increases in the Puget Sound region. Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-48.

By definition, the 100-year flood is a flood that occurs on the average of once every 100 years.

Infiltration and inflow (I/I) is an increasing factor because of the deteriorating condition of the collection system over time and the

increasing size of the collection system. As the sewer pipes age, more infiltration and inflow occurs. King County is conducting a Regional I/I Control Program; this is a 5-year program designed to reduce Infiltration and Inflow that flows into King County’s wastewater conveyance interceptors and treatment facilities as well as local agency collection systems. This program, based on a cooperative partnership between King County and 34 local agencies, is designed to:

- Meter and identify I/I in the overall system;
- Conduct pilot I/I control projects in order to identify cost effective I/I removal techniques in this region;
- Evaluate financial options and solutions; and
- Ultimately design a long-term control program for the local agencies and King County.

517. How often does the 20 year storm create a 100 year flood?
518. Obviously with the added impervious surface over the last 20 years, a 20 year storm has far more devastating impacts. Does sizing for 20 years make sense for build out?
519. Is the 20 year storm an accurate measure of sewer pipe sizing?
520. Why is I/I an increasing factor rather than a decreasing factor?
- I408-202 521. Why is a component as large in sizing as I/I not being looked at more closely?
- I408-203 522. How much capacity would be available at the existing facilities if I/I were removed from the systems?
523. Where did the 2040 date used for the 74 mgd capacity come from?
- I408-204 524. How reliable is this date in forecasting sewerage needs and growth?
525. What methodology was used to determine the 2040 date and the 74 mgd capacity?
526. Is the 2040 population number consistent with the numbers forecasted by OFM?
527. Is the 2040 population number consistent with the numbers shown by Snohomish County projections?
- I408-205 528. Why is 2010 such a magical number as to when Brightwater needs to be up and running?
529. How many other projects could be done to increase capacity in the two existing facilities prior to 2010?
530. Would these projects extend the timeline to needing an additional sewerage facility? Please explain.
- I408-206 531. What is the maximum attainable capacity of the South Treatment Plant?
- I408-207 532. What is the maximum attainable capacity of the West Point Treatment Plant?
- I408-208 533. If technology was improved at the two existing plants, would capacity be allowed to increase?
534. Why does King County insist on spending what could be more than \$1.3 Billion to create a whole new series of treatment problems rather than cleaning up current problems?
- I408-209 535. Would it be more efficient and less costly for King County to clean up its own house first before dirtying up another house?
536. What would the cost be of using alternatives to sewerage capacity other than a 3rd treatment facility?
- I408-210 537. King County bases its flow projections on current population forecasts. The 50 year forecast used by the trend line model for King County, is it consistent with the 20 year forecasts projected under GMA?
538. How accurate is the County's trend line analysis statistically?
539. What are the more than 60 alternatives for expanding the system characterized by the Wastewater 2020 Plus program?

Response to Comment I408-203

The conveyance and treatment facilities are sized to convey and treat both the domestic wastewater and any inflow and infiltration (I/I) that enters the collection system. If all I/I were removed from the systems, there would be capacity in the conveyance pipes and liquids treatment capacity at the treatment plants to treat projected flows through 2050. Removing I/I does not decrease the solids loading to the treatment plants, however, and the same additional solids facilities that were projected in the Regional Wastewater Services Plan would still be required to meet anticipated demand.

International, national, and local experience has demonstrated that removing all I/I is not achievable. The current I/I pilot projects will shed light on how much I/I reduction is achievable by several different techniques. The costs associated with such removal will also be determined. This information will be used to develop a cost-effective I/I reduction program.

Response to Comment I408-204

For a summary response to questions concerning population growth forecasts and wastewater flow projections, please refer to the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1. Additional information about flow projections, population, and service area can be accessed in Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS. Historical information can be found in the RWSP at area libraries, at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm>, or on CD by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I408-205

Please contact Snohomish County for information on its population projections.

The volume of wastewater requiring treatment in the King County Service Area will reach the wastewater system's capacity in 2010, at which time the Brightwater Treatment Plant will provide 36 mgd of new capacity. For more information on the need for Brightwater, please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS and the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

The Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) outlines the region's long-term wastewater treatment needs and identifies regional policies that call for a new 36- to 54-mgd treatment plant. Brightwater is only one part of improving capacity. Other programs—such as expansion of the South Treatment Plant; implementation of a combined sewer overflow program; programs to reduce infiltration and inflow; industrial waste and household hazardous wastewater programs; and reclaimed water—help to maintain the wastewater system and provide additional environmental protection in some areas. The Final EIS for the RWSP can be found online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/rwsp/FEIS/toc.htm>. The ordinance adopting the RWSP can also be found online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTD/rwsp/documents/13680.pdf>.

Response to Comment I408-206

The South Treatment Plant has an average wet-weather flow (AWWF) capacity of 115mgd. This allows up to about 210 mgd of flow to receive secondary treatment. Flows above 210 mgd receive primary treatment only, and are then disinfected and blended with secondary effluent prior to being discharged into Puget Sound. There is space at the South Plant such that facilities could be expanded to treat an AWWF of 261 mgd. However, according to the adopted RWSP, expansion to 135 mgd is scheduled for 2029 and no further expansions are anticipated after that date.

Response to Comment I408-207

The current capacity of the West Point Treatment Plant is 133 mgd average wet-weather flow (AWWF). Flows up to 300 mgd get secondary treatment and flows between 300 and 440 mgd get primary treatment only. It is technically feasible for the West Point site to be expanded to handle 159-mgd AWWF (358 mgd of peak secondary capacity) within the land currently held by King County there. However,

there was a provision in the 1991 West Point settlement agreement to limit the pollutant discharge. The provision is as follows:

“Metro shall have the right to increase the capacity of the treatment plant above a AWWF of 133 mgd so long as the annual discharge of pollutants by weight is no greater than the annual discharge of pollutants by weight which is permitted by applicable water quality standards (30 mg/L for SS and BOD) for the plant operating at 133 mgd (AWWF).”

If the plant is expanded beyond 133 mgd AWWF, then no increase in pollutants may be discharged above what is currently permitted for the plant. King County expects that it would be very difficult obtaining the necessary permits to expand the West Point Plant beyond 133 mgd. It is likely that it would be necessary to prove that “no feasible alternative” exists to the expansion beyond 133 mgd.

Response to Comment I408-208

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-205. For more information on the need for Brightwater, please refer to the response to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS and the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

Response to Comment I408-209

For a discussion on the need for Brightwater, please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Brightwater Final EIS, and the Final EIS for the Regional Wastewater Services Plan. The response to City of Seattle, Comment C10-1, contains a summary of the above information. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I408-210

King County uses population and employment forecasts from the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC), measured wastewater flow at its facilities, and modeling to more accurately determine wastewater flow in the future. As these values and projections adjust, growth forecasts are also adjusted to ensure that decisions and policies are made with the most accurate data possible. More information on growth forecasts and how those forecasts are determined can be found in Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS. A

summary of this information can be found in the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

The 60 alternatives listed in the Wastewater 2020 Plus Program were narrowed down to 4 alternatives during a series of workshops attended by King County Staff, Stakeholders, and an expert panel. King County summarized these alternatives termed Service Strategies in the RWSP and the Final EIS for the RWSP, Brightwater is part of Service Strategy three, which is currently being evaluated. Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10.

540. Are the more than 60 alternatives for expanding the system being looked at in the Brightwater system? How many and which ones?
541. Who were the stakeholders in the Wastewater 2020 Plus process? Give detail.
542. Was Snohomish County a stakeholder in the 2020 Plus process? Why or why not?
543. Were any of the local sewer districts in Snohomish County stakeholders?
544. Were any citizens from Snohomish County included as Stakeholders in the 2020 Plus process?
- I408-210 545. Who were the expert panel dedicated to the 2020 Plus process?
546. Were any of the public workshops conducted in Snohomish County to inform them of King County's regional needs?
- I408-211 547. Where were the four public workshops held to inform citizens of King County's regional sewerage needs?
548. Where any of the public workshops and forums for the RWSP and its formulation (DEIS process) held within Snohomish County?
549. Were any of the local public papers in south Snohomish County notified as to the public workshops and other forums for the 2020 Plus process and the RWSP?
- I408-212 550. If cost is such a significant factor then why did King County look at the two sites in Snohomish County that are the most expensive?
551. What other alternatives were available that were far less costly and why were they not approached in a more reasonable manner?
552. Are two sites in Snohomish County the result of Sims decision for "regional equity"?
- I408-213 553. What other alternatives could have been available that would have placed equity through a more local process?
554. Why were smaller more local systems throughout the region not considered as equity is placed equally across the region?
- I408-214 555. Are smaller systems hard to build and do they create more smell?
- I408-215 556. Will King County need to seek Boundary Review Board authorization for sewerage provision extensions in Snohomish County?
- I408-216 557. How was unincorporated Snohomish County included in the boundaries of METRO?
558. How were the cities in Snohomish County included in the boundaries of METRO?
- I408-217 559. What Snohomish County cities or sewer districts are part of the RWQC?
560. Does the RWQC have members from both districts and cities?
561. What groups or jurisdictions are not part of the RWQC and why are they excluded?
- I408-218 562. What authority does the RWQC have in regional planning and the process of alternatives outside of jurisdictional boundaries?

Response to Comment I408-211

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10, and to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31.

Response to Comment I408-212

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-55 in this letter for information on the siting process and Comment I408-31 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I408-213

For information on the siting process, please refer to the response to Comment I408-55 in this letter. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-155 for a discussion of smaller wastewater treatment systems.

Response to Comment I408-214

Smaller, satellite treatment plants are not harder to construct physically. They do have complicated permitting and siting issues due to the number of facilities. This creates a complex wastewater treatment system to manage. The odor generation potential of a treatment plant is based on the wastewater quality (temperature, oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand [BOD], odorous compounds in the liquid phase, pH, etc) as well as on the physical characteristics of the plant (surface area of wastewater exposed, turbulence in the plant, etc.). Smaller plants do not necessarily create more smell, but could potentially if the odors are not properly controlled. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-155 for more information.

Response to Comment I408-215

King County provides wholesale wastewater service to water and sewer districts, termed local agencies, in King and Snohomish Counties. It would be the responsibility of the local service provider to acquire authorization to extend sewer service. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for

more information on local agencies' relationship with King County.

Response to Comment I408-216

The Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle was created by public vote in 1958 to exercise the powers conferred by RCW 35.58 related to water pollution abatement. The regional wastewater treatment system was designed and built to follow natural drainage patterns-watersheds, not political boundaries. Parts of Snohomish County drain naturally south to Lake Washington. King County wastewater service area consists of the service areas of the component agencies with which a sewage disposal agreement has been established and the county's service area boundary is the perimeter of these areas. The service area boundary for sewer service provided to Snohomish County and Pierce County shall not exceed each county's Urban Growth Area. More details on the history of the regional wastewater treatment system can be found in Chapter 2 of the Final EIS. The wastewater service policies in Ordinance 13680 describe the nature of King County's wastewater service area. It is available at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTD/rwsp/documents/13680.pdf>.

Response to Comment I408-217

The Metropolitan King County Council's Regional Water Quality Committee (RWQC) was established by King County Charter, section 270, in 1994. The RWQC develops, reviews, and recommends policies and plans for water quality and sewer service issues, long range capital facilities plans, rate policies, and facilities siting to guide King County's regional water quality responsibilities for consideration by the Metropolitan King County Council. Members of the committee are elected officials from the Metropolitan King County Council, City of Seattle, Suburban Cities, and sewer districts. In 1999, the Metropolitan King County Council, upon recommendations by the RWQC, adopted the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP). The RWQC has invited elected officials from Snohomish County to participate in their workshops and discussions on policy matters.

Response to Comment I408-218

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-217 in this letter.

- I408-219 563. Which King County Council members voted against a north treatment facility?
- I408-220 564. What promises were made to King County cities and council members when siting the north treatment facility outside of King County legislative jurisdiction? Please provide a list of all memos and emails between King County and its Council members regarding placing a new facility outside of King County.
- I408-221 565. Why isn't King County reducing CSO's more aggressively?
- I408-222 566. Is the Brightwater site a remedy so that CSO reduction isn't needed?
- I408-223 567. Why isn't King County reducing I/I more aggressively?
- I408-224 568. Is the Brightwater site a remedy so that I/I reduction isn't needed?
- I408-225 569. Please explain the state and federal requirements that must be met to meet the standards for wastewater disposal.
- I408-226 570. Please explain how an alternative that reduces CSO and I/I would increase or decrease capacity and the need for a north treatment facility.
- I408-227 571. Why is reclaimed water such a high priority for the Brightwater facility, yet there are no markets for such water?
- I408-228 572. Please explain just how you plan to sell water that is not affordable.
- I408-229 573. Please explain how "capacity charges" are used and identify the legal basis for such charges?
- I408-230 574. At what participation level did Snohomish County play in the RWQC?
- I408-231 575. What legal authority does the RWQC have over the Brightwater process?
- I408-232 576. Who was part of the RWSP Peer Review Panel that evaluated the assumptions for the RWSP?
- I408-233 577. What were the assumptions used to develop the RWSP?
- I408-234 578. What were the 11 questions that the panel answered?
- I408-235 579. What were the individual answers to the 11 questions that were asked? Please provide detail.
- I408-236 580. How were the 11 questions formulated? Please be specific.
- I408-237 581. Please provide the detailed report that the Peer Review Experts developed regarding the RWSP.
- I408-238 582. How does King County define "reasonable", "appropriate" and "consistent with industry standards" as determined by the Panel?
- I408-239 583. Why is the background information so poorly written? The references to numerous documents that are unavailable to the public is misleading and confusing.
- I408-240 584. Why isn't more information on the King County Peer Review included within this DEIS?
- I408-241 585. The term "Consistent with industry standards" conflicts with King County's claims that Brightwater will be the best available technology. Why aren't the best available technologies being analyzed?

Response to Comment I408-219

These comments referring to the votes by individual council members and "promises made ... to King County cities and council members" seek information that is beyond the scope of an EIS. They do not seek information relating to environmental conditions, environmental impacts, or mitigation measures for environmental impacts. This request should be addressed to the appropriate King County decision-makers.

Response to Comment I408-220

King County has an aggressive combined sewer overflow (CSO) control program under way. Since the 1988 CSO Control Plan the County has spent \$68 million on CSO control, with another \$220 million worth of projects currently underway. Another 21 projects are scheduled. When CSO control is completed, the County will have spent \$638 million (in 2002 dollars), or an average of \$15 million per year. As Brightwater will not treat combined flows, there is no discussion of CSO control in the Draft EIS.

Please refer to the responses to Comment I408-205 in this letter and to the Sno-King Environmental Alliance/Gray, Comment O16-21.

Response to Comment I408-221

Ultimately, local agencies and jurisdictions are being held responsible for their infiltration and inflow (I/I). The I/I control program is a part of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) and will continue regardless of the Brightwater project. The program continues to evaluate benefits to local and regional water and wastewater resources. For additional information on King County's Regional Infiltration and Inflow Control Program, please refer to Chapters 1 and 2, of the Final EIS or visit the program Web site at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/i-i/index.htm>. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-205 in this letter.

For more information on I/I programs, please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-6.

Response to Comment I408-222

The state and federal requirements can be found in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS. More information can be found in Appendices 6-C, Management of Water Quality During Construction at the Treatment Plant Sites, and 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-223

Combined sewer overflow (CSO) management activities and infiltration and inflow (I/I) controls, if effective, reduce the amount of storm-flows and infiltrated groundwater that enters the wastewater collection system. These flows contribute significantly to peak flows in the wastewater collection system during periods of heavy rainfall and/or under high groundwater levels. Peak conveyance and treatment capacities can be reduced by controlling the amount of extraneous flows that enter the system during these high flow periods.

Response to Comment I408-224

King County is developing information that indicates that water users will use the least expensive source of water, or if the cost of water is too high, they will stop the activity that requires water. If other affordable sources of water are not available and reclaimed water is within the price range considered affordable by the user, there will be a market for reclaimed water. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-30 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-225

The capacity charge is based on the capacity charge methodology that the Metropolitan King County Council adopted in October 2001 in Ordinance 14129. The methodology provides an equitable basis for allocating the costs of the wastewater treatment system to the customers that use it. Specifically, it enacts the Regional Wastewater Services Plan policy of growth paying for growth by ensuring new customers bear their equitable share of the cost of building new capacity in the system.

Response to Comment I408-226

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-217 in this letter. The RWSP Peer Review document, including the 11 Detailed Evaluation Questions and responses, is available by contacting the Brightwater project team at: brighwater@metrokc.gov, or 206/684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Per the Merriam-Webster online dictionary: (www.m-w.com)

Reasonable: a: being in accordance with reason b: not extreme or excessive c: moderate or fair.

Appropriate: a: to take exclusive possession of: b: to set apart for or assign to a particular purpose or use.

Industry standard refers to the wastewater treatment industry. Below are the definition of the words consistent and standards.

Consistent: a: marked by harmony, regularity, or steady continuity: free from variation or contradiction b: compatible, usually used with *with* c: showing steady conformity to character, profession, belief, or custom d: tending to be arbitrarily close to the true value of the parameter estimated as the sample becomes large.

Standards: a: constituting or conforming to a standard especially as established by law or custom b: sound and usable, regularly and widely used, available, or supplied c: well-established and very familiar d: having recognized and permanent value e: substantially uniform and well established by usage in the speech and writing of the educated and widely recognized as acceptable.

Response to Comment I408-227

It is not clear as to which element of the environment the comment is referring. An EIS, by definition, attempts to summarize impacts and mitigation. The reference documents generally referred to in the EIS text or included in a list of references simply guide interested readers to places for more detail. King County has made many of these reference documents available to the public for both the Draft and Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-228

King County Peer Review was done specifically for the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) and related to the decision outlined in that process. Information on the King County Peer Review of the RWSP is available by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206/694-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I408-229

King County has evaluated the best available technologies. The proposed treatment process has been revised since publication of the Draft EIS and currently includes membrane bioreactors (MBR) for secondary treatment. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-230

A final selection will not be made until after the Final EIS is published and the Executive has considered the environmental impacts of all of the alternatives evaluated in the EIS.

The Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) Peer Review Panel confirmed the recommendation of the RWSP and the decision to build Brightwater. The RWSP Peer Review document, including the 11 Detailed Evaluation Questions and responses, is available by contacting the Brightwater project team at brighwater@metrokc.gov, or 206/684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

The capacity charge is similar to a connection or hookup fee for newly connecting customers to King County's wastewater treatment system. The purpose of the charge is to pay for building wastewater treatment capacity to serve newly connected customers and ensures that all customers pay their share of the cost of capital improvements to provide them with wastewater treatment service. For more details on the capacity charge, please refer to the financial policies in Ordinance 13680, adopting the RWSP, and King County Code Chapter 28.86. Information on King County Wastewater Treatment Division's capacity charge program is available at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/capchrg/>.

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-217 in this letter. The RWQC has invited elected officials from Snohomish County to participate in its workshops and discussions on policy matters. Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10, for more information on Snohomish County's involvement in the RWSP process.

Response to Comment I408-231

The Operational Master Plan, or OMP, explains how King County will implement the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) as required by Ordinance 13680, which adopts changes to King County's Comprehensive Water Pollution

586. Why is this DEIS analyzing an already determined conclusion?
587. What other recommendations did the Peer Review offer and why were these recommendations not found acceptable by the executive?
588. Why were these recommendations from the Peer Review not found acceptable by the King County Council?
589. Why was Snohomish County not provided a reasonable or appropriate notice of these decisions to charge residents of Snohomish County for "capacity" or hook up charges.
590. What authority gives the RWQC the authority to review King County ordinances and make policy change recommendations?
591. Did Snohomish County have a voice in this review of ordinances and policy change recommendations?
592. What local agencies in Snohomish County were included in the RWQC?
593. If there were local agencies in Snohomish County included in the RWQC, were they in agreement as to the RWSP recommendations and "capacity charges"?
594. What is the Operational Master Plan reflected in the provisions of Ordinance 13680 and how does it work? Please provide detail.
595. What jurisdictions and agencies were noticed regarding the adoption of Ordinance 13680 and the Operational Master Plan?
- 2.4 Developing the Brightwater Alternatives.**
596. How were the criteria used by the Council for site selection developed?
597. Please provide a clear and detailed summary of the processes involved in Phase I, Phase II and Phase III.
598. When did Phase I end?
599. Who were the stakeholders in the Phase I process and whom did they represent?
600. What areas of the Brightwater Service area had no stakeholders?
601. Why were some areas of the service area not provided stakeholder representation such as Snohomish County?
602. What criteria was used in selection of stakeholders?
603. Did all of the stakeholders selected participate?
604. Were 10-15 potential sites identified during Phase I?
605. Were the stakeholders given the opportunity to review the 10 -15 potential sites?
606. Was the public properly and sufficiently noticed of the stakeholder meetings?
607. Was the public in the areas of siting for 10-15 sites adequately noticed during the Phase I process and allowed to participate in the process?

Abatement Plan. Whereas the ordinance focuses on the policies that drive the RWSP, the OMP focuses on defining the performance measures, needed resources, and projected workload necessary to implement the RWSP. The OMP and Ordinance 13680 are available on King County's Web site at http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/rwsp/documents/final_omp, on PDF, or by contacting the Brightwater project team at: at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206/684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I408-232

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10.

Response to Comment I408-233

Please refer to the response to the Comments I408-4 and I408-217 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-234

Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, including the documents referenced in that response.

- I408-234 608. When was the public notified that the Phase I process was complete and how were they notified?
- I408-235 609. Please provide a list of the 95 potential land areas used in the Phase I process?
610. How many sites were identified through the community nomination process?
- I408-236 611. How many sites were identified in Snohomish County?
612. How many sites were identified in King County?
- I408-237 613. Please list the identified 95 sites by jurisdiction and show them on a map.
614. Who is the King County Brightwater team?
615. How were the 95 sites listed in the pool prioritized?
616. What were the 38 remaining unconstrained sites?
617. Please list all 95 sites by the priorities identified. Rank them.
618. Why did nearly 60 sites fall off the list so quickly?
619. How long were the 95 sites analyzed? Give dates.
- I408-238 620. What were the variety of constraints that dropped the 95 to 38?
621. What criteria was used to remove sites from the first list of 95?
622. How were the 38 sites identified and what was the public notification process used to seek public review?
623. Why did the siting advisory committee (stakeholders) spend so much time on siting criteria for Brightwater, when the work had already been done in the RWSP?
624. Why did King County waste so many hours of valuable time of the SAC members to drive the Brightwater process?
- I408-239 625. Why does this DEIS validate an alternative rather than to review alternatives?
- I408-240 626. What are the list of detailed evaluation questions developed for the siting process?
627. Please list the DEQ's and the key factors used to evaluate the sites identified during Phase 1.
628. Please rank the sites evaluated in phase 1 using the DEQ's and key factors.
629. Please rank the sites evaluated in phase 1 using the siting criteria developed during the RWSP.
630. Please rank the remaining 38 sites according to the DEQ's and key factors.
631. Please rank the remaining 38 sites according to the siting criteria developed during the RWSP.
632. Why were the final sites based on political processes rather than technical processes? This makes it appear that sites were discussed only to make it look as though they were being evaluated when they weren't.

Response to Comment I408-235

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-55 in this letter for information on the siting process.

Response to Comment I408-236

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-55 in this letter for information on the siting process.

Response to Comment I408-237

The King County Brightwater team is composed of professional engineers, planners, financial analysts, and technical support staff.

Response to Comment I408-238

Please refer to the responses to Comment I408-55 in this letter for information on the siting process and to Comment I408-4 for information on stakeholders.

Response to Comment I408-239

The Draft EIS does analyze the potential significant environmental impacts and reasonable mitigation measures for several alternatives, including the No Action Alternative and sub-alternatives. That analysis of impacts has been supplemented and refined in the intervening months in response to comments on the Draft EIS, and an updated analysis of impacts and reasonable mitigation measures is set forth in the Final EIS. None of these evaluations or the selection of a "preferred" alternative in any way preclude the evaluation of other alternatives.

Response to Comment I408-240

To systematically apply the adopted policy site screening and site selection criteria, the project team developed a set of Detailed Evaluation Questions (DEQs), which were measurable questions that helped evaluate how well each site met the policy criteria. The DEQs in Phase 1 included considerations such as site evaluations, documented

wetlands, and existing land uses. For more information on DEQs, please refer to Appendix K of the Level 1 Site Screening Evaluation in the Phase 1 documentation. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-55 in this letter for information on the siting process.

633. Why were 10-15 sites not placed in the review process for Phase II?
634. The final 7 sites included only one from King County that King County was also a participant on for low income housing. Why was this even included when King County knew it would not be a usable site?
635. Why did King County limit the number of sites? There would be more flexibility in alternatives if more sites were evaluated.
636. Was the Woodinville site was considered as a jail site by King County?
637. Was King County the original land holder of the Woodinville site prior to Woodinville incorporation?
638. Who suggested a new criteria for siting that would effectively reduce the number of sites to 5 for final review? See displacement of existing facilities used for law enforcement and public safety.
639. As sites were removed from the list of seven, why were not additional sites of the final 38 not put back into the list for final review?
640. The documentation begun for Phase I said that 10-15 sites would be evaluated, so why did only 5 actually go forward?
641. Why did so many alternate sites fall from review?
642. Why does King County insist that there are six sites for Phase II, when the gun club was pre-empted early on?
- I408-240 643. Isn't the mention of 6 sites for Phase II rather disingenuous when 6 sites were never fully reviewed?
- I408-241 644. Why was the discussion for potential conveyance routes not discussed in Phase I?
- I408-242 645. The phase II candidates sites were to be evaluated as "candidate systems". This leaves four sites for consideration in the Phase II according to Table 2-2. This appears to be exactly what would be expected in a DEIS that would cover options for alternatives to a third treatment facility. Why weren't four sites considered for review?
646. What were the detailed evaluation questions developed by the Brightwater team from the Phase II process?
- I408-243 647. Please list how each of the final sites in Phase II were evaluated to meet the criteria of the DEQ's under this phase of review.
648. How did the DEQ's for phase II differ from the DEQ's for Phase I?
649. How were the DEQ's prioritized?
- I408-244 650. What comparable construction projects were used in the cost estimates?
- I408-245 651. Please list the key factors and their prioritization used in Phase II.
652. Why were only four sites considered in the final Phase II evaluation?
653. Why did the County not add sites as some dropped out, to keep a reasonable number of alternatives available for review?

Response to Comment I408-241

The purpose of Phase 1 was to identify, evaluate, compare, and screen potential treatment plant sites. It was impractical to evaluate conveyance to and from more than 35 potential treatment plant sites. Conveyance alignments and associated portals began to be evaluated and included in the Phase 2 siting process from mid-2001 through December 2001. This Phase 2 process was started after the number of treatment plant sites were screened down from 35 to 6 candidate sites in Phase 1. Phase 2 documentation included alternative conveyance routes showing potential portal (construction shaft) locations. During Phase 2, more than 60 meetings were held with regional leaders and more than 30 presentations were given to local governments, businesses, and environmental groups. Four public workshops were held and booths were staffed at three fairs and festivals.

Response to Comment I408-242

The SEPA Rules (WAC 197-11-440) state that an EIS must describe and discuss a reasonable number of alternatives and the significant impacts that will narrow the range or degree of beneficial uses of the environment or pose long term risks to human health or the environment. The Brightwater EIS evaluates a reasonable number of treatment alternatives and the significant impacts of these treatment alternatives. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-55 in this letter for information on the siting process.

Response to Comment I408-243

To systematically apply the adopted policy site screening and site selection criteria, the project team developed a set of Detailed Evaluation Questions (DEQs), which were measurable questions that helped evaluate how well each site met the policy criteria. The DEQs primarily address potential project constraints and opportunities. In Phase 2, the DEQs addressed technical (engineering and land acquisition), environmental, community (neighborhood effects), and

financial policy considerations. For each policy criterion, one or more DEQs were applied to the six candidate systems during the Phase 2 process. For more information on the DEQs, please refer to Appendix F of the Phase 2 documentation.

Phase 2 documentation is available at local libraries, including the Edmonds, Lynnwood, Mill Creek, and Mountlake Terrace libraries in Snohomish County and by contacting the Brightwater project team at brighwater@metrokc.gov, or 206/684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

Response to Comment I408-244

The system wide cost estimates were prepared based on a takeoff of material and equipment quantities for the Brightwater Treatment Plant. Plant layouts, sections, and equipment lists were used. No projects were compared to Brightwater. The costs for unit prices were from a database developed over years of estimating costs for large construction projects in the Puget Sound area.

Response to Comment I408-245

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-55 in this letter for information on the siting process.

654. Why were not the final four sites left to be reviewed during phase III?
655. What other sites of the original 95 met the criteria but were removed for political reasons?
656. Why were only two sites found that meet the future wastewater needs?
657. Why are intergovernmental partnerships a priority in siting a treatment facility?
658. Why did the executive make the recommendation to only advance two sites?
- I408-245 659. Why were the final criteria being offered for review, being procured through the King County Political system rather than a technical review?
- I408-246 660. Why is this DEIS being used to justify a site?
- I408-247 661. Why were four sites not carried forward?
662. How many times during the RWSP was Snohomish County briefed and interviewed by King County?
- I408-248 663. How many times during the Brightwater process was Snohomish County briefed and interviewed by King County?
664. Please provide dates and names of those in attendance at these briefs and interviews.
665. What were the focus groups used during 2000 and 2001?
666. How were the focus groups arranged?
667. Were the people attending the focus groups paid for their opinions?
- I408-249 668. Who were the regional stakeholders for which workshops were arranged in 2000 and 2001?
669. What was the focus of these stakeholder workshops?
- I408-250 670. Where were the public meetings held throughout the siting process in 2000 and 2001?
671. Were public meetings held during this time for the conveyance lines?
- I408-251 672. Why were the portal areas excluded from the public process until 2002?
673. When were the design workshops for the communities near the potential sites held?
- I408-252 674. Where were the design workshops for the communities near the potential sites held?
675. How was the public notified that the design workshops were being held in their communities?
676. What members of the public were notified and sat in on these design workshops?
- I408-253 677. Why were the communities for the conveyance workshops notified at the last minute and just a few months prior to the DEIS?
678. Isn't the conveyance notification at the last minute a little disingenuous to the public?
- I408-254 679. What members of the public were notified to evaluate policy criteria for siting?

Response to Comment I408-246

The Brightwater EIS analyzes and compares two alternative sites for the Brightwater Treatment Plant. Please refer to the Final EIS for a more refined project description, a concise evaluation of significant impacts, and additional information and technical data in the appendices.

Response to Comment I408-247

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-55 in this letter for information on the siting process.

Response to Comment I408-248

Please refer to responses to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10, and The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, including the documents referenced in the response to Comment O14-31.

Response to Comment I408-249

Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, including the documents referenced in that response.

Response to Comment I408-250

Please refer to the response to the Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, including the documents referenced in that response.

Response to Comment I408-251

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-241 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-252

Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, including the documents referenced in that response.

Response to Comment I408-253

Representatives from communities throughout the Brightwater siting area, including those along the proposed conveyance alignments, were invited to participate in the Siting Advisory Committee (later called Executive Advisory Committee) very early in the process (June 2000).

The scoping document and a summary of the Draft EIS were mailed to approximately 60,000 addresses, including at least all addresses within 500 feet of the proposed alternative conveyance routes. Because existing mail carrier routes were used in many areas, this mailing reached much further.

Response to Comment I408-254

Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, including the documents referenced in that response.

680. How was the public notified that evaluation of policy siting criteria was occurring?

I408-254 681. How many citizens outside of the teams, committees and staff attended the meetings for policy criteria discussion?

I408-255 682. Please list numbers by place of residence. (city, county)

683. What opportunities for site evaluation were given to the general public prior to candidate sites?

I408-256 684. Why were citizens not given the opportunity to discuss conveyance routes prior to two final sites being selected for the DEIS?

685. Why was so much emphasis placed into the DEIS for sites and so little for the conveyance line and portals?

I408-257 686. The County apparently sent out a great number of notices for this DEIS process. Why wasn't this much notice sent out on the RWSP which determined that areas of Snohomish County would be receiving a King County facility?

I408-258 687. Why is King County's preferred alternative the site with the least amount of local opposition?

I408-259 688. Isn't the SR 9 preferred alternative in direct conflict with the statement of section 2.4.3.2?

I408-260 689. How can siting an EPF in the manner that King County did, be consistent with GMA?

I408-261 690. Does a County have authority to site any facilities outside of its County jurisdiction or service area?

I408-262 691. What portions of the GMA, does a Metropolitan Municipal Corporation fall under?

I408-263 692. Does King County have legal authority to condemn properties outside of its County jurisdiction or service area?

693. Is the King County Comprehensive Plan consistent with the Snohomish County plan dealing with regional issues as required under RCW 36.70A.100?

694. What authority gives King County the ability to site and develop an Essential Public Facility outside of its County or METRO service area?

I408-264 695. The Snohomish County Siting process for Essential Public Facilities states, "A final objective is to enhance public participation during the early stages of facility siting to reduce the time spent analyzing unacceptable sites and thereby producing earlier siting decisions that are also consistent with community goals." Whose community goals are either of the two sites consistent with?

696. Please explain the community goals for each of the two final sites?

697. Please explain the community goals for each portal?

I408-265 698. How was the early Brightwater process used to enhance public participation?

699. Was the RWSP developed with enhanced public participation particularly in Snohomish County?

I408-266 700. Were the Snohomish County General Policy Plan and the County-wide Planning Policies considered during the development of the RWSP?

Response to Comment I408-255

Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, including the documents referenced in that response.

Response to Comment I408-256

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-241 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-257

The Regional Wastewater Services Plan decision was a regionwide process that involved people throughout King County's Wastewater Service Area. The team did not feel direct mail was an appropriate tool for outreach. Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10, for details about how outreach was done.

Response to Comment I408-258

Executive Sims' reasons for selecting a preferred alternative were based on many considerations, including engineering studies, cost, community concerns, and the environment. At the time Sims made the announcement, there was 3 years' worth of scientific and engineering data pertaining to the Brightwater project, in addition to an extensive public involvement process where people had several opportunities to actively participate in the Brightwater siting process.

Response to Comment I408-259

The Brightwater facilities have been planned within the context of regional and local growth management plans. Brightwater is intended to accommodate and serve growth that has been planned for and approved through the planning processes of the affected jurisdictions. Please refer to Chapter 11 of the Final EIS for applicable planning policies and development regulations.

Response to Comment I408-260

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-5.

Response to Comment I408-261

Under the Growth Management Act (GMA) and RCW 35.58.200, King County is legally required to provide regional wastewater treatment services in the Central Puget Sound region. The GMA includes provisions for siting essential public facilities where they can best serve the community. The powers relative to water pollution abatement in RCW 35.58.200 include the use of condemnation when it's necessary to build facilities that protect public health and the environment. For additional information relating to the siting of essential public facilities, please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-4.

Response to Comment I408-262

Metropolitan Municipal Corporation is not a term used under the Growth Management Act (GMA). Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and Regional Transportation Planning Organization are terms used to describe the designated planning organizations in areas with urban populations of 50,000 or greater. These agencies are charged with carrying out coordinated and comprehensive transportation planning. The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) is the designated MPO for the Puget Sound region that includes King, Snohomish, Pierce, and Kitsap Counties.

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6, for a discussion of PSRC's role in growth management planning and how it relates to the Brightwater project.

Response to Comment I408-263

King County is authorized by Washington State law to condemn property both within and outside its geographic boundaries, including within Snohomish County and its cities, to construct, operate, and maintain water pollution abatement facilities, such as the proposed Brightwater facilities. Please refer to RCW 35.58.200; 35.58.320; 35.56.010. This authority is similar to the legal authority granted to all

cities and certain utilities in order to provide public service infrastructure.

Response to Comment I408-264

Chapter 3 of the Final EIS contains a discussion of Brightwater project objectives. Please refer to the responses to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-144, to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-5, and to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-25.

Response to Comment I408-265

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10, and the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, including the documents referenced in that response.

Response to Comment I408-266

For information on the Relationship to Land Use planning under the Growth Management Act in the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP), please refer to Chapter 1 of the Final EIS for the RWSP. A discussion of the regional policy framework under which Brightwater has been planned is provided in Appendix 11-A, Land Use Plans and Policies: Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, of the Brightwater Final EIS. Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6.

I408-266

701. How was the planning for the RWSP consistent with the proposed routes and sites and the jurisdictional plans for each impacted community?

I408-267

702. How was the planning for Brightwater consistent with the proposed routes and sites and the jurisdictional growth management plans for each impacted community?

703. How is Brightwater as an EPF, consistent with the Snohomish County, Edmonds and conveyance jurisdictions adopted plans and siting criteria?

704. The project sponsor must demonstrate a need for the EPF. The project sponsor must also receive a determination of eligibility from the host community or the Snohomish County Tomorrow (SCT) steering committee. Has Brightwater (not the RWSP) received such a determination of eligibility? If so, please attach it to this EIS process as an appendix.

I408-268

705. Will Brightwater require any proposals for amendments to the Snohomish County comprehensive plan, zoning or other permit changes? If so, what will be needed for siting.

706. Will Brightwater require any proposals for amendments to the conveyance jurisdictions' comprehensive plans, zoning or other permit changes? If so, what will be needed for siting.

707. Will Brightwater require any proposals for amendments to Edmond's comprehensive plan, zoning or other permit changes? If so, what will be needed for siting.

708. Will King County request arbitration to smooth out the details that cannot be agreed to regarding siting and permits in Snohomish County and its jurisdictions?

I408-269

709. Please include the RWSP criteria of "need" as an appendix to this EIS. Include within this information on the projected service population, an inventory of existing and planned comparable facilities and the projected demand for this type of EPF.

710. How does the Brightwater (site and conveyance) and this DEIS demonstrate the relationship between the project and all of the local plans of the hosting communities?

711. King County must demonstrate how its Brightwater plan is consistent with all urban growth areas in its service area. Please demonstrate that in this DEIS. (each jurisdiction)

712. King County must demonstrate how its Brightwater plan is consistent with the critical area designations in its service area. Please demonstrate that in this DEIS. (each jurisdiction impacted)

I408-270

713. King County must demonstrate how its Brightwater plan is consistent with the population and employment holding capacities and targets in its service area. Please demonstrate that in this DEIS.

714. Please also demonstrate population and employment holding capacities and targets in those areas that will produce wastewater to be served by the North Treatment Facility.

715. Do any of the jurisdictional comprehensive plans in the north treatment facility area provide guidelines for a regional sewage treatment plant. Please list each jurisdiction that does and what those guidelines are.

716. Please demonstrate the land use, capital facilities and utilities elements of the affected jurisdictions and how Brightwater relates to them regarding consistency.

I408-271

717. Does the RWSP discuss local planning for King County's regional needs regarding wastewater disposal?

Response to Comment I408-267

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6, and the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-141.

Response to Comment I408-268

The existing and proposed land use requirements, including comprehensive plans, zoning, and local permits for the proposed Brightwater facility alternatives are set forth in Chapter 11 of the Draft EIS and Final EIS.

This comment calls for speculation about a hypothetical permit scenario, and cannot be answered at this time.

Response to Comment I408-269

The Regional Wastewater Services Plan is incorporated by reference into the Final EIS for Brightwater. Population and employment forecasts in north King County and south Snohomish County and how those forecasts are used to calculate wastewater flows are discussed Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-270

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6, and the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-5.

Response to Comment I408-271

As recognized in King County and Snohomish County comprehensive plans, the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) is designed to meet Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) requirements to plan for and provide utilities to serve growth planned in the urban areas and to ensure that public facilities and services meet locally established minimum standards of service. The GMA requires that "the comprehensive plan of each county or city

that is adopted pursuant to RCW 36.70A.040 shall be coordinated with, and consistent with, the adopted comprehensive plans of other counties or cities with which the county or city has, in part, common borders or related regional issues.” For more information on planning, please refer to Chapter 11 of the Final EIS. The RWSP discusses the relationship to land use planning under the GMA in Chapter 1 of the Final EIS for the RWSP.

A discussion of the regional policy framework under which Brightwater has been planned is provided in Appendix 11-A, Land Use Plans and Policies: Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, of the Brightwater Final EIS. Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6.

- I408-272 718. Has King County suggested to any jurisdiction changes in development regulations to simplify permitting for King County's North Treatment Facility? If so, please list in detail the requested policy or plan amendments.
719. The Host community for the Brightwater facility includes only those portions currently in the King County Service Area. Why was the Edmonds site included as it is not in the KC service area?
720. The Edmonds site does not include a significant share of the King County service area. In fact it is not in the service area. The Edmonds site does not meet this criteria.
721. The SR 9 site does not include a significant share of the King County service area. It includes only Cross Valley employment sewer area, which is a relatively miniscule portion of the service area for the North Treatment Facility. Again, the SR 9 site does not contain a significant share of the service area population.
- I408-273 722. Which portions of this DEIS proposal are not located in the King County Service Area and why are those areas being considered?
723. Why are the Edmonds site and the SR 9 site not being reviewed consistently and comparatively? Apples to apples?
724. Are future expansion needs provided in the RWSP and this EIS?
725. If 25 acres is the minimum siting requirement, why are such large sites being considered?
726. What are the minimum siting requirements documented in the RWSP and how do they relate to this DEIS proposal?
- I408-274 727. Should the sponsor's site selection methodology be reviewed and determined to be unacceptable by Snohomish County or Edmonds or any of the conveyance jurisdictions, what alternatives will King County consider instead?
- I408-275 728. How many of the 96 sites met the minimum siting criteria established in the RWSP? Please list them.
- I408-276 729. In King County's desire to site Brightwater, why was Edmonds considered as a site, where it is already shouldering a substantial burden of essential public facilities? They already have two treatment facilities in their jurisdiction as well as a large ferry terminal.
730. Edmonds is overburdened and does not meet this EPF siting criteria. King County's analysis of this is flawed. This process places an undue burden on Edmonds.
- I408-277 731. The SR 9 site carries a large burden of unwanted industrial uses. This sewer treatment facility is just another unwanted industrial use. This process places another undue burden on SR 9.
- I408-278 732. Why weren't smaller local treatment projects considered, to place the burden across the entire service area rather than in selected communities that are already burdened with unwanted uses?
- I408-279 733. Should the hosting communities (siting and conveyance) require additional public processes and formal hearings under the Snohomish County's EPF siting criteria, how will King County approach such a request?
734. Will a jurisdictions request to evaluate the public process used by King County, be approved and honored by King County?

Response to Comment I408-272

King County has not suggested any changes in development regulations that would expedite the permitting process for Brightwater. Such discussions would likely take place during the permitting phase of the project.

Response to Comment I408-273

The location of the plant inside or outside of King County's service area was never a criterion for determining the potential location for this essential public facility. King County is legally required to provide regional wastewater treatment services in the Central Puget Sound region to protect health and safety and the environment. Wastewater treatment plants are essential public facilities. Population and employment forecasts in north King County and south Snohomish County and how those forecasts are used to calculate wastewater flows are discussed Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

The Brightwater EIS analyzes and compares two alternative treatment plant sites for the Brightwater System. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS, for a more refined project description, a concise evaluation of significant impacts, and additional information and technical data in the appendices.

By 2040, the Brightwater Treatment Plant would be expanded to provide treatment of 54 mgd of wastewater. Future expansion needs pertaining to the Brightwater System are discussed in Chapter 3 of the Brightwater Final EIS and in the Final EIS for the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) under the Executive's Preferred Plan, which can be found online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/rwsp/FEIS/toc.htm>. The minimum land area required to site a wastewater treatment plant is 25 acres. Larger sites offer advantages, such as: greater separation between the plant and adjoining land uses, more extensive buffer areas, additional room for

construction-related activities, and the ability to accommodate higher water quality standards in the future. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for the information on the siting process.

The Operational Master Plan states that “The size of the site could be 60-90 acres depending on the amount of buffer necessary for the surrounding land uses.” However, Council direction on site size was provided during the Brightwater siting process in Ordinances 14043 and 14107. Ordinance 14043 (February 2001) adopted a list of site screening criteria developed during the Phase 1 Brightwater site selection process. These criteria were used to screen the number of potential treatment plant candidate sites from the 38 “unconstrained” sites under consideration to the six sites submitted by the King County Executive for Council approval. The four criteria related to the size, shape, and topography of the treatment plant site are listed below:

1. King County shall select NTF [North Treatment Facility] sites that provide sufficient area to accommodate the proposed facilities, an appropriate buffer, and at the treatment plant, room for future treatment process upgrades.
2. King County shall seek NTF sites that do not require extensive alteration due to either steep slopes or hazard mitigation, or both.
3. King County shall seek a north treatment plant site that is located at an elevation that allows efficient use of energy for conveyance of sewage to the plant and conveyance of treated effluent to Puget Sound.
4. King County shall seek NTF sites that provide an opportunity for water reclamation and reuse.
5. Ordinance 14107 (May 2001) approved the six candidate sites and adopted site selection criteria to select final candidate sites under Phase 2 of the Brightwater siting process for evaluation in the Final EIS. The criteria related to site size, shape, and topography are the same as those in Ordinance 14043 except for the added language underlined below.
6. King County shall select NTF sites that provide sufficient area to accommodate the proposed facilities, an appropriate buffer, and at the treatment plant, room for reclamation of all wastewater flows, energy self-generation and future treatment process upgrades.
7. King County shall seek NTF sites including sites for pump stations, demonstration water reuse projects and storage facilities that

provide an opportunity for water reclamation and reuse.

In terms of the minimum site size, a facility sizing technical memo stated that “a 25-acre site could be considered the minimum functional size for the basic treatment plant, although compromises may be necessary including additional noise and odor control facilities within the plant. In addition, this minimum size site would reduce flexibility to respond to future changed conditions and would have minimal land area to buffer around the plant site. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-55 in this letter for additional information on the siting process.

Response to Comment I408-274

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-134 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-275

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-55 in this letter for information on the siting process.

Response to Comment I408-276

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-5.

Response to Comment I408-277

The Route 9 site is located within an Urban Growth Area and is designated and zoned for industrial use. Both the Snohomish County and the City of Woodinville comprehensive plans designate this area for future industrial development and use. Please refer to the response to the City of Woodinville, Comment C5-3.

Response to Comment I408-278

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-155 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-279

King County will comply with the requirements of any ordinances that are in place at the time of permit submittal. Anyone can evaluate the public process, including other jurisdictions and members of the public and can do so with or without King County’s approval.

I408-280

735. Why was the RWSP which is obviously a preliminary background document for Brightwater, not a large public process for south Snohomish County and the King County Service Area? It indeed has large impacts to this community.

I408-281

736. The RWSP process should have been open to south Snohomish County including the King County areas of service that could be included in a north treatment facility. The process behind Brightwater was publicly flawed from the start.

737. What other options were available to the public, other than a north treatment facility?

738. How is Brightwater consistent with the Snohomish County comprehensive plan, zoning and development regulations? Please detail.

739. How is Brightwater consistent with the Snohomish County county-wide planning policies? Please detail.

740. How is Brightwater consistent with the comprehensive plans, zoning and development regulations of jurisdictions on the conveyance lines? Please detail.

741. How is Brightwater consistent with the comprehensive plan, zoning and development regulations of Edmonds? Please detail.

742. How can the SR 9 site which is along a land use industrial finger surrounded by Rural Residential be mitigated to be compatible with the rural uses around it?

I408-282

743. How much will this compatibility cost the community?

744. How can the Edmonds site which is overlooked and adjacent to residential be mitigated to be compatible with the residential uses around it?

745. How much will this compatibility cost the community?

746. How will the Edmonds site be economically compatible with the surrounding uses in Edmonds?

747. How will the SR 9 site be economically compatible with the surround uses in Maltby/Woodinville?

748. How will each conveyance portal be compatible with the communities where these holes are proposed to be?

749. How much will this compatibility cost the communities?

I408-283

750. What are the proposed compatibility requirements for the north treatment facility included in the RWSP?

I408-284

751. How will King County substantially reduce or compensate for the anticipated adverse impacts on the local environment for the Edmonds site?

752. What will the cost be of that mitigation?

753. How will King County substantially reduce or compensate for the anticipated adverse impacts on the local environment for the SR 9 site?

754. What will the cost be of that mitigation?

Response to Comment I408-280

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10.

Response to Comment I408-281

The Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) evaluates several methods of providing wastewater treatment and related services in the King County Service Area. The Draft RWSP identified four representative alternatives to meet its objectives. These are termed Service Strategies. Each Service Strategy consists mainly of a system of wastewater treatment plants, conveyance facilities, and CSO control facilities that will meet the region's increasing need for wastewater services over the life of the RWSP. For more information on Service Strategies, please refer the Final EIS for the RWSP. For a discussion of the need for Brightwater, please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Analysis, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-282

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-5.

Response to Comment I408-283

Mitigation measures for the North Treatment Plant can be found in Chapter EP1-1 of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan Final EIS and Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Brightwater Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-284

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5. For additional information on mitigation, please refer to the response to Comment I408-439 in this letter and refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for a summary of impacts and mitigation measures and subsequent chapters for listings of proposed and potential mitigation measures.

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

755. How will King County substantially reduce or compensate for the anticipated adverse impacts on the local environment for each portal site?

756. What will the cost be of that mitigation?

I408-284 757. How are reasonable mitigation measures defined by King County?

I408-285 758. Why are improving the current facilities in King County and mitigating the problems in the conveyance lines not a feasible solution to achieving the needed capacity rather than a 3rd treatment facility?

I408-286 759. The statements on 2-24 and 2-25 make it sound like the SR 9 site was a done deal in 2001. Is this DEIS being done to authenticate a site that has already been selected?

I408-287 760. Was the Siting Advisory Committee of elected officials and special interest groups used to validate the SR 9 site?

I408-288 761. Why is Edmonds the only site outside of the King County service area?

I408-289 762. What other sites reviewed during the selection process were outside of the King County service area?

I408-290 763. What state law gives King County the authority to locate and condemn properties outside of its jurisdiction and service area?

3.1 Project Objectives

I408-291 764. Did Snohomish County adopt by motion or resolution the King County RWSP?

765. Did Edmonds adopt by motion or resolution the King County RWSP?

766. Did any of the conveyance jurisdictions adopt by motion or resolution the King County RWSP?

I408-292 767. Is secondary treatment considered a high quality wastewater treatment?

I408-293 768. Why is there no discussion of the CSO and I/I fixes for the current systems of the King County service area?

3.2 Principal Features of the Brightwater System

I408-294 769. Why isn't full tertiary treatment for wastewater being considered?

I408-295 770. How much of the contaminants in the bottom sediments of Puget Sound, are from release of pollutants in the secondary treatment process?

771. Why are more pollutants needed in Puget Sound?

I408-296 772. Why are solids to be treated on site?

I408-297 773. Are the solids the smelliest portion of the treatment process?

I408-298 774. If only 25 acres are needed, why did King County choose the larger sites for Brightwater?

I408-299 775. How much stormwater would be released to Little Bear Creek?

776. What velocity would the stormwater travel at?

Response to Comment I408-285

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-205. For a discussion of the need for Brightwater, please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Brightwater Final EIS and Chapter 1 of the RWSP Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-286

King County has identified a preferred alternative—the Route 9-195th Street System. However, a final selection will not be made until after the Final EIS is published and the King County Executive has considered the environmental impacts of all of the alternatives evaluated in the EIS. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS and Appendix 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for information on the Preferred Alternative.

Response to Comment I408-287

In June 2000, King County Executive Ron Sims and Snohomish County Executive Bob Drewel jointly appointed members to the Brightwater Siting Advisory Committee (SAC), now the Executive Advisory Committee (EAC). The role of the committee was to review the overall Brightwater siting process and to advise the two county executives on a variety of policy issues and regional concerns. The members brought a regional perspective to the siting process, and served on behalf of tribal governments, local jurisdictions, and special districts in the siting area, as well as regional labor, business, and environmental organizations and agencies. The committee functioned in an advisory capacity and was not charged with making site selection decisions. A final selection will not be made until after the Final EIS is published and the Executive has considered, among other things, the environmental impacts of all of the alternatives evaluated in the EIS.

Response to Comment I408-288

The Unocal site was included as a finalist site because it was generally consistent with screening criteria for the treatment plant sites, and was more suitable for a treatment plant site than all but one of the other candidate sites. The City of Edmonds provides wastewater treatment within its own service area boundary, which is surrounded by the regional service area for King County.

Response to Comment I408-289

More than 100 sites were initially identified as potential Brightwater sites. To evaluate all potentially suitable sites within the project siting area, some of these initial sites were outside of King County's existing service area and outside of designated Urban Growth Areas (UGAs). Each site's location in relation to the service area and UGAs was evaluated along with a number of other engineering, environmental, and community factors, to determine the overall suitability of sites. Generally, sites within the service area and UGAs were considered more suitable for those particular siting criteria. Please refer to the Phase 1, Level 1 Analysis-Site Descriptions and Analysis documents available as technical support for the project (King County, March 2001).

Response to Comment I408-290

Brightwater facilities are deemed essential public facilities (EPFs) under the Growth Management Act. As such they are accorded special treatment under state law and local regulator provisions. A thorough discussion of the applicable state and local regulatory provisions regarding the siting of EPFs in Snohomish County are set forth in Chapter 11 of the Final EIS. Additionally, King County is authorized by state law to condemn property both within and outside its geographic boundaries, including with Snohomish County and within Snohomish County cities, to construct, operate and maintain water pollution abatement facilities, such as the proposed Brightwater Treatment System. Please refer to, for example, RCW 35.58.200; 35.58.320; 35.56.010. This is similar to the legal authority granted to all cities and certain utilities in order to provide public service infrastructure.

Response to Comment I408-291

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6. The Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) was adopted by the King County Council and serves as a core capital facility regional planning document and is recognized and acknowledged in the Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan. Please refer to Appendix 11-A, Land Use Plans and Policies: Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, of the Final EIS for a detailed discussion of the RWSP and its adoption process.

Response to Comment I408-292

The Brightwater Treatment Plant would provide high quality enhanced secondary effluent for discharge to Puget Sound and advanced treatment of a portion of the effluent for Class A reclaimed water that would be used for non-drinking water uses such as irrigation, industrial cooling, and industrial process water.

Response to Comment I408-293

The Brightwater Treatment Plant would not serve combined sewer areas. Therefore, there is no discussion of combined sewer overflows (CSOs) in the Brightwater Draft EIS. Separate from Brightwater, King County has a fairly aggressive CSO control program under way. When CSO control is completed, the County will have spent \$638 million (in 2002 dollars), or an average of \$15 million per year.

King County also has an inflow and infiltration (I/I) control program underway to identify cost effective methods to limit I/I. Results of these studies will not be available in the time frame needed for the Brightwater design, but will be considered in all later projects. Please refer to Chapter 1 of the Final EIS for more information relating to I/I.

Response to Comment I408-294

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-24 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-295

National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) have extensively studied chemical contamination of Puget Sound sediments.

Ecology has identified contaminated sediment sites that warrant further investigation and/or cleanup (Ecology, 2001). The majority of the contaminated sediment sites identified by Ecology are associated with past industrial activities, with no contaminated sediment sites associated with outfalls for secondary treated effluent. King County (Striplin et al., 2001) has studied chemical constituents near its existing outfalls for secondary treatment and found little or no differences relative to ambient conditions. King County believes that there will be no impact to sediments near the Brightwater outfall. King County has investigated several discharge options such as upland disposal and groundwater injection. Other discharge options to marine disposal are discussed in Appendix 3-L, Preliminary Working Draft Facilities Plan, of the Final EIS. Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-5. Puget Sound represents the best alternative for the discharge.

References:

NOAA and Washington State Department of Ecology, 2000. *Sediment Quality in Puget Sound: Year 2-Central Puget Sound*. NOAA Tech Memorandum No. 47 and Ecology Pub 00-03-055

Washington State Department of Ecology. 2001. *Sediment Cleanup Status Report*.

Striplin Environmental Associates and King County 2001. *Potential effects to Benthic organisms associated with King County Secondary Treated Effluent Discharges to Puget Sound*. December 2001.

Response to Comment I408-296

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-70.

Response to Comment I408-297

While the solids handling processes have the potential to emit a strong odor, all of the solids handling processes would be enclosed in buildings where the odorous air would be collected and treated prior to discharge to the atmosphere. The biosolids handling processes have a distinct odor that is different from the odors that come from the primary treatment areas of the plant; however, it can vary on which process is the most odorous.

Response to Comment I408-298

Please refer to the response to Comments I408-55 and I408-64 in this letter. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for the information on the siting process and Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for project description and comparison of alternatives.

Response to Comment I408-299

When dealing with stormwater releases, flows are usually the most important parameter, as this can directly affect flooding in the receiving stream and contribute to stream channel degradation (erosion). Stormwater from the project site would be released at a rate equivalent to that expected if the site had remained forested. This would be about 4 cubic feet per second (cfs) for the 50-year storm event. For comparison, the flow within Little Bear Creek is estimated to be around 500 cfs during the 50-year storm event. The velocity of the released stormwater would be no higher than the velocity in the creek, which is estimated to be around 5 feet per second. No serious stream problems would result. For further information, please refer to Appendix 6-E, Route 9 Site Runoff Effects on the Geomorphology of Little Bear Creek, of the Final EIS.

I408-299	777. Is Little Bear Creek large enough to handle the stormwater discharge that would be created by the Brightwater process?
I408-300	778. What sensitive areas would have open cut conveyance?
	779. Where would these sensitive areas be located and in which sub-basin?
I408-301	780. Why are there just assumptions for conveyance such as "could be as" or "may be used"? Doesn't King County have any definitive answers?
I408-302	781. When will the design analysis be complete, so the public can comment on it?
	782. Is the design analysis not meant for public comment or review in the EIS process?
I408-303	783. Why is dechlorination needed?
	784. If this is a top of the line technologically advanced system, why is chlorination even being considered?
I408-304	785. Why are alternatives to the types of treatments available not being considered in this DEIS?
	786. Why is Best Available Technology not being used?
I408-305	787. How will odor control be used at the effluent tunnel portal site closest to the treatment facility at SR 9?
I408-306	788. Why isn't more information on the portals included in this DEIS so that the businesses and residences could have the information they need to judge the feasibility of such facilities in their neighborhoods?
I408-307	3.3 195th Street System (Preferred Alternative)
I408-308	789. Again, why isn't tertiary treatment not being considered as an alternative in this EIS?
I408-309	790. Are there any rental residential units in the industrial area of SR 9?
I408-310	791. Is the Bear Creek Grange a landmark for the SR 9 area?
	792. What types of groundwater and soil contamination is anticipated during excavation?
	793. Why weren't studies performed, so that second guessing contamination isn't required?
I408-311	794. Does this DEIS drive prices down in the SR 9 area because it anticipates the entire acreage to be contaminated?
I408-312	795. How many private wells are in use down-gradient from the SR 9 site?
I408-313	796. How many private wells are in use adjacent to the conveyance lines and portals?
I408-314	797. Why is the stormwater detention system located in the rural area rather than on the industrial site?
	798. The detention system in the rural area increases the impervious surface from Brightwater by almost another 30 acres. What are the impacts to Little Bear Creek from nearly 110 acres of impervious surface?
	799. Why are the secondary clarifiers not being covered?

Response to Comment I408-300

The exact location of areas subject to open cut is unknown at this time but would be determined during the design phase. King County will avoid "sensitive areas" to the degree possible and will work with local jurisdictions as part of the permitting to protect or mitigate as necessary.

Response to Comment I408-301

The terms were selected to indicate the range of construction and mitigation possibilities still under consideration in the Draft EIS. More definitive descriptions have been developed for the Final EIS, so more definitive terms have been used in the revised document. There still will be terms such as "may be used" in the Final EIS to indicate processes that will be finalized in the predesign and final design phases of the project, which would not occur until after the publication of the Final EIS and the selection of an alternative for construction.

Response to Comment I408-302

The ways in which the public were and will be involved in the design process: are as follows

- Design guideline workshops were held in both communities where a treatment plant is proposed in the summer of 2002. Participants developed design guidelines for architects and landscapers to use.
- Members of the public reviewed preliminary designs for the treatment plant at a technical seminar in July 2003 and had an opportunity to talk with designers and make comments.
- After a decision is made on where the treatment plant will be located, additional design workshops will give the public opportunities to review and comment on more detailed designs for the selected alternative.

The final design and plans will be public documents, and the public will continue to be involved in the design process.

Response to Comment I408-303

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-130.

Response to Comment I408-304

Alternative treatment processes have been considered as part of the Brightwater predesign. These alternatives are shown in Appendix 3-L, Preliminary Working Draft Facilities Plan, of the Final EIS, prepared in compliance with the Washington Department of Ecology, Requirements for Engineering Reports, WAC 173-240-060.

Best available technologies are being used in the Brightwater Treatment Plant. In the Draft EIS, a conventional activated sludge (CAS) process was proposed. During predesign, various alternatives for the secondary process were considered and a membrane bioreactor (MBR) was selected as the preferred alternative. MBR is a state-of-the-art secondary treatment technology that is considered the best available technology for secondary treatment. The MBR is the technology proposed in the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-305

The closest effluent portal to the Route 9 site is Portal 41, located in Bothell. The portal would contain a drop structure to divert wastewater into the tunnel. Odor control would be provided at the drop structure and chemical injection would occur just upstream of the drop structure. A more detailed discussion can be found in Appendix 5-B, Odor Analysis: Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-306

Specific candidate portal locations within the 72-acre portal siting areas are being shown in the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-307

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-24 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-308

There are three structures used as residential units on the proposed Route 9 site in the area zoned as industrial.

Response to Comment I408-309

The Bear Creek Grange is not listed on the National Historic Register. It is unclear what is meant by “landmark.”

Response to Comment I408-310

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology Comment W5-43. This comment response provides a summary of known and potential contamination concerns in soil and groundwater at the two plant site locations. Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS provides soil and groundwater contamination information for both the conveyance corridors and plant site locations.

Response to Comment I408-311

The Draft EIS has no bearing on prices King County would pay for properties acquired for the Brightwater project. King County determines “just compensation” for real property based upon an independent appraisal. Uniform standards for professional appraisal practice do not allow appraisers to make assumptions concerning levels of contamination. Each appraisal report is also reviewed by an independent review appraiser to assure that appraisal standards are met. Subsequent environmental investigation may quantify levels of contamination that could affect market value.

Response to Comment I408-312

There are no publicly documented private wells directly downgradient of the Route 9 site. The area downgradient of the Route 9 site consists of the area between the site and Little Bear Creek. If the Route 9 site is selected, a door-to-door survey of private wells in this area will be conducted.

Response to Comment I408-313

The number of private wells in use adjacent to the conveyance lines and portals is not known with certainty, although Washington State Department of Health records show that 24 of the larger Group A and B systems, some of which are private, exist in the general Brightwater project area. Well logs from the Washington State Department of

Ecology indicate 2,000 private wells in the area. The actual location of wells will be determined for areas considered to be sensitive after the final alignment is chosen and as part of the design phase.

Response to Comment I408-314

The stormwater management system evaluated in the Final EIS for the Route 9 site includes a centralized system to collect stormwater and a series of stormwater inlets and piping to collect the runoff and convey it by gravity to collection points and from the collection points to the detention and treatment facilities, which would be located on the western end of the plant. After detention and treatment, stormwater would flow through existing culverts under Route 9 and into Little Bear Creek. One or more of these culverts may require reconstruction to achieve the required capacity.

The stormwater system would be located in the industrial portion of the site, west of the treatment facilities. Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-54.

The proposed membrane bioreactor (MBR) process does not require secondary clarifiers.

The odor control system would be three-stage chemical scrubbers followed by a carbon polisher. Please refer to the response to the Save Little Bear Creek Coalition, Comment O15-10, for additional details.

Biofiltration is used at wastewater treatment and other facilities throughout the United States. It has been proven to be a reliable odor control technology. The Brightwater Treatment Plant is no longer considering biofiltration for odor control.

800. Please describe the benefits from coverage of secondary clarifiers.
801. Please describe the benefits from containment of the secondary clarifiers.
802. How many stages does the SR 9 odor control system consist of?
- I408-314 803. Where have biofilters been used before and what is their percentage of effectiveness?
- I408-315 804. The sites show the use of either UV or sodium hypochlorite for disinfection. Other toxic chlorine compounds include chlordane, chloromethane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane, dichlorofluoromethane, polychlorinated biphenols (PCBs) or para-Dichlorobenzene to name a few. How lethal is NaOCl to humans, fish and other plant and species at either site?
- I408-316 805. How will the alkaline nature of the NaOCl be reduced during treatment?
806. Will the NaOCl control zebra mussels in Puget Sound?
807. What percentage of the NaOCl will become gaseous during its use?
- I408-317 808. It should be noted that sodium bisulfite (NaHSO_3), the agent used to remove the chlorine compound from the effluent can be just as toxic as NaOCl, particularly if ingested. Sodium bisulfite also is a known OSHA hazardous compound.
- I408-318 809. There are known toxicity for fish and marine life to sodium bisulfite. How will this chemical as well as the sodium hypochlorite be removed from the effluent?
- I408-319 810. What would be the velocity of release to Little Bear Creek from the stormwater system?
811. What is the volume of water to be stored in the stormwater ponds?
812. Is an infiltration pond under consideration for the stormwater ponds on the SR 9 site?
- I408-320 813. Are there any alternatives to what type of detention system be used on the SR 9 site?
- I408-321 814. Why isn't there more specificity on the portals for the preferred alternative?
815. Is it fair to the process to make determinations after the FEIS and then give the public no opportunity to review and comment on the final designs?
- I408-322 **3.5 Unocal System**
816. Why is this site not going to use tertiary treatment?
- I408-323 817. Why is there a subalternative for a 72 mgd facility if Edmonds and Lynnwood have not made any plans to co-locate their facilities with King County?
- I408-324 818. Why is King County planning for sewer facilities outside of its service area where it has no jurisdiction?
- I408-325 819. Why does King County assume that Lynnwood and Edmonds will seek to co-locate by 2040?
- I408-326 820. Would King County, if it selects the Edmonds site, pay Unocal for the cleanup of the site that has already been undertaken?
- I408-327 821. How long in time would a barge dock be needed for Brightwater construction?
822. What permits are necessary for a barge dock?

Response to Comment I408-315

As described in Chapter 9 of the Final EIS, sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) is a strong oxidizing agent and, like bleach, may cause burns to eyes, skin, and the respiratory and digestive tracts in humans. Sodium hypochlorite also affects plants, animals, and fish at high enough levels. Although nonflammable and noncombustible, sodium hypochlorite is corrosive. Due to treatment plant design and use, storage, and handling requirements, the risk of exposure to humans would be largely isolated to treatment plant workers. Exposure to the general public and plants and animals in the vicinity of the treatment plant site and after discharge from the marine outfall would be negligible. Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-35, for a discussion of spill prevention and response and the existing King County Wastewater Treatment Division Emergency Response Plan.

Response to Comment I408-316

The pH of the effluent due to disinfection is affected by the buffering capacity of the wastewater and the hypochlorite dosage. Hypochlorite may raise the pH slightly (less than 0.5 pH), whereas chlorine gas would lower it slightly (less than 0.2 pH).

There are no zebra mussels in Puget Sound. They grow in fresh water.

The percentage of sodium hypochlorite that becomes gaseous during treatment varies with the ambient temperature, age of the solution, and the type of mixing of the hypochlorite with the wastewater. At Brightwater, the small quantity of hypochlorite that could become gaseous during treatment would either be enclosed in a covered process tank or in the effluent tunnel.

Response to Comment I408-317

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I408-318

Sodium bisulfite would be added to dechlorinate the effluent and remove any remaining sodium hypochlorite in accordance with state discharge limits. Sodium bisulfite would be added in small amounts to meet the sodium hypochlorite demand and would not be toxic to fish.

Response to Comment I408-319

Prior to flowing to Little Bear Creek, treated and detained stormwater would first flow through swales and channels on the western side of the project site. These waters would then flow under SR- 9 in existing or upgraded culverts. Upgrade culverts would be designed to meet the fish passage requirements of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The flow velocities of these channels would vary, depending upon the flow. However, the velocities would not exceed that of Little Bear Creek, itself, which is about 5 feet per second at the 100-year flow. These velocities would not harm the stream channel. For more information, please refer to Appendix 6-E, Route 9 Site Runoff Effects on the Geomorphology of Little Bear Creek, of the Final EIS.

The stormwater ponds would have a capacity to store up to 24 acre-feet. Additional description on the stormwater treatment facilities is included in Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

At this time the project does not propose an infiltration pond for any of the stormwater. As more soils information is gathered during the design phase, local infiltration of some of the stormwater may be considered.

The project proposes to use a combination of underground pipes, a large canal and ponds to detain the project stormwater. The specific mix of these detention measures would be determined during project design.

Response to Comment I408-320

The Draft EIS was issued at a point in time when a certain level of information was known relating to the probable significant adverse impacts of the proposal and possible ways to reasonably mitigate those impacts. In areas where there was uncertainty in relation to impacts in one respect or another, the Draft EIS presented, following SEPA Guidelines, a worst-case analysis of impacts. In other areas, the Draft EIS indicated that ongoing analysis was under way and that additional

information would be forthcoming. Since issuance of the Draft EIS in late 2002, considerable additional analysis has been conducted, as is the case on any large project, to further define and develop the proposal and respond to Draft EIS comments. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for updated conveyance and portal information on the Preferred Alternative.

Response to Comment I408-321

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-7 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-322

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-24 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-323

The option of treating flows from both Edmonds and Lynnwood would eliminate two local treatment plants, provide access to an outfall that is deeper and extends farther into Puget Sound than the existing outfalls in the area, and provide access to the Best Available Technology for wastewater processing. The sub-alternative to treat Edmonds and Lynnwood flows at the Unocal site could occur only if Brightwater is located at the Unocal site and if the cities of Edmonds and Lynnwood decided to pursue such an option.

Response to Comment I408-324

The King County Service Area includes portions of King, Snohomish, and Pierce Counties. Please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS for more information on the King County Service Area. Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1, for additional information.

Response to Comment I408-325

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-323 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-326

If the Unocal site is selected, King County will be required to comply with Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) cleanup rules to complete the site development and negotiate an agreement for cleanup with the Washington State Department of Ecology, just as Unocal has been

required to do. Remediation planning will address management of contaminated soil and groundwater and will be conducted during the design phase of the project. For more information on site cleanup at Unocal, please refer to Chapters 4 and 6 of the Final EIS.

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I408-327

The proposed new barge dock has been removed from the proposal at this time. If the Unocal alternative is selected and the barge dock is desired for mitigation, required additional environmental analysis would be completed. Use of the existing barge dock at the Point Wells is included in the Final EIS as potential mitigation for the traffic impacts at Portal 19.

Response to Comment I408-328

There would be no use of a rail spur for construction or operations at either the Route 9 or Unocal sites. The odor control systems are now the same for both the Route 9 and Unocal sites. Please refer to Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for further information.

Ultraviolet disinfection is proposed at both sites for disinfection of reclaimed water and at the Unocal site for disinfection of membrane bioreactor (MBR) effluent due to space constraints of a sodium hypochlorite system. The stormwater systems vary at the Route 9 and Unocal sites due to the differences in stormwater treatment required (refer to Chapter 6 of the Final EIS for further details). At Route 9, the stormwater system would discharge to a creek, which requires a higher level of treatment than stormwater discharged to Puget Sound, as at the Unocal site.

Response to Comment I408-329

The City of Edmonds and King County have an interlocal agreement to transfer wastewater flows between systems. Flows from Woodway and portions of the Shoreline area (served by the Ronald Wastewater District) are pumped through King County's Richmond Beach Pump Station and force main to Edmonds, and Edmonds treats it for King County. Flows from King County's Richmond Beach Pump Station to Edmonds run about 2 mgd on average. The maximum pumping capacity at the County's Richmond Beach Pump Station is 10.7 mgd. In exchange, King County pumps a portion of the flow from the Lake Ballinger Pump Station into the McAleer trunk and on to West Point for treatment. The Lake Ballinger Pump Station owned and operated by King County pumps flows received from areas of Edmonds, Mountlake Terrace, Olympic View Water and Sewer District, and the Ronald Wastewater District. For more

- 1408-328 823. Would the railroad use adjacent to this site be used at all?
824. Why is the odor control treatment better defined for the Edmonds site, than for the SR 9 site?
825. Why is only UV disinfectant being considered at the Edmonds site?
826. Why is a wet pond system being used at Edmonds?
827. Why isn't a wet pond system being used at SR 9?
828. Please explain the flow transfer agreement between Edmonds and King County.
- 1408-329 829. How does King County assume operating provisions for systems outside of its service area?
830. Why are sub-alternatives being offered where there is no interest by the operating jurisdictions?
- 1408-330 831. Why is a lid over the treatment facility being offered only at the Edmonds site?
832. Why isn't there a lid alternative for the SR 9 site?
- 3.6 No Action Alternative**
- 1408-331 833. What will be the reduction in flows if conservation measures are used?
- 1408-332 834. Which portions of the service area, will have the greatest increase in flows regardless of whether Brightwater is build or not?
835. What are the growth estimates for each portion of the service area?
- 1408-333 836. How much capacity would be recovered if the service area and its sewer pipelines removed I/I from the current system?
- 1408-334 837. How much capacity would be recovered if Seattle and other areas of combined stormwater and sewer flow would divert their stormwater?
- 1408-335 838. Why are the early (pre-1999) alternatives to the north treatment facility not being included in the No-Action Alternative?
- 1408-336 839. How does the Department of Ecology place moratoriums on building?
- 1408-337 840. Why are small localized tertiary or secondary plants not being discussed in the No-Action alternative?
- 1408-338 **3.8 Handling Emergency Overflows**
841. How would emergency overflows be handled if I/I and stormwater are removed from the system?
- 1408-339 842. Have the residents along the Sammamish River and the northeast end of Lake Washington been notified that their beach front properties could be impacted with sewage overflow spills? Why or why not?
- 4.1 Affected Environment**
- 1408-340 843. What are the standards for Sole Source Aquifer protection that King County needs to mitigate for?
- 1408-341 844. Does King County need a NPDES permit for both construction and operation of a treatment facility at SR 9 or Edmonds? Please detail.

information, please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-323 regarding the option of treating flows from both Edmonds and Lynnwood at the Brightwater Treatment Plant.

Response to Comment I408-330

The structural lid is being proposed in order to accommodate the multimodal facility at Unocal site. There is no co-location of such a facility at the Route 9 site making a structural lid unnecessary. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for information on the proposed structural lid at the Unocal site.

Response to Comment I408-331

In developing the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP), King County modeled the impacts to base sanitary flows based on the expected results of a moderate to aggressive water conservation program. The modeling results suggested that base sanitary flows could decrease from 10 to 18 percent; however, while this sounds significant, it is important to understand that base flow is not a major factor in the timing and sizing of a treatment plant or of its associated conveyance system. Base flow represents less than 20 percent of the peak 20-year storm flow, which is King County's design standard. The potential conservation measures resulted in peak flow reductions in 2020 from 2 to 4 percent. Peak flows at 2030 are projected to be 608 mgd in the separated portion of the system. Water conservation will not change the timing or size of any facilities currently planned. Based on this analysis and the fact that water conservation benefits are uncertain because they are not mandatory, King County did not assume any benefits from water conservation in the RWSP or the Brightwater Draft EIS.

Response to Comment I408-332

Please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS. A summary of this information is available in the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

Response to Comment I408-333

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-203 in this letter for information on infiltration and inflow control.

Response to Comment I408-334

If all stormwater were removed from Seattle's collection system, it would eliminate the need for combined sewer overflow (CSO) projects. Three of the CSO projects in the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) were CSO treatment facilities, which would not be needed. At the West Point Treatment Plant, a removal of stormwater inflow would significantly reduce the flows coming to the plant. Nearly all of the flow would then receive secondary treatment, freeing up the extra 140 mgd of peak primary treatment that is now given to flows greater than 300 mgd.

If only stormwater inflow were removed (and not infiltration), not much of the secondary treatment capacity would be freed up because for the combined West Point system, average wet-weather flow (AWWF) is defined on a non-storm basis and the flows occurring on days that it rains and on days immediately following rainy days are not counted in the AWWF computation. Therefore, stormwater inflow essentially is not counted in the current AWWF calculation for West Point. A removal of both inflow and infiltration would recover about 50 mgd of AWWF. However, it is not deemed feasible to remove all infiltration and inflow from the system.

Response to Comment I408-335

The No Action Alternative by definition means that the applicant will not take action on the proposal. Under the No Action Alternative, King County would not build the Brightwater System. Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-58.

Response to Comment I408-336

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-85 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-337

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-54 in this letter. Under the No Action Alternative, King County would not implement the part of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) that calls for construction of a third wastewater treatment plant. Other RWSP programs and projects, however, would be implemented under the No Action Alternative. For more information on the No Action Alternative, please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-J, Evaluation of the No Action Alternative, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-338

If all infiltration and inflow (I/I) and stormwater were removed from the collection system, emergency overflows would be handled in the same way they are now. The difference would be in the frequency and volume of overflows. If I/I and stormwater were removed, overflows would not be caused by peak wet-weather flows exceeding pipe and pump station capacities. Rather, emergency overflows could still occur during power outages, electrical and mechanical failures, structural failures, etc. In such emergencies, pump stations and/or regulator gates would be operated to store flow upstream of the problem area where possible, and/or flows would be diverted away from the problem area to a different conveyance pipe, where possible. There would be no need for CSO projects if all stormwater and I/I were removed from the system. However, it is not deemed feasible to remove all I/I from the collection system.

Response to Comment I408-339

The scoping document and a summary of the Draft EIS were mailed to approximately 60,000 addresses, including at least all addresses within 500 feet of the proposed alternative conveyance routes. Because existing mail carrier routes were used in many areas, this mailing reached much farther. Emergency flow management was discussed in Chapter 3 of the Draft EIS.

Response to Comment I408-340

King County is seeking to mitigate significant adverse environmental impacts to the affected environment. King County has conducted

additional studies on the effects of the Brightwater project to wells and aquifers. The expected effects to the Cross Valley Aquifer during both the construction and operational phases of the Brightwater Treatment Plant are summarized in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS. As shown by these analyses, effects to the Cross Valley Sole Source Aquifer are anticipated to be negligible. Mitigation is not expected to be required beyond proposed site engineering and facility design. Implementation of a Potable Water Supply Plan for private well users is not expected to be required.

Response to Comment I408-341

King County does need separate NPDES permits for the construction and for the operation of a treatment plant at both sites. The NPDES operating permit for the plant covers the entire Brightwater System, including the treatment plant, conveyance, and outfall. The permits will be issued by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

King County does need an NPDES permit for the construction of conveyance portals. The operation of the conveyance and portals will be covered under the NPDES operating permit for the entire system. The conveyance does not carry its own operational permit from the Washington State Department of Ecology.

King County has been having conversations with the Washington State Department of Ecology about the construction stormwater permitting scenario for the Brightwater project. A single construction stormwater permit for the entire system or two permits—one for the plant site and one for the entire conveyance route—are possible options. No decision has yet been made on which option to pursue.

845. Does King county need a NPDES permit for both construction and operation of conveyance and portals for any alternative? Please detail.

846. Will King County attempt to get a combined permit for the construction of the entire system? Please detail.

847. What are the assumed contaminants for each site and for all portals?

848. Will an Army Corps. permit be required for work around any of the wetlands at either site and around the conveyance portals?

849. Why is the status of some site contaminants uncertain at this time?

850. Will King County require a short term permit for groundwater use such as diversion or withdrawal at any site or portal?

851. Where will these diversions or withdrawals be released? Please name specific watersheds and wetland or creek sitings.

852. Will these diversions or withdrawals be released to basins other than those where the groundwater is located? Please be specific.

853. During what months might a short term POL1037 permit be requested from DOE?

854. Will dewatering go into any local streams and what impacts to these streams may occur from dewatering?

855. What local agencies would handle dewatering of groundwater?

856. Are there specific criteria that will be met to mitigate for the removal?

857. How much water would be removed at each site and along the entire conveyance and portal corridor?

858. What time of year would these diversions or removals occur?

859. What impact will these diversions or removals have on local streams and water levels?

860. What impacts will these diversions or removals have on private wells in the area?

861. What mitigation will be needed to protect streams and private wells from dewatering?

862. Are the words everywhere and majority to mean the same thing with regards to the Advance outwash located on the SR 9 site?

863. Explain on the majority of the site is Advance outwash if it isn't everywhere on the SR 9 site.

864. Explain how and why a geological unit is "interpreted" to be part of the Whidbey formation?

865. Why wasn't a boring done in the area of 12 acres where potential liquefaction is a concern?

866. The limited data available as to groundwater zones on the SR 9 site needs to be better quantified. What is the nature of groundwaters below the two distinct groundwater zones as the borings appear to be very limited in number and depth?

Response to Comment I408-342

Information on known contamination at the plant sites and in portal areas is included in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, and in Chapter 4 of the Final EIS. There is considerable information on the Unocal site, in particular, and some on the Route 9 site. Further information is being gathered on the Route 9 site as part of ongoing predesign efforts. Limited information is currently available for the conveyance system/portals and will be augmented with more specific investigations after the final alignment is selected.

Response to Comment I408-343

The proposed Brightwater project is subject to a number of federal laws under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, including Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbor Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Section 10 applies to all work in navigable waters of the United States, which in this case would be construction of the marine outfall structure in Puget Sound. Section 404 applies to the discharge of dredged or fill material into navigable waters of the United States, as well as all other waters of the United States including wetlands. Section 404 would apply to any filling activities associated with the outfall structure, clearing and grading activities in wetlands associated with construction of the wastewater treatment plant, construction of portals and conveyance pipelines in wetlands and streams, and filling of stream beds relocated on the treatment plant site. Section 10 and Section 404 are administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. At this time, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers believes an individual permit is needed for the system.

Response to Comment I408-344

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I408-345

Dewatering is an important consideration for all construction activities that affect groundwater. The NPDES construction stormwater permit from the Department of Ecology will regulate the discharge quantity and quality of groundwater where applicable during the construction of the Brightwater System.

Response to Comment I408-346

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15.

Response to Comment I408-347

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) may issue permits for short-term water use under the Water Resource Program Policy POL-1037. King County does not anticipate the need for this permit. However, if this permit is required under state law, then King County will work with Ecology to ensure all criteria are met.

Response to Comment I408-348

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-9, W5-15, and W5-40. Additional detail is provided in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-349

Temporary groundwater extraction during construction would require an NPDES permit for discharge of the water, implemented by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). A specific permit is not required for the extraction unless the volumes and duration are great enough to require a temporary water right, also issued by Ecology. If extraction is done using a well, the well must be constructed in accordance with regulations overseen by Ecology. Local agencies that issue construction permits may have additional requirements related to the discharge of water from a dewatering operation.

Response to Comment I408-350

For a discussion of groundwater and aquifer conditions, please refer to Chapter 6 and Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final

EIS. Phase 3, Volume 1 Technical Documentation, contains geotechnical data reports on the Brightwater Treatment Plant and conveyance alternatives. These documents can be found in area libraries or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free at 1-88-707-8571. Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for information on mitigation.

Response to Comment I408-351

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-9.

Response to Comment I408-352

Additional borings, soil samples, and testing have been conducted at the Route 9 site since the Draft EIS. These additional data have indicated that the outwash at the site is recessional outwash versus advance outwash as the Draft EIS reported. The difference between these two types of outwash is essentially the glaciation depositional method (i.e., advanced outwash laid down as the glacier is advancing and recessional outwash laid down as the glacier is receding). Recessional outwash is present on the majority of the site; fill layers and minor quantities of other geologic deposits were noted at the ground surface, as characterized in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS. Please refer to figures in Appendix 6-B that depict the amount of different geologic deposits present at the ground surface of the Route 9 site.

Making “interpretations” is the standard of practice with respect to identifying geologic deposits. A variety of observations, data, and testing, if available, is considered to interpret from which formation a deposit originates. An understanding of the region’s geologic processes and how soil layers have been deposited is also key in interpreting geology.

As part of the Final EIS, King County drilled seven additional borings at the Route 9 site, with three of the borings going to 90 feet and one boring going to 500 feet below the ground surface. Multiple levels of groundwater monitoring devices were installed to measure groundwater pressures at various depths beneath the ground. In addition, for the 500-foot boring, continuous coring drilling methods were used to get the best

sample possible to evaluate soil layers with depth. These additional data, along with the data summarized in the Draft EIS, are more than sufficient to characterize the existing affected environment and to conduct analyses of groundwater impacts and mitigations for the Brightwater System. Please refer to Chapter 4 and Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

There is a negligible risk of contamination to the confining unit because of its depth below the ground surface, the greater porosity and aquifer flow rate of the soil unit above the confining layer, and the relatively low permeability of the confining layer.

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15. The groundwater analyses conducted and summarized in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS show negligible risk to down-gradient private wells as a result of construction and operation of the Brightwater Treatment Plant at the Route 9 site. In addition, as an extra precaution, if adverse effects do occur, King County would implement a Potable Water Supply Plan to provide drinking water to the affected user. King County is greatly concerned about private wells.

867. Why wasn't the bottom of the confined unit established so that a baseline for trenching or tunneling depth could be used?
868. What is the potential for contamination to confined unit that is barely explored in this analysis?
869. How will private wellheads be protected that are downgradient from this facility at SR 9?
870. How will private wellheads be protected that are adjacent to this facility at SR 9?
- I408-352 871. Why are private wells of no concern to King County or Brightwater?
- I408-353 872. Where does the Woodinville Water District get its water from?
873. How many private wells are in the vicinity of Brightwater?
874. How many private wells are in the downgradient stretch just above SR 522 and directly west of the SR 9 site?
- I408-354 875. Why isn't the Crystal Lake water system discussed in this DEIS and the potential for dewatering of their water source?
876. How many private wells could be potentially contaminated from Brightwater?
877. How many private wells could be potentially dewatered during the Brightwater construction?
878. Why isn't the potential contamination at the SR 9 site being analyzed in this DEIS?
- I408-355 879. Is it King County's typical manner of operation to tell condemnation sites they are contaminated and then disclose after the fact that they aren't?
880. Does King County use potential contamination as a tool to lower the fair market value of property?
881. Why does King County plan to analyze potential contamination in later phases if the SR 9 site is selected?
- I408-356 882. Please describe in summary each of the listed contaminated areas near each site and along the conveyance routes.
883. What impacts will groundwater withdrawal have to the major water suppliers at the treatment sites and along the conveyance routes?
884. What mitigation impacts will be proposed if dewatering causes the supply to be substantially reduced or contaminated?
- 4.2 Impacts**
- I408-357 885. How much soil will be excavated and hauled away from the portals and conveyance routes?
886. Where would these soils that are excavated and removed be distributed to?
- I408-358 887. Why isn't the railroad being considered for importing and exporting soils at the Edmonds site?
888. Are there any types of ground materials that might render the bentonite and drilling fluids or polymers ineffective?
889. Please list a breakdown of the chemicals used in the tunneling process.

Response to Comment I408-353

Woodinville Water District derives its water from the Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) Tolt River Pipeline. The Woodinville Water District purchases all its water supply from the City of Seattle for distribution to its customers.

Response to Comment I408-354

Additional work was done to gather information about private wells in the vicinity of the Brightwater facilities. Locations of documented wells, including Group A and B wells in the Crystal Lake area, are shown in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS. Additional information can be found in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15, for a detailed description regarding potential impacts from dewatering, and Comment W5-43, for a detailed description regarding potential impacts to the environment from contamination during construction and operation of the Brightwater treatment plant sites.

Response to Comment I408-355

King County determines "just compensation" for real property based upon an independent appraisal. Uniform standards for professional appraisal practice do not allow appraisers to make assumptions concerning levels of contamination. Each appraisal report is also reviewed by an independent review appraiser to assure that appraisal standards are met. Subsequent environmental investigation, including testing, may quantify levels of contamination that could affect market value.

Response to Comment I408-356

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I408-357

Excavation volumes are tabulated in Chapter 4 of the Final EIS. The ultimate disposition of the excavated soils has not been determined but will be evaluated and determined during the design phase. However, it is known that most of the excavated soils at the portal locations will be taken off the portal sites for reuse elsewhere.

Response to Comment I408-358

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-9, W5-15, and W5-40. Additional detail is provided in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater.

890. What mitigation would be concentrated on maintaining the hydrologic connections for the Edmonds Marsh during construction?
891. Why is the Edmonds Marsh possibly impacted but not the wetlands associated with Little Bear Creek regarding dewatering?
892. What mitigation efforts would be made so that Little Bear Creek and its associated wetlands aren't dewatered?
- I408-358 893. How will private well dewatering be mitigated?
- I408-359 894. King County could mitigate and avoid erosion, high groundwater levels, soil and groundwater contamination and liquefaction by simply choosing the No-Action alternative.
- I408-360 895. How high will the retaining walls be built on the SR 9 site? There doesn't appear to be a slope discussion.
- I408-361 896. What are the potential contaminants that could be discharged to Little Bear Creek through the shallow unconfined aquifer?
- I408-361 897. What are the potential impacts to Little Bear Creek if this shallow unconfined aquifer is dewatered?
- I408-362 898. If the artesian pressure is disrupted by the tunnels at the SR 9 site, could the shallow or deeper aquifer systems be contaminated?
- I408-362 899. There is discussion on vibration and settlement that could damage adjacent structures as a result of the conveyance corridor construction. What types of mitigation are going to be used to compensate the damage to businesses and other property owners of structures?
- I408-363 900. Are the residents and businesses in the portal and conveyance areas aware of the potential for damage from the construction of the portals and conveyance systems?
- I408-363 901. Are the jurisdictions that will be hosting the conveyance systems aware of the potential for property damage from the construction of these systems?
- I408-364 902. How many private wells will be impacted from construction contaminants around the portal areas and along the conveyance lines.
- I408-364 903. How many private wells are within 1000 feet, 2000 feet and 3000 feet. Please list.
- I408-364 904. What are the anticipated quantified spoils from the excavation and tunnel activities?
- I408-365 905. Where will the spoils for all areas of construction be disposed of?
- I408-365 906. What additives to soils will require special disposal from tunneling? Please be specific.
- I408-365 907. Where will additives to soils requiring special disposal be disposed?
- I408-366 908. Will a portal be needed on the SR 9 site for the effluent and influent pipes and pumping connections?
- I408-366 909. What size of pipes will be needed on the SR 9 site for incoming and outgoing wastewaters?
- I408-367 910. What dewatering and spoils would be created from the pipes as asked in 909?

Response to Comment I408-359

Thank you for stating your preference.

Response to Comment I408-360

Since the Draft EIS, the treatment plant layout at the Route 9 site has been refined to decrease its visibility and to provide more visual screening elements (for example, planting trees and burying the structures deeper). This refined layout results in no retaining wall structures at the Route 9 site.

Response to Comment I408-361

Responses to these questions are addressed in the responses to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-15 and W5-43. Please refer to Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS for detailed information.

Response to Comment I408-362

King County does not anticipate any vibration and settlement as a result of conveyance construction. King County's contract agreements require our contractors to carry liability insurance coverage when performing work on behalf of the County. Ultimately, the contractor performing the work is responsible for dealing directly with a citizen or business to resolve a damage claim. Under current Wastewater Treatment Division policy, King County works with contractors and construction managers to develop procedures for handling damage claims. If the County has reason to believe the contractor's response to a citizen claim is inadequate, the County can withhold monies equal to the value of the claim from the contractor's progress payments until the issue is resolved.

If the contractor denies a claim and a person wishes to pursue a damage claim with King County, the individual must file a claim with the King County Office of Risk Management. The Office of Risk Management follows its own established legal process to evaluate and address claims against the County. Once a formal claim against the County has been

filed, the Office of Risk Management takes the lead in processing the claim.

Response to Comment I408-363

This EIS evaluates the impacts that would result from construction of the portals and conveyance system. Affected residents, businesses, and jurisdictions have all been notified of the proposal and this EIS, as described in the response to Blumenthal, Comment I353-1.

Response to Comment I408-364

No private wells located near conveyance tunnels or portals are expected to be contaminated by construction activities. Groundwater would seep into portals and tunnels under a hydraulic pressure gradient during construction, thus preventing contaminants, if present, from moving into an adjoining aquifer. For additional information in regard to private wells, please refer to the response to Comment I408-313 in this letter.

With regard to spoil quantities and disposal, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-9, W5-15, and W5-40. Additional detail is provided in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater. Additives that may be mixed with tunnel “spoil” for handling purposes are also described in Appendix 6-B.

Response to Comment I408-365

An influent pump station at the Route 9 treatment plant site would be required for either conveyance option. Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for updated conveyance and portal information.

Response to Comment I408-366

The influent and effluent tunnels described in the Draft EIS have a 14-foot outer diameter. Further engineering analysis after the publication of the Draft EIS changed the diameters and alignments of the tunnels. For example, the Preferred Alternative (the Route 9-195th Street System) now has a 12-foot outer diameter influent tunnel from Portal 11 to Portal 44, a 12- to 14-foot-diameter effluent tunnel from Portal 44 to Portal 19, and a combined influent/effluent tunnel from Portal 44 to the Route 9

site with a tunnel diameter of 24 feet. Additional detail regarding the revisions for this system alternative, as well as the other two system alternatives, is described in the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-367

Estimates of groundwater inflows during tunnel construction for all of the conveyance pipelines, including the portion between Portal 41 and the Route 9 plant site, are included in Chapter 6 and Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS. Estimates of soil excavation (spoil) volumes are included in Chapter 4 of the Final EIS.

- I408-368 [911. What other RWSP measures could be taken to keep pace with growth in the no action alternative?
- I408-369 [912. The no-action alternative leads one to believe that no measures will be taken at all to treat or reclaim wastewater or that King County will simply turn its back on its state and federal requirements. Is this the case? Please explain.
- I408-370 [913. The no action alternative makes speculation on a 1989 Robinson and Noble document that septic use will degrade this water source. Did King County do any comparison of land use during the 1980's versus land use now?
- [914. How does King County support reliance on a 1989 document?
- I408-371 [915. The zoning primarily within the Cross Valley area in 1989 was between 1-DU/ ½ acre and 1-DU/2.3acre. The zoning is now 1-DU/5 acre. This should have a tremendous impact on recharge capability and septic use decrease, why isn't this reported? Please explain the absurd DEIS statements in this no-action setting.
- I408-372 [916. Is King County supporting sewer lines to the Cross Valley area or is there another reasons they bring this issue up in the no-action alternative?
- I408-373 [917. Dewatering and potential for Brightwater or industrial contaminants of the local groundwater is far more of a problem than the septs. Please explain why the no-action alternative does not discuss this.
- [918. Please explain how additional sewage capacity could spur growth in the Cross Valley area?
- I408-374 [919. The cumulative impacts do not address future impacts from the potential hookups needed across the service area. These need to be addressed regardless of how general they may be.
- [920. What future dirt and earthwork is anticipated due to the increased capacity to the King County eastside and southwest Snohomish County?
- I408-375 [921. Is King County anticipating population growth from the Maltby UGA?
- [922. What are the employment growth rates anticipated for the Maltby UGA?
- I408-376 [923. How much growth is needed to pay for this new sewage system? Please detail in numbers by County.
- [924. How much money will be needed from future hookups to pay for this new system?
- I408-377 [925. How long will it take King County to recover from the costs of Brightwater?
- [926. What are the cumulative contamination impacts for the outfall taking into consideration all pollutant sources in the localized area?
- I408-378 [927. Which contaminants in the outfall create ionic attachments to the sediments in the localized outfall areas?
- [928. What is the anticipated daily output of ionic compounds in the outfall?
- [929. What are the cumulative impacts created by the outfall contaminates?
- I408-379 [930. Why isn't tertiary or a treatment system that incorporates Best Available Technology being considered in this DEIS or the treatment plant?

Response to Comment I408-368

Under the No Action Alternative, King County would not implement the part of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) that calls for construction of a third wastewater treatment plant. Other RWSP programs and projects, however, would be implemented under the No Action Alternative. For more information on the No Action Alternative, please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-J, Evaluation of the No Action Alternative, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-369

Under the No Action Alternative, King County would not implement the part of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) that calls for construction of a third wastewater treatment plant. For more information on the No Action Alternative, please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-J, Evaluation of the No Action Alternative, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-370

The reference information was used as it supported the discussion of potential adverse impacts from the existing homeowners septic tanks. No additional comparison of land use during the 1980's versus land use now has been completed. Please refer to Appendix 3-L, Evaluation of the No Action Alternative, of the Final EIS.

Please refer to the response to Anderson, Comment I1-2 for a discussion of the Brightwater service area population, the number of septic systems in the Brightwater service area and the basis for these calculations. Please refer to the responses to Comments I408-52, I408-53 and I408-136 in this letter for a discussion of the planning and implementation of adequate wastewater treatment capacity in the region, the benefits of a regional wastewater system, and the Federal and State agencies responsible for developing and enforcing water quality standards.

Response to Comment I408-371

The change in zoning for the referenced area does not change the density of uses that exist in the area today. The purpose of this EIS is not to resolve or re-analyze regional land use planning that has already occurred. Rather, it is to provide wastewater service to growth as forecast and approved in the most environmentally and economically sound manner. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-53 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-372

Please refer to Chapter 17 of the Final EIS for a discussion of impacts to the existing Cross Valley Water District utility lines in the project vicinity.

Response to Comment I408-373

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-9, W5-15, and W5-40. Additional detail is provided in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-374

Brightwater facilities are being built to address the projected needs for additional wastewater capacity identified in comprehensive plans in the service area. The impacts of new development, which may follow the construction of Brightwater, have already been addressed in the context of the SEPA review conducted earlier in conjunction with the adoption of local comprehensive plans in the jurisdictions included within the Brightwater Service Area. In addition, local comprehensive plans designate the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of land uses, including population densities, building intensities, and estimates of future population growth. These plans also outline the general location, proposed location, and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities, RCW 36.70A.070. The result is that under the Washington State Growth Management Act, state-generated population projections drive local land use planning processes; those processes control the location and type of new development, which in turn dictate the general location and size of wastewater treatment facilities as well as other utilities. Moreover, if the Brightwater Treatment Plant is located at

Route 9, it would not connect to areas outside the Urban Growth Area. Rather, it would be providing wastewater services to urban areas within the King County Service Area. The Final EIS contains a discussion of indirect and cumulative impacts, as required by SEPA. The Final EIS also addresses the possible reasonable mitigation measures, which could address the probable significant adverse environmental impacts of Brightwater facilities.

The anticipated dirt and earthwork for the Brightwater facilities is described in Chapter 4 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-375

The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) generates their data by allocating regional population and employment forecasts to small geographic areas called Forecast Analysis Zones. FAZ boundaries are derived from census tracts. Forecast Analysis Zones (FAZs) and the Maltby Urban Growth Area are non-coincidental. For more information on growth rates in Snohomish County, please see the PSRC's Web site at: <http://www.psrc.org/index.htm>

Response to Comment I408-376

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter for more information on cost comparisons. For details on capacity charge please refer to the response to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Comment F1-2.

Response to Comment I408-377

For information on how new and current facilities are paid for, please refer to the response to Comment I408-80 in this letter. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter for additional information on cost and economic impacts.

Response to Comment I408-378

The cumulative impacts of the proposed Brightwater System are included in the water quality investigations that can be found in Appendix 6-I, Effluent Quality Evaluation for the Brightwater Membrane Bioreactor and Advanced Primary System, and are summarized in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS. In these studies, Brightwater

discharges were added to the existing Puget Sound concentrations prior to assessing impact, therefore all existing pollution sources are taken into account. These studies concluded that Brightwater contributes an insignificant increase to the low risks present in Puget Sound.

Essentially all constituents will partition or bind to the sediments. The degree to which they bind is a continuum, with some constituents highly likely to be bound while others less likely to bind. By proposing to use the membrane bioreactor treatment technology, King County would reduce the amount of sediment-bound constituents being discharged. Membrane bioreactors reduce the amount of total suspended solids (i.e., sediments) discharged relative to conventional activated sludge. The anticipated daily output for all constituents can be found in Appendix 6-I.

Potential impacts to benthic organisms from chemicals that accumulate in sediments were investigated by King County in the *Phase 3 Brightwater Marine Outfall Water Quality Investigations* (Parametrix and Intertox, 2002). This evaluation was conducted for sediments next to the outfalls, for sediments located where the effluent plume intersect the Puget Sound bottom, and at sensitive nearshore areas. In all instances, chemical levels in sediments were predicted to remain below those that are protective of benthic organisms. Additional analysis of sediments and benthic communities surrounding existing outfalls shows no accumulation of effluent constituents nor changes in the organisms that live in the bottom sediments.

Response to Comment I408-379

King County has evaluated the best available technologies. The proposed treatment process has been revised since publication of the Draft EIS and currently includes membrane bioreactors (MBRs) for secondary treatment. Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for a discussion of the proposed treatment process.

4.3 MITIGATION MEASURES

- I408-380 931. Why are sensitive areas not considered in mitigation at the treatment sites?
- I408-381 932. What measures at the treatment sites will be taken to protect sensitive areas sufficiently to protect them?
- I408-382 933. What will be done to mitigate private well use from dewatering?
- I408-383 934. What mitigation measures will be used to make sure that during de-watering, velocity and quantity of waters being released into local streams does not increase the capacity and erosion potential of these streams?
- I408-384 935. What are the anticipated release rates for the dewatering process along the portals, conveyance lines and treatment facilities?
- I408-385 936. What are the impacts to the groundwater and water table from the downward forces created to immobilize constructed facilities? Please be specific.
- I408-386 937. Why are leak detection systems and monitoring only be referred to as possible design features?
- I408-387 938. Shouldn't leak detection systems and monitoring systems for groundwater protection be required at any and all facilities?
- I408-388 939. It appears that the actual design features aren't going to be included within this document so the public will have no opportunity to comment on them if placed within the FEIS. Why is this document being written in such a way as to preclude citizens and jurisdictions from having complete understanding and knowledge and an opportunity to comment?
- I408-389 940. What will King County do for sensitive area impacts if a jurisdictions codes are not sufficient to protect sensitive areas from the adverse impacts created by the Brightwater project?
941. Will King County be willing to do more mitigation and work beyond those that various jurisdictional codes provide? Please be specific.
942. What additional erosion measures might King County do other than the standard BMPs?
943. Will King County pay citizens and businesses for damage/breakage caused by the vibration and settlement of the conveyance corridors?
944. What construction contractor will be applying the BMPs and all sites?
945. Why isn't a spill prevention plan within this DEIS for public comment?
946. Why isn't a hazardous waste contingency plan within this DEIS for public comment?
947. Why isn't a stormwater pollution prevention plan within this DEIS for public comment?
948. Why are the design plans not within this DEIS?
949. Why are the environmental site assessments not part of this DEIS process?
950. Why are the hazardous material surveys not a part of this DEIS process?
951. Why is so little information provided in this document?
952. Why is a hazardous substance management plan not included within this DEIS?

Response to Comment I408-380

Sensitive areas are considered in development of mitigation at the treatment plant sites. The Final EIS has been revised based on the results of additional analyses and work done to minimize impacts to groundwater and surface water. For example, construction and operation of the treatment plant facilities at the Route 9 site are planned to minimize dewatering of shallow groundwater, thereby lessening effects on groundwater and Little Bear Creek. The groundwater removed by dewatering would be monitored for water quality, treated if necessary, and returned to Little Bear Creek either directly or by infiltration.

Response to Comment I408-381

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-9, W5-15, and W5-40. Additional detail is provided in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-382

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-9 and W5-15.

Response to Comment I408-383

Chapter 6 of the Final EIS has been revised to describe in detail potential impacts to groundwater. Please refer to Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS for a more detailed discussion.

Response to Comment I408-384

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-126.

Response to Comment I408-385

Please refer to the responses to Comments I408-28 through I408-593 in this letter. The Final EIS provides additional specificity with respect to plant, conveyance, and portal

information. Following issuance of the Final EIS and the King County Executive's decision on a Brightwater System, jurisdictions with regulatory authority over the design of Brightwater facilities will be able to conduct additional discussions and receive additional public input concerning the detailed design features for Brightwater facilities. Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-386

Washington State and local regulations for sensitive areas are some of the most stringent in the United States. By complying with local sensitive/critical areas ordinances and mitigating all significant adverse and cumulative impacts as required by SEPA, King County will be applying the best available science and management practices known at this time to Brightwater construction and operation.

Response to Comment I408-387

During the wet season, additional erosion measures might be implemented. These would include limiting the areas of active construction, temporarily ceasing ground disturbance activities during periods of heavy rain, and using special treatment methods to remove silt and other pollutants from construction runoff. For more information, please refer to Appendix 6-C, Management of Water Quality During Construction at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-388

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-362 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-389

At this stage, design is still proceeding and no contractors have been selected to construct the project.

With respect to preparation of spill prevention plans, stormwater pollution prevention plans, and hazardous waste plans, it is premature to prepare these documents prior to the completion of the design of the project. Many of these elements will be required as part of the permitting process, and consistent with the intent of SEPA, the Final EIS provides sufficient detail to disclose impacts and provide a

meaningful level of comparison among alternatives. For example, a Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan is required as part of a Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). These requirements are part of the 2001 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, which King County will follow in handling stormwater during construction and operation. As described in Chapter 6 for facility operation, liquids at the treatment plant site will be used and stored in accordance with applicable requirements of the Uniform Fire Code (UFC) for spill control and secondary containment (Section 8003.1.3 UFC). King County will require the contractors to submit as part of the contract documents a section on Environmental Controls, which will include an oil spill prevention and control plan. This document is submitted prior to construction and is subject to King County's review and approval.

More information on the presence of contamination on the treatment plant and candidate portal sites has been provided in the Final EIS. Please refer to Chapter 4 and to Appendix 4-D, Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment –Route 9 Parcels, of the Final EIS. For more information on spill response planning, please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-35 and W5-77; and Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-123.

- I408-389 953. Why are the descriptions of needed work not specific enough from which the public can make adequate comments?
- I408-390 954. What utilities will need to be relocated and at what costs?
- I408-391 955. Why are the detailed site assessments not done so the existing environmental conditions can be reviewed by the public?
- I408-392 956. Does King County assume all of the corridor sites are contaminated so that assessed values can be decreased?
- I408-393 957. How many parcels will require cleanup activities to avoid contaminating areas?
- I408-394 958. What are the generalized details of a contingency plan for encountering contaminated groundwater and soils? Please be more detailed than the DEIS.
- I408-395 959. Why isn't the geotechnical exploration report for the conveyance route completed for engineering review by concerned citizens?
- I408-396 960. Please explain how the public can comment on details that were not completed in time to be published in this DEIS.
- I408-396 961. Doesn't paving reduce pervious surfaces?
- I408-396 962. Doesn't paving increase erosion where detention and retention facilities are not designed properly causing increased flows during large storm events? Please explain as to the direct and indirect impacts and associated mitigation measures?
- I408-397 963. Please explain in more detail how a gravity pipeline would not cause contaminants to leak into the groundwater system?
- I408-397 964. Will the entire effluent pipeline (conveyance by gravity) or will portions of it be pressurized with reduced pipe sizing?
- I408-398 965. What is the chemical composition of the tunnel liner grouting?
- I408-398 966. Why are there no specific mitigation measures for erosion, groundwater contamination and depletion at the treatment sites as obviously there are Impacts?
- I408-399 967. What will be the sediment introduction from the outfall construction and operation?
- I408-400 968. Just a word of warning regarding private wells, prior to 1988, every home along Bostian Road built before Cross Valley brought in water lines, has a well. Your records and that of DOE are terribly inaccurate and many of these wells are still in use today.
- I408-401 **5.1 Affected environment**
969. What are the potential hazards of aerosol sodium bisulfite?
- I408-402 970. Please note that my first complaint regarding stockpot soups aroma was over three years ago. It was not a registered complaint but a discussion with an enforcement officer regarding odors emanating from a fiberglass manufacturer requesting a new permit for releases to the air.
- I408-402 971. What types of compounds could be included in a Risk Management Plan necessary under the Federal Risk Management Program?

Response to Comment I408-390

As discussed in Chapter 17 of the Final EIS, utilities within the project area include water, sanitary sewer, natural gas, and underground/overhead power and communication cables. The discussion under Impacts and Mitigation describes potential utility relocations at the Route 9 and Unocal sites and along identified conveyance corridors. The discussion also indicates that utility congestion in the project area was found to be low and there appears to be sufficient width of existing rights-of-way to locate the Brightwater conveyance pipe without the relocation of a parallel utility. During the design phase of the selected Brightwater System, King County would coordinate with affected local utility service providers to assist in utility locations/relocations and to identify specific mitigation measures to minimize impacts to utility customers and service providers. Appropriate relocation costs will be assessed during the final design stage of the Brightwater project.

Response to Comment I408-391

Detailed site assessments are being done as part of the environmental characterization of the site and the Phase 1 reports are included as part of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-392

King County Wastewater Treatment Division does not assume that all corridor sites are contaminated so assessed values can be decreased. The assessed values are determined by the Assessor's departments of the respective counties and not by the Wastewater Treatment Division. King County Wastewater Treatment Division hires independent appraisers to conduct a valuation of each property to determine its fair market value.

Response to Comment I408-393

The need for cleanup activities at specific locations will be evaluated during the design phase after an alternative has

been selected. King County has conducted a preliminary survey of the project area sufficient to show that significant problems are likely only at the Unocal, Chevron, and Route 9 sites. Some contamination may also be present in long-time commercial areas along the conveyance corridors. This is further described in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, and Chapter 4 of the Final EIS. If contamination is encountered, it will be remediated in accordance with all applicable requirements, specifically the Washington State Department of Ecology cleanup regulations under WAC 173-340.

Response to Comment I408-394

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I408-395

The geotechnical data in the Draft EIS represents an appropriate level of information for the assessment of impacts associated with a regional facility of this magnitude and scope. Additional information, made available for public comment in the summer 2003 technical seminars, further enhanced knowledge of the geotechnical conditions along conveyance routes, and supported the preparation of a Final EIS that assesses the impacts of the three conveyance alternatives under consideration in additional detail. Please refer to Chapter 6 and Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS. Geotechnical work will continue beyond the Final EIS to support design and follow-on construction.

Response to Comment I408-396

The majority of existing unpaved surface at the Route 9 site has been heavily compacted from industrial site uses, which limits infiltration. The layout of the Brightwater Treatment Plant at the Route 9 site shown in the Final EIS results in a greater amount of land area that would promote infiltration of runoff into the underlying soil. Also, runoff that does not infiltrate would be managed onsite in compliance with permit conditions for subsequent discharge to the area creeks.

Response to Comment I408-397

The reason that a gravity pipeline would not typically leak into the groundwater is due to the pressure differential between the groundwater and the wastewater inside the tunnel. The higher pressure groundwater will try to enter the tunnel rather than the wastewater, which has no pressure, try to leak out.

The effluent pipeline for the Route 9 195th Street System Alternative would be pressurized from the treatment plant site to Portal 5, after which the pipeline would transition to unpressurized gravity flow. The Route 9 228th Street System Alternative would be pressurized from the plant to Portal 26. The reach from Portal 26 to the outfall at Portal 19 will be gravity flow. For the pressurized sections, smaller pipes will be installed inside the tunnel. The Unocal system would have a pressurized effluent pipeline from the treatment plant directly to the outfall.

Grout is a mixture of sand, pea gravel (pebbles smaller than 3/8 inch in size), portland cement, and water. Portland cement is composed of aluminum oxide, ferric oxide, gypsum, tricalcium silicate, dicalcium silicate, tricalcium aluminate, and tetracalcium aluminoferrite. A typical mixture has the volume of sand twofold to threefold greater than the volume of Portland cement, while the volume of pea gravel is equal to or twice that of the Portland cement. Enough water is added to make the mixture have low viscosity without causing the materials to segregate during mixing.

Response to Comment I408-398

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43. Significant additional data gathering and groundwater analyses have been conducted for the treatment plant sites since the Draft EIS. Please refer to Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS and the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15.

Response to Comment I408-399

During construction of the outfall, sediment would be suspended into the water column during the open cut and backfilling of the nearshore trench. Employing construction techniques that limit the dispersal of

sediment (fully closing clamshell excavation equipment, sheeting, etc) will minimize this potential impact. These potential impacts will only occur during construction.

During operation, particulate matter would be discharged from the outfall and will accumulate near the diffuser. Analysis of sediment chemistry and the biological community surrounding existing outfalls demonstrates that the presence of an outfall does not alter the sediments in the area to a measurable degree. Please refer to the *Water Quality Status Report for Marine Water: 1999 and 2000* (King County, 2001).

Response to Comment I408-400

It is acknowledged that the Washington State Department of Ecology's well database has limitations with respect to private wells installed prior to the early 1970s. The expected effects to aquifers during both the construction and operational phases of the Brightwater Treatment Plant are summarized in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS. As shown by these analyses, effects to the groundwater aquifers in the area are anticipated to be negligible. In addition, King County will implement a Potable Water Supply Program should a private well user be impacted.

Response to Comment I408-401

For information on the aerosol impacts, please refer to the response to Littlefield, Comment B3-6.

Response to Comment I408-402

There are no chemicals proposed for the Brightwater Treatment Plant that would require a Risk Management Plan. Please refer to Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for more information.

Response to Comment I408-403

The quantity of sulfuric acid to be stored onsite is under the threshold for a Risk Management Plan. The Brightwater Treatment Plant would be required to submit a listing of types and quantities of chemicals used onsite under the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (as implemented in 40 CFR 372, 40 CFR 355, and 40 CFR 370). The plant could be required to submit a Form R annually as required by 40 CFR 372 for specific toxic chemicals; sulfuric acid, which could be used in the multi-stage odor scrubbers, could potentially be used at the facility in quantities that exceed the Form R annual use quantity threshold for reporting. The plant would likely be subject to the annual reporting requirements of 40 CFR 355, because the amount of sulfuric acid stored at the plant would be above the 40 CFR 355 storage threshold quantity of 1,000 pounds. Please refer to Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for more information.

Response to Comment I408-404

Sodium bisulfite would be used for dechlorination of the plant effluent if required. For Route 9, the long transit time in the effluent conveyance system would consume the chlorine residual, and therefore no dechlorination would be required prior to discharge to Puget Sound. For Unocal, dechlorination would be required prior to discharge to Puget Sound. The quantity of sodium bisulfite required would be low. Sodium bisulfite is not a toxic or hazardous air pollutant.

A detailed map showing where the Puget Sound convergent zones flow during the four seasons does not exist. The wind roses for the Paine Field, Route 9, and Unocal meteorological stations are included in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS. A wind rose is a graphical representation of wind speed and direction over a discrete period of time. The dispersion modeling used to predict odor impacts uses the hourly data that are summarized in the wind roses. King County provided additional information about the

- I408-403 972. What quantities of Sulfuric acid may be needed on site?
973. What types of Risk Management Plans would be used to control or contain sulfuric acid should a situation occur?
974. Why are the dechlorination compounds as used by King County considered insignificant emitters? Please be detailed.
975. Please show a detailed map of where the Puget Sound convergent zone flows during the four different seasons in Puget Sound.
- I408-404 976. How does a 1985 Climates of the States deal with El Nino and La Nino?
977. Why does SR 9 only have potential to create challenges to good air dispersion?
978. There is no good air dispersion in this area.
979. A greater buffer doesn't really do any good when the weather and air circulation for a site are so poor. How will King County control the weather for better air dispersion?
- I408-405 980. Please label your map of sensitive receptors so the public knows what each site is and where they are in relationship to their residence.
981. Why was Kokanee Elementary not included as a sensitive receptor or if it was, why wasn't it placed in the appropriate location?
982. How will odors be contained along the conveyance route (portals)?
- I408-406 **5.2 Impacts**
983. Why was modeling and meteorological data not collected at the portal sitings?
984. Where were the models for the EBMUD and BASTE located and what relationship does Puget Sound have to these model sites?
- I408-407 985. Will King County have ethylene dibromide (EDB) at the treatment facility?
- I408-408 986. Isn't the EPA trying to reduce the use of EDB due to its hazards to human health?
- I408-409 987. What are the impacts to aquatic life from EDB?
- I408-410 988. Where would the carcinogen vinylidene Chloride be used in Brightwater?
- I408-411 989. What is the potential explosive nature of the combustion sources used at the Brightwater treatment plant?
990. What operating mitigation will be used to keep possible explosion of natural gas or methane from occurring?
- I408-412 991. Why was Paine field used to model air patterns for SR 9? Please explain as the two are not topographically similar.
992. It would be extremely helpful if actual data was being used rather than estimates and models for meteorological data regarding mixing heights etc. Placing an odiferous facility without understanding of the air flows is disingenuous to the public. Please provide actual factual data so that the supposed models can accurately represent the area they are modeling.

dispersion modeling procedures used and the meteorological data used in the odor and air quality modeling in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

The 1985 *Climates of the States* typically discusses meteorological data collected from 1951 to 1980. Periods of El Niño and La Niña did occur during that time period. The information from *Climates of the States* is used to describe the general climate of the area. The data from the book are not used in the modeling. The air dispersion modeling is based on the data collected from the Paine Field, Route 9, and Unocal meteorological stations.

The topography of an area can create potential challenges to good air dispersion. Because impacts are not dependent on topography only but are also dependent on emission rates and meteorology, whether or not those challenges are enough to create odor or health impacts must be determined by modeling.

Even without wind, the velocity and temperature of the exhaust gases would create some dispersion after the gases leave the stack. Included in the modeling were ambient impacts determined during stable conditions, also called Class F conditions. Class F stability, an hourly calculation made from the onsite meteorological data, can occur only at night when the two temperature sensors record an inversion condition where the air temperature is warmer aloft, in this case at the 33-foot (10 meter) level, than at the surface 6.6-foot (2-meter) level. In addition, the wind speed must be less than 6.6 feet (2 meters)/second.

Response to Comment I408-405

The map scale shown on Figure 5-3 of the Draft EIS would not allow labeling of individual sensitive receptors and, as shown, there are numerous schools in the overall project vicinity. Please refer to the revised text in Chapter 5 of the Final EIS for more detailed discussion of odor impacts from a treatment plant at the Route 9 site.

Response to Comment I408-406

Odor along the influent conveyance tunnel would be contained at each portal by enclosing the wastewater in the portal and venting and treating the air exposed to the wastewater in an odor prevention system. Several

odor prevention options are being explored that include carbon scrubbers, multistage chemical odor scrubbers, and chemicals injected into the wastewater to prevent odor formation. Modeling and meteorological data were not collected at the portals because the portal emissions are small in comparison to the treatment plant emissions and King County has installed numerous odor prevention systems at offsite facilities that do prevent odor impacts. Odor prevention systems would be designed to handle worst-case collection system operating conditions. For additional information, please refer to Appendix 5-B, Odor Analysis: Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

BASTE modeling of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), hazardous air pollutant (HAPs), and odors has been used globally at over 200 wastewater treatment plants. East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), located in Oakland, California, used the BASTE model in its own air and odor emissions estimating and emission inventories for its air operating permits and to determine offsite odor impacts. EBMUD's wastewater treatment plant is similar to Brightwater, and the BASTE model is often used to predict odor and air emissions from wastewater treatment plants. The emissions from BASTE models used at plants that have operating climates and loadings similar to Brightwater, along with direct emissions testing data from other similar treatment plants, were used to develop Brightwater's emission inventory because no actual data from Brightwater are available yet. Influent wastewater characteristics were conservatively chosen from treatment plants in other areas of the United States to predict the worst-case emissions. Brightwater's site-specific meteorology and topography for both the Route 9 and Unocal sites were used, in combination with the worst-case emission estimates, in the dispersion modeling to predict offsite odor and air toxic concentrations. This conservative approach is geared to over-predict air and odor emission impacts at the property line, because Brightwater influent would likely have much lower odor and air emissions loadings than used in this evaluation.

Response to Comment I408-407

The treatment plant would likely emit ethylene dibromide that enters the plant in the influent wastewater and volatilizes during the wastewater

treatment process, but emissions would be below the acceptable source impact level (ASIL) set by Puget Sound Clean Air Agency.

Response to Comment I408-408

King County monitors all regulatory developments at the Environmental Protection Agency, and will comply with regulations as they are adopted.

Response to Comment I408-409

Ethylene dibromide (EDB) is a colorless, heavy organic liquid with a mildly sweet chloroform-like odor. Ethylene dibromide is mainly used in anti-knock gasoline mixtures, particularly in aviation fuel. It is also used as a solvent for resins, gums, and waxes; in waterproofing preparations; in making dyes and drugs; and as a pesticide for grains and fruit. It is not likely that this compound would be used at the Brightwater Treatment Plant, but would likely be in the treatment plant influent wastewater from industrial sources that discharge to the Brightwater collection system. There are limited studies on the effects of EDB on aquatic life, but it can be presumed to be toxic. Animal studies undertaken to understand human health risks indicate that chronic exposure to ethylene dibromide may result in toxic effects to the liver, kidney, and the testis, irrespective of the route of exposure (EPA Technology Transfer Network, Air Toxics Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/index.html>).

Response to Comment I408-410

Vinylidene chloride would not be used at the treatment plant. Some amounts of the chemical would be in the influent wastewater.

Response to Comment I408-411

There would be no storage of methane or natural gas at the Brightwater Treatment Plant, both of which are explosive gases. The mitigation of the systems that use these gases is to design them in accordance with applicable codes and regulations and to minimize the volume of gas onsite at any time.

Response to Comment I408-412

Local meteorological data collected at the Route 9 onsite meteorological station for 9 months in 2002–2003 have been included in the dispersion modeling analysis for the Final EIS and are included in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Although construction impacts are temporary, they would be mitigated based on the requirements of the PS Clean Air for minimizing air quality impacts to ambient air. PS Clean Air Regulation I Section 9.15 states “No person shall allow visible emissions unless reasonable precautions are employed.” Construction emissions would be mitigated by watering roads, covering loaded dump trucks, washing trucks before they exit the construction area, and minimizing idling vehicle times.

I408-412	993.	How will dust be kept down at the SR 9 site?
I408-413	994.	How many fewer trucks at the SR 9 site than the Edmonds site?
I408-414	995.	Could you explain what 99.99% hydrogen sulfide is?
	996.	Could you explain how 99.99% hydrogen sulfide compares with the 100 tons per year allowed for emission by a treatment plant?
I408-415	997.	Why are the secondary clarifiers not covered at the SR 9 site?
I408-416	998.	Would covering the secondary clarifiers at the SR 9 site help reduce odors?
	999.	Would covering the secondary clarifiers at the SR 9 site reduce algae buildup in the tanks?
	1000.	Since the two systems for odor control at both sites are simply models, how does the public know they will work?
	1001.	Why is the H ₂ S emission rate greater at SR 9 than at SR 9 than Unocal?
I408-417	1002.	The DEIS infers that 99.99% of the H ₂ S emissions will be removed but to have greater emissions at SR 9 than Unocal suggests that the 99.99% will not be achieved nor is it planned to be achieved. Please explain why it won't be achieved at SR 9.
	1003.	Do the BASTE model and the EBMUD 1990 Emissions Inventory Report comply with the federal Clear Air Act standards for VOCs and HAPs?
	1004.	What Volatile Organic Compounds and Hazardous Air Pollutants will the Brightwater facility contain and emit?
	1005.	If the Puget Sound area should not meet NAAQ primary criteria under the CAA, what measures will Brightwater take to reduce emissions for overall compliance and attainment?
	1006.	Do the turbine generators operate better on digester gas or natural gas? Please explain the difference in operating between the two gases.
I408-418	1007.	Why is the exposed flare located next to the digesters? Please explain location and why one site is better than another.
	1008.	Why is the influent and effluent pumping head (energy requirements) so much higher at the SR 9 site than the Unocal site if the site and conveyance are gravity?
	1009.	What will the co-gen digester gas production be during the initial 36 mgd production period?
I408-419	1010.	Why was SCR technology not assumed for the SR 9 site where odors and pollutants are often trapped in the valley?
I408-420	1011.	When will EPA come out with new MACT standards for turbines and reciprocating engines?
I408-421	1012.	As the PM _{2.5} has been considered to be more hazardous due to its smaller size and ability to be more difficult to filter out of the human lungs what measures will be taken by King County to assure that particulate matter of this size does not escape the Brightwater site?
I408-422	1013.	Will emissions for the standby turbine generators meet CAA standards for NO _x , CO and PM ₁₀ ?
I408-423	1014.	Where on the site will these generators and turbines be located?

Response to Comment I408-413

Operations and construction trip numbers have been revised since the Draft EIS and are presented in Chapter 16 and Appendix 16-B, Transportation Impact: Plant Sites and Conveyance, of the Final EIS

Response to Comment I408-414

Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

A source is considered a "Major Source" if it emits 100 tons or more per year of any criteria pollutant. Hydrogen sulfide is not a criteria pollutant, but is considered a toxic air pollutant. Emissions of toxic air pollutants must be less than the acceptable source impact levels. The hydrogen sulfide emissions are less than 12 pounds per year and the ambient impacts from hydrogen sulfide are less than the acceptable source impact level.

Response to Comment I408-415

All proposed facilities at either plant site would be covered. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for information on treatment processes.

Response to Comment I408-416

Secondary clarifiers are not required with the membrane bioreactor technology. For more information on membrane bioreactors in the secondary process at the Brightwater Treatment Plant, please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-54.

Response to Comment I408-417

The odor prevention system used at Brightwater has been proven to be effective at many similar applications globally. The odor prevention system is outlined in detail in Appendix

5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS, and successful applications that use similar odor prevention approaches and equipment are provided in the Phase 3 Technical Documentation addressing odor. The ISCST3 dispersion model was used at both locations to predict the offsite odor concentrations. This is accepted by regulatory agencies for odor impact assessments and is an industry standard. Dispersion modeling results vary between the two sites due to the meteorological and topographical conditions at both locations, but the odor prevention goal of no detectable odors at the property line remains in place at both locations. Modeling is the only acceptable tool available to predict offsite odors, because there is no treatment plant. The ISCST3 model provides conservative results that err on over-predicting any potential offsite impacts. For further confirmation that models are accepted tools to predict offsite odor concentrations, even for existing plants please contact the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency.

The hydrogen sulfide emission rate was greater in the Draft EIS for Route 9 because the Route 9 site had uncovered secondary clarifiers. For the Final EIS, there are no secondary clarifiers or uncovered processes and the emissions are approximately the same for both the Route 9 and Unocal sites. All odor prevention systems would remove 99.99 percent of hydrogen sulfide. At both sites, the offsite hydrogen sulfide concentrations are well below initial odor detection limits at the property line as described in Chapter 5 and Appendix 5-A of the Final EIS.

Both the BASTE model and East Bay Municipal Utility District 1990 Emissions Inventory Report comply with the federal Clean Air Act standards for volatile organic compounds (VOC) and hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emission estimating approaches. The BASTE model has been used on many VOC and HAP Federal Clean Air Act Title V Operating Permits, has been listed as an acceptable model to use to determine HAP inventories at chemical and wastewater treatment plants, and is one of the accepted emission estimating models used by many states and other regulatory agencies. EBMUD used its emissions inventory in its own Clean Air Act Title V Operating Permit, which has been approved and put in place by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and EPA. Three agencies currently have jurisdiction over air quality in King and Snohomish Counties: the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), and the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PS Clean Air). Each agency has developed its own air quality standards under the Clean Air Act, but the standards are similar among the agencies. Please refer to Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for more information.

All the volatile organic compounds and hazardous air pollutants that are anticipated to be emitted from the Brightwater Treatment Plant are listed in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS. In the past, King and Snohomish Counties were “nonattainment areas” for carbon monoxide and ozone according to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). EPA re-designated the region as a “maintenance area” on October 10, 1996, for carbon monoxide (CO) and on November 26, 1996, for ground-level ozone. The Brightwater project, therefore, would be located in areas that are currently designated “maintenance areas” for CO and ozone. In short, the air quality in the area is good, and the focus of air quality regulatory efforts is to ensure that it remains the same for the future. The area of the proposed project meets the NAAQS for the other pollutants and therefore is designated attainment for those pollutants. The Brightwater Treatment Plant’s contribution to air emissions in the Puget Sound area would be minor and the treatment plant is not expected to impact overall compliance and attainment of the region. However, if air basin compliance changes, several regulatory programs would be implemented by the local and state air quality regulatory agencies that could impact Brightwater. However, since trace air emissions can be emitted, the likelihood of major air emission control requirements affecting Brightwater in the future is very remote.

Response to Comment I408-418

There are negligible differences of operating the turbine generators on natural gas or digester gas. The flare would likely be located next to the digester because it is for emergency releases of digester gas. It is operationally efficient to locate it next to the source of the potential gas to be flared. The digester gas production for each phase is included in Chapter 8 of the Final EIS. For the initial 36-mgd flow, the digester gas should produce 0.7 MW of electricity.

The energy requirements for each site have been updated since the Draft EIS. The updated energy requirements can be found in Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS. The influent pumping requirements at the Route 9 site are higher than at the Unocal site because of the greater depth of the influent pump station shaft. There is no longer an effluent pump station at the Route 9 site because the plant effluent would flow by gravity from the Route 9 site to Puget Sound.

Response to Comment I408-419

The use of selective catalytic reduction (SCR) technology to reduce nitrogen oxides requires that the digester gas be pretreated before combustion to remove hydrogen sulfide and siloxanes. Because of the additional cost of pre-treating the digester gas, SCR is currently not cost-effective for turbines burning digester gas. Nitrogen oxide emission reduction can be achieved in turbines burning digester gas using lean pre-mix burner technology, which is what is currently being proposed.

Response to Comment I408-420

The tentative final date for the Combustion Turbine MACT is August 31, 2003, and the tentative final date for the Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines is February 28, 2004.

Response to Comment I408-421

Emissions of criteria pollutants from the proposed Brightwater System would be well below the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulatory level of 250 tons per year (tpy). Emissions of any criteria pollutant greater than 250 tpy would be considered significant and would require a wastewater treatment plant to evaluate the impact of their emissions for compliance with the National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards. The local air agency can request that facilities with less than 250 tpy model for ambient impact of a criteria pollutant if they believe there is potential for a significant impact. Because facility wide emissions of particulate less than 2.5 microns, PM_{2.5} for the 72-mgd treatment plant, which has the highest emissions of the proposed options, would be less than 7 tpy, PM_{2.5} was not modeled and the proposed facility is not expected to significantly impact the region.

Response to Comment I408-422

The standby generators are required to meet the requirement of 40 CFR Part 89. The emissions are well below the level that is considered significant and ambient air quality levels for NO_x, PM₁₀, and CO would not be impacted. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-421 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-423

The cogeneration turbines would be part of the cogeneration facility. At the Route 9 site, the cogeneration facility would be located in the southeast corner of the treatment plant. At Unocal, the cogeneration facility would be located in the southeast corner of the facility. The treatment plant layouts are shown in Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment

- I408-424 1015. Will the flares be visible from offsite?
1016. Will the emissions comply with PM_{2.5} should that be the final standard adopted under the CAA?
1017. What will be the emissions from the natural gas-fired hot water heaters? Please give more specific detail.
1018. How long has King County been studying the air flows in the SR 9 area?
- I408-425 1019. Is this short time frame, long enough to create detail air flow models or is speculation the only source of modeling needed?
1020. Did the air modeling take into account the air dispersion of the localized area of the SR 9 bowl?
1021. Why is there less study of the air flows at SR 9 than Unocal?
1022. Why do the tables included show higher pollution limits (emissions) at the SR 9 site than Unocal?
- I408-426 1023. Is the SR 9 site expendable in that you can achieve lower levels of pollutant control in Unincorporated Snohomish County than in the City of Edmonds or any other city in Snohomish County?
- I408-427 1024. Please explain in detail why the pollutant emissions in the SR 9 area are greater than those at the alternative site of Unocal.
- I408-428 1025. Which areas of the conveyance corridors will have open-cut construction along roadways?
1026. Would the compounds used in the tunneling process have any ability to be dispersed into the air and if so please detail which compounds and the estimated emissions of them into the local airs along the conveyance routes.
- I408-429 1027. What are the potential impacts that could be associated with dispersion of compounds used in the tunneling process? Please detail.
1028. The above questions are associated with the spoils that will be removed from the tunnels between portals and the compounds emission as dust particles.
- I408-430 1029. Please describe the types of odor control systems to be installed at the portals and pump stations.
1030. Will all portals and pump stations be equipped the same way or will there be difference dependent on site?
- I408-431 1031. What are the types of emergency generators that will be used at pump stations and what emissions will they emit? It is rather disingenuous to not divulge this to the public surrounding these areas.
1032. How are the emergency generators to be used for general maintenance? Please provide more detail.
- I408-432 1033. The No-Action Alternative is written as if there will be no improvements to any of the current systems ever. Why do other sections of this document present capacity increases and flow upgrades and then the No-Action Alternative discussion doesn't even address them?
1034. Should Brightwater be halted, other measures will be taken to increase capacity and reduce odors at the existing facilities. Why are these not discussed in the No-Action alternative? They didn't just disappear.

Response to Comment I408-424

The location and height of the emergency digester gas flare would be decided during final design. The flares would be enclosed and the burning gas would not be visible.

Response to Comment I408-425

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-421 in this letter regarding compliance with the PM_{2.5} National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

The emission factors used for the boilers are from AP-42 Section 1.4 for small boilers with low Ox burners. King County installed a meteorological station at the Route 9 site in July 2002. For the Final EIS, data from July 2002 through March 2003 were used. Typically, a year or more is desired, however, this data set includes the winter, which includes worst-case stable conditions and inversions. In addition, 4 years of data for Paine Field were modeled, which include a greater frequency of worst-case meteorological conditions than the Route 9 site. The air modeling did take into account the air dispersion of the localized area of the SR-9 bowl. There is equal study of both Route 9 and Unocal meteorological data. The higher emissions in the Draft EIS at Route 9 were due to the uncovered secondary clarifiers and the Final EIS includes covered processes at both sites and equal treatment plant emissions. The different meteorological conditions create different offsite concentrations.

Response to Comment I408-426

King County's design policy of no detectable odors beyond the Brightwater property line is applicable to both the Unocal and the Route 9 sites. Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PS Clean Air) regulates both the Unocal and Route 9 site locations, and the same standards apply to both sites.

While the Clean Air Act and state and local regulations set numerical standards for criteria pollutants, HAPs, and

TAPs, they do not set numerical standards for odors. PS Clean Air regulates odors in the Puget Sound area and enforces local and state law. Puget Sound Clean Air Regulation I, Article 9.11(a), Chapter 70.94 (Revised Code of Washington (RCW)) and WAC 173-400-040 (4) and (5) address odors and emissions that may be a detriment to a person or property. Puget Sound Clean Air Regulation I, Article 9.11(a) says that:

It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow the emission of any air contaminant in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be, injurious to human health, plant or animal life, or property, or which unreasonably interferes with enjoyment of life and property.

PS Clean Air may take enforcement action under this regulation upon the proper documentation and identification of the source of odor.

Response to Comment I408-427

For the Final EIS, the emission controls for Unocal and Route 9 are the same. Therefore, the emissions for the 54-mgd facility are the same for both sites. Please refer to Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for detailed information on the analyses completed for the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-428

Open-cut construction method would be one option in the installation of the local connections between the existing King County conveyance system and the new Brightwater influent conveyance tunnel. The other option would be microtunneling.

The areas that would need to have local connections installed for the Route 9-195th and 228th Street Systems are at Portal Siting Areas 11, 44, and 41. Local connections for the Unocal System would need to be constructed at Portal Siting Areas 11 and 14.

The alignments for each local connection and the decision for whether all or portions of each local connection will be installed by open-cut construction will be determined in the final design phase of the project, after the publication of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-429

The materials used in the tunneling process will mostly be food-grade lubricant in the tunnel boring machine, grout, the concrete segments, rubber gaskets, steel nuts and bolts, and any soil conditioners that may be used. The conditioners can be bentonite (a type of clay), corn starch, or inert polymers. None of these materials have a volatile component that would result in the potential for airborne emissions. The principal air impact would be the generation of dust. Please refer to Chapter 5 and Appendix 5-C, Construction-Related Air Quality Impacts: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for discussion on airborne dust generation.

The compounds that would be added to the soils during tunneling would most likely include either portland cement or sodium silicate grout for ground modification purposes and soap, polymers, or bentonite for soil conditioning purposes, as described in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS. These compounds or natural materials are added to bind and stabilize soil, and are therefore not volatile. They are also most commonly used where the tunnel is penetrating water-bearing materials. Consequently, the soil (spoils) that is brought to the surface when these materials are being used is wet or saturated and resistant to dispersion by wind. In any case, dust levels at the site will be maintained within levels permitted by the local municipality and by the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PS Clean Air).

Response to Comment I408-430

The number, location, type, and size of odor control facilities that would be constructed along the conveyance system are described in the Final EIS. All odor control facilities would be constructed at the time of the construction of the conveyance tunnels. Please refer to Appendix 5-B, Odor Analysis: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for additional information.

Response to Comment I408-431

As noted in Chapters 5 and 8 of the Final EIS, the backup generators at the new offsite pump station required for the Unocal System would be diesel-powered. Emissions from the generator would be substantially of the same types as those listed in Tables 5-10 and 5-11. However, the volume of emissions for the backup generators would be much less than the amounts in the tables as the values in the tables are for the

continuously operating gas turbines at the treatment plant, while the backup generator would be used only during general maintenance and when both power feeds to the new offsite pump station fail.

As part of King County's pump station general maintenance schedule, generators are turned on once a month to exercise the equipment and to confirm the operational readiness of the backup power system. Each test lasts approximately 1 hour.

Response to Comment I408-432

Under the No Action Alternative, King County would not implement that part of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan that calls for the construction of a third treatment plant. Please refer to Chapter 3 and subsequent chapters of the Final EIS, and Appendix 3-J, Evaluation of the No Action Alternative, of the Final EIS for information relating to the No Action Alternative.

I408-433

1035. What will be the cumulative impacts of Stockpot soups and the Brightwater facility at SR 9?

1036. Why are direct and indirect impacts for air not addressed?

I408-434

1037. What is the built system that will reduce 99.99 percent of hydrogen sulfide?

1038. Could you please identify each of the receptors listed in Figures 5-2 and 5-3. It is impossible to tell whether you have missed a few that should be in there.

6.1 Affected Environment

1039. How many of the sub basins that the Brightwater system will impact do not meet the CWA standards for recreation (303d)?

1040. How many of the sub basins that the Brightwater system will impact have completed TMDL programs?

I408-435

1041. Are the DOE standards for water quality in streams greater than those required under the Federal Clean Water Act?

1042. How many of the streams in the areas of study are listed on the state's 303(d) list?

1043. Please provide a list of the study area waters that are on the 303(d) list and the standards that do not meet.

1044. Why are the streams along the SR 9 siting and conveyance routes all impaired under the 303(d) list and lower on the WRIA 8 priority ranking than streams in King County?

I408-436

1045. It would appear that under King County's thinking it is better to impair Snohomish County streams with a sewage facility than Bear Creek in King County. Please explain why no siting was done in the Redmond area where King County's growth will be the greatest.

1046. Why was the Siting Advisory Committee not given for review the growth assumptions, models and mapping for service areas for the North Treatment Facility?

I408-437

1047. Are all of the anticipated receiving waters for the BW project sufficient in size for the volume that is proposed to be released? Please explain in detail the release rates and flows during construction dewatering and storm events for pond sizing.

1048. Please explain what minor modifications are for release to sensitive areas and their buffers that may be allowed if compensated by approved mitigation measures?

1049. How are mitigation measures approved and what details or documents will provide the background for these measures?

1050. Please show the Critical Area Regulations for each jurisdiction impacted and how they differ between them. The reason for this question is that different standards protect in different ways along a waterbody and if they are not consistent among the jurisdictions then degradation is more than likely to occur to a water body.

1051. Are the CARs for King County higher in protection than those jurisdictions that will be impacted by BW?

1052. If King County's regulations are higher in protection would King County use their own standards? Please explain.

Response to Comment I408-433

The Brightwater EIS looks at both the indirect and cumulative effects of the proposal. The Draft EIS identified a number of potential impacts associated with the construction and operation of Brightwater facilities. That analysis of impacts has been supplemented and refined in the intervening months and an updated analysis of impacts and reasonable mitigation measures is set forth in the Final EIS. Included in Chapter 5 of the Final EIS is an additional discussion of the possible significant impacts to air quality and the possible reasonable mitigation measures that could address the probable significant adverse environmental impacts of Brightwater facilities in the vicinity of the proposed Route 9 treatment plant site. Cumulative impacts are addressed for various elements of the environment throughout the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-434

For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Final EIS Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant.

For information on the location of sensitive receptors, please refer to the response to the City of Woodinville, Comment C5-125, and Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air-Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS, in particular where Appendix 5-A discusses the Receptor Grid used in the dispersion modeling.

Response to Comment I408-435

Chapter 6 has been revised to discuss the surface water basins in the Brightwater Service Area directly affected by the Brightwater project. As outlined in WAC 197-11-440 (6)(a): "This section of the EIS shall describe the existing environment that will be affected by the proposal, analyze

significant impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action, and discuss reasonable mitigation measures....” WAC 1197-11-402(6) states: “The basic features and analysis of the proposal, alternatives and impacts shall be discussed in the EIS and shall be generally understood without turning to other documents; however, an EIS is not required to include all information conceivably relevant to a proposal...” The evaluation has been revised in the Final EIS to characterize the affected environment and focus on potentially significant impacts. A complete listing of streams in the study area included on the state’s 303(d) listing is not relevant to the analysis of significant impacts related to the Brightwater project. Habitat limiting factors for potentially impacted streams are discussed in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS. Identifying reasons why Snohomish County streams are lower on the WRIA 8 priority ranking than streams in King County is not relevant to the adequacy of the EIS or the Brightwater proposal. A discussion of Washington State Water Quality Standards as compared to the EPA’s criteria is included in the response to Comment 1408-136 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-436

Please refer to the response to Comments I408-55 and I408-287 in this letter for information.

Response to Comment I408-437

Please refer to Chapter 6 of the Final EIS for a discussion of the proposed stormwater facilities at the Brightwater Treatment Plant, as well as Appendices 6-C, Management of Water Quality During Construction at the Treatment Plant Sites, 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, and 6-F, Groundwater and Stormwater Management at the Candidate Portal Sites, of the Final EIS, which discuss the proposed stormwater facilities and the impacts of stormwater discharges on the receiving water streams. Information is presented in a manner that is appropriate to determine potential major impacts to surface water bodies resulting from construction and implementation of the Brightwater Treatment Plant. The additional level of detail requested in this comment would be provided as needed during the permitting process for the Preferred Alternative. Additional evaluations will be done in accordance with requirements of the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), Washington State

Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Snohomish County as part of their respective permitting projects.

The King and Snohomish Executives, to assist in the development of site selection criteria and provide oversight of the site selection process, appointed the Siting Advisory Committee (SAC). This committee was formed following this decision by the King County Council to move forward with the development of the third regional wastewater treatment plant. The review of this decision and the review of the growth assumptions and models that led to this decision were not part of the charter assigned to the SAC.

Mitigation measures that are termed “proposed” in the Final EIS are considered part of the Brightwater proposal and will be included in the project unless regulatory agencies or citizens prefer a different mitigation approach that addresses the same impact or impacts. Mitigation measures termed “potential” may be implemented with the project if warranted by the impacts as design and permitting processes proceed.

With respect to critical area regulations, Chapter 7 of the Final EIS contains extensive information on critical area classifications and regulations for both the treatment plant sites and conveyance corridors. Information on wetlands and streams includes Ecology and local ratings, as well as regulatory buffers. Critical area regulations differ among the jurisdictions, as critical area regulation under Washington’s Growth Management Act is the responsibility of local jurisdictions. As a result, it is local regulations that will govern impacts to critical areas, not King County’s regulations. Comparison of impacts that would occur under King County’s regulations is therefore considered speculative and not relevant to the EIS, particularly given that King County is currently revising its regulations. King County will continue to coordinate with all jurisdictions to comply with local critical area regulations and is committed to appropriately mitigating impacts to critical areas in accordance with these regulations.

1053. What type of permit is required to discharge wastewater or surface water from one basin to another? Please explain.

1054. Can I/I be transported out of basin? Please explain.

1055. Can the waters of WRIA 8 be transported to the Puget Sound Basin? Please explain.

1056. Why is the DEIS using the 5 tier stream typing system but planning to use the 4 tier system for future studies?

1057. The statements in this section make one believe that the decision is already made and you will change the assumptions after the fact and after the FEIS. Please respond.

1058. The use of IBI is relatively new, please explain how the IBI study was done in 1994 versus the study done in 2000. Please also describe who did both studies.

1059. Is the culvert under SR 9 for Howell Creek a barrier to fish passage?

1060. Did the movement of Channel A to the stockpot fish pond receive the proper permits for movement of the drainage basin to a pond that doesn't work?

1061. Channel A was once fish bearing and is now in violation of state law as a barrier to fish movement. Will this barrier be removed or required to be removed by any developer?

1062. Did King County verify whether the fish pond is working as planned or was this a total waste of time and money and in particular only wishful thinking on the part of WDFW who issued the permits for this horrible facility?

1063. Please verify whether roadside ditches that can support fish are waters of the state?

1064. Why is there no IBI study for North Creek listed in the DEIS?

1065. Why is there no IBI study for Swamp Creek listed in the DEIS?

1066. Where will runoff and dewatering along the conveyance lines be drained to? Please provide some detail as the information apparently is all in the DEIS.

1067. Please be aware that when this DEIS states that it will follow the jurisdictions codes to reduce impacts it brings up the question of whether the impacts you are suggesting are normal impacts or the worst case scenario and how simple mitigation measures would avoid or minimize in the worst case.

6.2 Impacts

1068. Why was the SBUH method used for stormwater runoff? This model does not demonstrate conditions in Puget Sound dealing with continuous rain events and typically underestimates runoff volume needs. Please explain in detail why this model used was chosen to estimate stormwater runoff volume.

1069. Are the impacts to surface water discussed in general terms or in terms of worse case scenario?

1070. Could you explain the difference between minimize impacts and avoid impacts as I believe SEPA requires the County to avoid first?

1071. What small streams in the vicinity of the treatment sites could be potentially impacted through dewater?

1072. What types of impacts to these stream systems could result from the dewatering process?

Response to Comment I408-438

The underestimation referred to in the comment has to do with detention volume. SBUH has been used only to calculate the volume needed for the water quality treatment ponds, as is allowed by the agencies. The continuous simulation model, Western Washington Hydrology Model, was used to calculate detention volumes. Please refer to Appendix 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management for the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS for a discussion of the modeling used to estimate stormwater runoff. Impacts to surface water are described in terms of probable impacts, not worst-case impacts.

Response to Comment I408-439

Mitigation is defined in the SEPA Rules under WAC 197-11-768. Mitigation includes avoiding impacts by not taking a certain action or parts of an action, and minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of an action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts. SEPA requires the analysis and consideration of significant adverse environmental impacts and discussion of reasonable mitigation measures. SEPA does not require one type of mitigation over another.

Response to Comment I408-440

At the Route 9 site, Little Bear Creek could potentially be impacted by dewatering. Other small watercourses flowing across the project site would be diverted around the site and would not be affected. The shallow groundwater which would be intercepted at this site would be conveyed, discharged down-gradient of the site, and flow to Little Bear Creek. No substantial impact upon creek flow is expected.

At the Unocal Site, Willow Creek could be impacted by dewatering activities during construction. No dewatering is proposed after construction is completed. A groundwater cutoff wall is proposed to minimize impacts beyond the

project site and no impact to Willow Creek is expected. More information can be found in Appendices 6-C, Management of Water Quality During Construction at the Treatment Plant Sites, and 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS.

- I408-440 1073. Could any of these impacts cause "take" or "harm" to habitat for threatened or endangered species?
- I408-441 1074. What type of agreement would need to be in place with Cross Valley to discharge dewatering waters into the 30" sewer line that has a capacity less than the estimated discharge?
- I408-442 1075. What type of onsite infiltration basis would be required and what size of parcel would be needed to serve as onsite infiltration?
1076. According to the chapter on groundwater, this is a discharge area not a recharge area, so why are you going to recharge the aquifer through wells? There seems to be a contradiction of terms.
- I408-443 1077. Couldn't scouring a salmon bearing stream, cause harm or "take" of threatened species?
1078. What mitigation measures are necessary for the County to have approval to "take" habitat or species protected under ESA?
- I408-444 1079. Why is the 72 mgd operation being used for Unocal site, when it is not a valid option as there is no willing operational and maintenance contract available to do so?
- I408-445 1080. Will or won't a temporary barge dock be constructed at the existing Unocal Pier? Please be more specific with the suggestions being offered.
- I408-446 1081. How is 6 years temporary for a barge dock and what are the visual impacts that this barge dock could cause in the marine area?
- I408-447 1082. When does Unocal anticipate clean up of the site to be completed?
- I408-448 1083. If cleanup is completed by Unocal and BW is selected for Edmonds, why discuss the cleanup and its costs if King County won't be covering it?
1084. Are there 28 acres of buffer at the SR 9 site or are there not? Please be specific.
- I408-449 1085. Please be more specific regarding the erosion potential and sedimentation of Little Bear Creek and the potential threats to ESA species and habitat.
- I408-450 1086. Which areas of SR 9 are contaminated? Please be specific as the costs of cleanup of the SR 9 are dependent on which, if any, lots are contaminated.
- I408-451 1087. If the footprint for the treatment plant is 47 acres, why was 25 acres used as a minimum site size during the original size process?
- I408-452 1088. If only 25 acres are needed why impose impacts on more than 47 acres?
1089. Avoidance should include minimizing exposure by reducing footprint size where ever possible, why is this not occurring?
- I408-453 1090. Please be more specific and detailed regarding the use of the sanitary sewer (Cross Valley) for dewatering and surface runoff of the SR 9 site.
- I408-454 1091. What combination of methods to manage dewater discharge are likely to be used and why this combination over others?
1092. What are the additional site-specific investigations needed to determine the duration and volume of dewatering necessary?

Response to Comment I408-441

In the event that it is necessary to discharge groundwater into local sewer systems, King County would coordinate with the affected service provider during the design phase of the project to determine agency requirements for connecting to the sewer. This would include any service agreements between King County and the local sewer service provider. Please refer to Appendix 6-F, Groundwater and Stormwater Management at the Candidate Portal Sites, of the Final EIS for a description of the local jurisdictions' drainage requirements and to Chapter 6 and Chapter 17 of the Final EIS for a discussion of potential dewatering impacts.

Response to Comment I408-442

During construction, a portion of the dewatering water may be infiltrated, but most would be discharged to surface waters. Use of injection wells is not proposed at this time. Please refer to Chapter 6 of the Final EIS for a discussion of proposed dewatering disposal.

Response to Comment I408-443

King County will prepare a Biological Assessment as part of permitting requirements to comply with the Endangered Species Act. After reviewing King County's evaluation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries (the Services) will determine whether a "take" will occur and identify appropriate mitigation measures. King County is already coordinating with these agencies and is incorporating into construction and operation plans a number of measures to prevent scouring or other impacts to salmonid habitat.

Response to Comment I408-444

The 72-mgd subalternative at the Unocal site is presented in the Final EIS to allow the Cities of Lynnwood and/or Edmonds to choose to evaluate the benefits of transferring flows to Brightwater in the future. If they were to make such

a proposal, they would be required to undertake environmental review of the proposal, consistent with the SEPA Rules. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for more details on the 72-mgd sub-alternative.

Response to Comment I408-445

The proposed new barge dock has been removed from the proposal at this time. If the Unocal alternative is selected and the barge dock is desired for mitigation then the required additional environmental analysis would be completed. Use of the existing barge dock at the Point Wells is included in the Final EIS as potential mitigation for the traffic impacts at Portal 19.

Response to Comment I408-446

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-445 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-447

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I408-448

If the Unocal site is selected, King County will be required to comply with Model Toxics Control Act cleanup rules to complete the site development and negotiate an agreement for cleanup with the Washington State Department of Ecology, just as Unocal has been required to do. Remediation planning will address management of contaminated soil and groundwater and will be conducted during the design phase of the project.

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for updated information on buffer areas around the treatment plant sites.

Response to Comment I408-449

Erosion and sedimentation impacts to Little Bear Creek would be minimized during construction and operation by limiting dewatering discharge consistent with Ecology recommendations, and by complying with the Washington State Department of Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* (August 2001). In

particular, enhanced stormwater treatment would be used to minimize turbidity and sedimentation. Please refer to Chapter 7 of the Final EIS and the response to Comment I408-443 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-450

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I408-451

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-64 in this letter. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for the information on the siting process and Chapter 3 for information concerning site size and plant footprint.

Response to Comment I408-452

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-64 in this letter. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS and to the response to Comment the I408-55 in this letter for the information on the siting process and Chapter 3 for information concerning site size and plant footprint.

Response to Comment I408-453

Please refer to Chapter 6 of the Final EIS for a discussion of dewatering.

Response to Comment I408-454

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-9 and W5-15.

- I408-455 1093. Why are these additional site specific investigations not already done and included in this DEIS for public review and comment?
- I408-456 1094. What is the I/I volume of the Cross Valley sewer line and will the 30,000 gpd from dewatering exceed the limits given I/I volume in the total system?
- I408-457 1095. Please explain in more detail why the site configuration for SR 9 makes land application impractical at a large scale?
- I408-458 1096. How will any discharges to LBC meet applicable standards and please detail the standards that will be met and how?
1097. Please explain in more detail the hydraulic and hydrologic conditions in Little Bear Creek that could be changed and how?
- I408-459 1098. Is the habitat and fisheries potential of Little Bear Creek, expendable in the view of King County so as to site a facility that during the worst scenario would destroy important spawning and habitat for threatened species?
- I408-460 1099. Please explain incremental development of the Route 9 treatment plant site over time and how the project would specifically reroute or combine watercourses.
1100. Please explain how surface water habitat will compensate for groundwater flows to Little Bear Creek?
- I408-461 1101. How many months or years will it take before net benefits from mitigation will benefit the Little Bear Creek stream system?
1102. What is the worst case scenario for sedimentation and erosion for Little Bear Creek and how many years will this process impact the stream?
1103. Could an operation impact allow treated effluent to enter Little Bear Creek, please explain.
1104. Could untreated effluent enter any streams or lakes in the Lake Washington watershed? Please explain in detail.
- I408-462 1105. If soils are contaminated from hydrocarbons and other pollutants how will these contaminants be removed from surface water runoff?
1106. Please explain how and where spill containment systems would be located at all sites.
1107. Please explain how chemical loading and unloading areas would be routed back to the wastewater treatment plant headworks to ensure spills do not impact receiving waters for each site.
1108. Please describe the management technologies available to reduce peak flow rates and reduce pollutant loading in stormwater.
1109. Does the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington meet the requirements that may be necessary for the worst case scenario?
- I408-463 1110. How is the 34 acres of impervious surface at Unocal consistent with the minimum 25 acres used for siting requirements?
1111. Please explain how the DOE's 2001 Stormwater manual takes into account the worst case scenario for a sewage treatment facility problems?

Response to Comment I408-455

Additional evaluations have been conducted and are located in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-456

The capacity of the Cross Valley sewer line is in excess of 16 million gallons per day. It has enough capacity to handle the flows associated with construction dewatering.

Response to Comment I408-457

Land application for biosolids requires significant land area. For Class B biosolids, which would be produced by the Brightwater Treatment Plant, land application for agriculture and forestry has stringent buffer requirements, public access, and crop harvesting restrictions. There is insufficient land available at either the Route 9 or Unocal site for onsite land application.

Response to Comment I408-458

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-41, regarding stormwater discharge standards, and Snohomish County, Comment S3-66, regarding impacts on Little Bear Creek.

Response to Comment I408-459

King County is committed to preserving and, when possible, enhancing valuable habitat in Little Bear Creek, and is designing a facility with state-of-the-art stormwater controls to provide maximum protection to this stream. Stormwater would be treated in full compliance with the Washington State Department of Ecology *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* (August 2001), and would include enhanced treatment to minimize impacts to salmonids.

Response to Comment I408-460

As discussed in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS, Watercourses 1-9 would be routed south to Howell Creek. The 228th Street Creek (Channels A and B) would be routed north to Unnamed Creek. These permanent flow diversions would occur early in the construction period. The fish habitat value of Howell and Unnamed creeks would be substantially improved as a result of these diversions, as discussed in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS. No substantial impact to streamflow is expected to occur to Little Bear Creek due to dewatering activities. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-440 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-461

Experience in the region indicates that fish may move into a newly restored stream channel within a year of its construction. For instance, coho salmon were observed in a newly daylighted section of Jenkins Creek in south King County during the first spawning season following culvert removal. Both Howell Creek and Unnamed Creek are proposed for relocation and restoration. The newly planted vegetation is expected to take on the order of 5 years or more to fully establish. The relocated channels should be largely stabilized within the first year, and fish use can be expected at that time or soon thereafter.

As discussed in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS, although considered very unlikely, a worst-case release of untreated construction runoff could transport sediment to Little Bear Creek. Some of this sediment might temporarily settle along the creek bottom, forming a thin bottom layer. This would be composed of a relatively fine material and would tend to be flushed out of the creek during periods of higher flows. It would likely be removed by the end of the wet season, prior to the summer months.

Response to Comment I408-462

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-33 and to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-27 and W3-41.

Response to Comment I408-463

The guidelines in the Washington State Department of Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* (August 2001) meet reasonably foreseeable stormwater conditions, but do not address so-called "worst-case" contingencies. For instance, in sizing sediment ponds, the Manual recommends using the 2-year storm event, although the 10-year storm event may be appropriate under certain conditions, depending upon duration of construction and downstream conditions. The Brightwater project proposes to use the 10-year storm event for sizing sediment ponds. Construction at any given location at the treatment plant site would last no more than 3 years. The chance of a 10-year storm occurring during this period and possibly exceeding pond capacity is about one in three (33 percent). A sediment pond designed to handle the worst-case storm might be sized for the 100-year (or possibly greater) storm. However, the chances of such a storm occurring in any given 3-year period is just over 3 percent, a very low likelihood.

In applying the stormwater treatment guidelines within the Manual, the wastewater treatment plant is considered an industrial facility. The Manual contains numerous methods for control of stored chemicals and other contaminants. These are known as source controls and are enumerated in detail in Volume IV of the Manual. The Brightwater project would place special emphasis on using source control to minimize the possibility that process chemicals or wastewater could enter the treatment plant's stormwater system. Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-75. As a result, it is very unlikely, although not impossible, that a large spill would enter the plant's stormwater system. From a volume standpoint, the worst-case release scenario could result from a major earthquake, explosion or similar, but very low-probability calamity. A breakage of one of the large-diameter wastewater pipelines could cause a release of raw or partially treated wastewater at the treatment plant site. If this happened incoming effluent to the plant would be quickly rerouted away from the plant. However, an escape of wastewater at the site is conceivable. This would flow into the plant's stormwater system, where it would be diluted and partially detained and isolated to prevent flow to local receiving waters. Eventually, some of this flow would be released to the local receiving water, which could

cause temporary water quality degradation, lasting for a period of up to several days.

Twenty-five acres was the minimum sized area used to screen potential treatment plant sites. The Unocal site is somewhat larger than this minimum size and the treatment plant layout has been sized accordingly.

- I408-464 [1112. How will the wetpond for the Edmonds site impact Willows Creek?
- I408-465 [1113. Please explain the Uniform Fire Code requirements that must be met for spills and leaks.
- I408-466 [1114. Please explain where the separate release bypass point for Edmonds emergency release would be located.
- [1115. Please explain the conveyance options for the Unocal facility?
- I408-467 [1116. Does this DEIS explain the Kenmore Pump Station system and how it operates?
- [1117. Is there a gravity only influence tunnel for the Unocal site?
- [1118. What are the temporary impacts for a release due to system failure from the Unocal site.
- [1119. Will flooding increase on Admiral Way with the proposed treatment facility?
- I408-468 [1120. The SR 9 site is much larger than the Unocal site and the maps appear to show much more impervious surface than the 40 acres from stormwater will be collected. According to earlier statements there would be 47 acres of impervious surface, so why are there now 40 acres?
- I408-469 [1121. Why are nearly 110 acres needed when stormwater would flow from either 40 or 47 and only 25 acres are needed for this facility?
- I408-470 [1122. What are the worst case scenario requirements from the Ecology (2001b) stormwater manual requirements?
- [1123. Please explain the requirements of the WWHM detention requirements.
- [1124. Can it be assumed that to contain the 47 or 40 acre impervious surface runoff, a facility of 31 acres of detention volume with 7 acre feet would be required? Please put this in real volume terms.
- [1125. Does the above detention requirements meet the worst case scenario such as a 100 year storm and flood event in the lowland Puget Sound Area?
- [1126. Why are the stormwater facilities being located on the rural lands outside the UGA rather than inside the UGA?
- [1127. Please describe how much buffer the proposed stormwater facilities will encroach upon and what mitigation measures will be used to mitigate this encroachment.
- I408-471 [1128. Please explain how the various jurisdiction code requirements will be used to mitigate stormwater during the worst case scenario?
- [1129. Please explain the new stormwater conveyance pipeline, sizing and volume that would be distributed to Little Bear Creek during a worst case storm event.
- [1130. Explain the efficiency of the treatment for stormwaters that enter the loading/unloading, chemical storage areas and other areas of the treatment plant.
- [1131. Please explain exactly where the new detention pond release will be under SR 9 and the size of the piping as well as the construction impacts of such a pipe.
- [1132. Please explain how the business in the Little Bear Creek when applying for upgraded facilities are required to upgrade their runoff facilities.

Response to Comment I408-464

The proposed wetpond would be constructed in an existing cleared area adjacent to Willow Creek. It would not directly impact the stream or the associated wetland.

Response to Comment I408-465

Information on the Uniform Fire Code requirements has been added to the Chapter 17 of the Final EIS. Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Fire District No. 7, Comment S1-2, for a discussion of procedures that would be established to handle potential spills.

Response to Comment I408-466

Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for information on the safety relief system for the Unocal site. Additional information is available in Appendix 3-E, Flow Management and Safety Relief Point, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-467

Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for updated information on conveyance and portals and for information on the safety relief system for the Unocal site. Also please refer to Chapter 6 of the Final EIS for water resources impacts. Additional information is available in Appendix 3-E, Flow Management and Safety Relief Point, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-468

Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for information on site layout at Route 9.

Response to Comment I408-469

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-64 in this letter. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for the information on the siting process and Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for information concerning site size and plant footprint.

Response to Comment I408-470

The Washington State Department of Ecology *Stormwater Management for Western Washington* (August 2001) has standard requirements that apply to various situations. There are, however, no “worst-case” requirements. The manual requires detention up to the 50-year event, not the 100-year. Additional details about the stormwater detention facilities are included in Appendix 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS, including a description of conveyance pipelines and treatment efficiencies.

Response to Comment I408-471

The stormwater facilities for the Route 9 site are now proposed to be located on the west side of the treatment plant (as opposed to north of the treatment plant in the Draft EIS). They would be located within the Urban Growth Area. Total stormwater detention volume has been calculated to be 22 acre-feet. Please refer to Chapter 6 of the Final EIS for a discussion of the proposed stormwater facilities at the treatment plant sites. Additional detail is provided in Appendix 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS. King County would comply with all applicable regulations promulgated by Snohomish County, similar to other businesses and industries in Snohomish County. Upgrades or expansions would be subject to increased stormwater management controls in accordance with applicable regulations at the time of expansion. In general, if the modification of an existing facility or business exceeds one-half of the current area of that business or exceeds 5,000 square feet of new impervious area, the business would be required to upgrade its stormwater system to meet current requirements.

Special design provisions are proposed for loading/unloading and chemical storage areas of the treatment plant site. As described in Chapter 9 of the Final EIS, all chemical storage and handling areas will be designed in accordance with Uniform Fire Code requirements. Specific design features will be developed during the permitting process, but chemical storage/handling areas, including areas where chemicals are loaded and unloaded, would include spill containment features. Areas subject to contaminants, such as washdown areas and biosolids transfer, would be drained into the treatment plant. Please refer

to Appendix 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS for additional detail.

The Brightwater stormwater facilities would not be designed for a worst-case scenario, but would be designed to meet the guidelines of the Washington State Department of Ecology *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* (August 2001).

- I408-472 [1133. Please explain the containment requirements under the Uniform Fire Code.
- I408-473 [1134. How efficient will the stormwater treatment system be in removing spills and leaks from the site? Please be specific when dealing with worst case scenario.
- [1135. Please discuss any localized temporary water quality impacts and the types of chemicals that could be accidentally released.
- [1136. Please explain how the two pond stormwater management system will work if the sites outside the UGA cannot be used for stormwater management as discussed in other portions of this DEIS?
- I408-474 [1137. Were the two parcels outside the UGA at SR 9 promised as mitigation sites for open space or community facilities rather than stormwater systems?
- [1138. Are there to be both Influent and Effluent pump stations at SR 9 or is this a gravity system for both incoming and outgoing? Please explain in detail.
- I408-475 [1139. What is the worst case scenario for emergency situations and could any leakage at all occur at the SR 9 site to the local waters of the area? Please explain.
- I408-476 [1140. Please explain the accuracy of the FEMA Flood Insurance maps given than 100-year floodplain is dependent on pervious surface.
- I408-477 [1141. Please quantify the number of times SR 9 has been closed in this area due to flooding? Include the length of closure and depth of water across the highway.
- I408-478 [1142. Have the residents and Jurisdictions along North Lake Washington been notified that their waterfront properties could be impacted during a substantial adverse incident from the Brightwater plant?
- [1143. Where will the likely dewatering sites be for each portal during conveyance construction?
- [1144. Please explain in details the dewatering impacts for each portal site.
- I408-479 [1145. Please explain how the gravity line would have more dewatering than the shallow forced main option.
- [1146. Please explain the management approaches to minimize potential for stream scour for conveyance tunnel dewatering.
- I408-480 [1147. Please explain what the 5,000 square foot threshold is requiring stormwater management facilities.
- I408-481 [1148. Please identify potential impacts to fisheries in the Sammamish River and Lake Washington from a sewage overflow.
- I408-482 [1149. Please explain the minor impacts from stormwater runoff from the new Kenmore pump station and how implementation of stormwater treatment facilities will increase water quality.
- I408-483 [1150. In the worst case scenario what would the potential impacts be from an emergency overflow on the Unocal corridor conveyance line. Please be specific.
- [1151. What are the impacts (shoreline) for a catastrophic event at the Unocal treatment plant in relation to Puget Sound and near shore fisheries?
- I408-484 [1152. Why is chlorination being used at the SR 9 site when technology has improved beyond this older use?

Response to Comment I408-472

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-465 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-473

Extensive source control would be utilized at the treatment plant. For instance, all chemical storage tanks would be enclosed within containment berms sized to hold the volume of the largest tank, in the event of a leak. The immediate drainage areas for all chemical storage and transfer locations and for all of the treatment plant process areas would be drained to sumps or piped into the treatment plant for treatment. In this manner, the chance for a chemical spill or untreated wastewater getting into the general stormwater system would be minimal. For more information, please refer to Appendix 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS.

The types of chemicals that would be stored on site (sulfuric acid, sodium hypochlorite, sodium hydroxide, and aluminum sulfate) would be located in secondary containment areas and would not be able to enter the stormwater system. Only an accidental spill from a truck outside the containment area could potentially reach the stormwater system.

In the unlikely event that a spill should reach the stormwater system of the treatment plant, there would be opportunities to temporarily plug the affected stormwater drains to minimize its release to the system. A spill reaching the system would flow to one or more stormwater quality and detention ponds. The specific size of these ponds would not be known until the design phase of the project, but would typically be on the order of 2 to 4 acre-feet (0.7 to 1.4 million gallons). This would provide considerable dilution and might also allow for recovery and/or treatment to remove the contaminant. While the possibility of a spilled contaminant reaching a nearby stream cannot be entirely ruled out, the likelihood of large

amounts escaping the site is very remote. The localized water quality impacts would be minimal.

Response to Comment I408-474

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for updated plant layout, conveyance, and portal information at the Route 9 site. Please refer to Appendix 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-475

The facility is being designed to meet all applicable design criteria for reasonably foreseeable circumstances. Design standards for worst-case emergency situations are not required by any of the permitting authorities granting approvals for this project. The risk of spills or leakage to area surface water bodies is extremely low. Please refer to Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS for a discussion of plant underdrains and proposed monitoring.

Response to Comment I408-476

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Maps are considered accurate by their preparers and are widely used by facility designers throughout the region. As these maps are updated with new information, King County will incorporate these updates into their facility design.

Response to Comment I408-477

The Washington State Department of Transportation regional office in Shoreline was contacted regarding flooding problems along SR-9 in the vicinity of the Route 9 site. It was reported that there has been no instance of closures of this road from flooding.

Response to Comment I408-478

The scoping document and a summary of the Draft EIS were mailed to approximately 60,000 addresses, including at least all addresses within 500 feet of the proposed alternative conveyance routes. Because existing mail carrier routes were used in many areas, this mailing reached much farther.

Emergency flow management was discussed in Chapter 3 of the Draft EIS.

Response to Comment I408-479

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-9, W5-15, and W5-40. Additional detail is provided in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-480

The project would follow the guidelines contained in the Washington State Department of Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* (August 2001). The 5,000 square foot threshold refers to the addition of new impervious area by a project and it triggers the requirements for stormwater management for a project. For a discussion of stormwater requirements, please refer to Appendix 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-481

The Final EIS describes potential impacts to fisheries associated with emergency overflows in the Sammamish River. Please refer to Chapter 7 of the Final EIS for additional information.

Response to Comment I408-482

Please refer to Chapter 6 of the Final EIS for a discussion of surface water impacts associated with pump station construction. Additional details are provided in Appendix 6-F, Groundwater and Stormwater Management at the Candidate Portal Sites, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-483

Evaluations of impacts from potential emergency overflows are discussed in Chapter 6 and Chapter 9 of the Final EIS. Because the potential for an overflow is considered to be a very low probability, the evaluation included in the Final EIS text is considered to be worst-case.

Response to Comment I408-484

There are no "natural" methods of disinfection. For the Route 9 site, disinfection using sodium hypochlorite (a chemical similar to household

bleach) would be used for effluent discharged to Puget Sound. Ultraviolet (UV) light disinfection would be used to disinfect reclaimed water. UV does not require chemicals, but does require more energy because it uses numerous high intensity light bulbs to disinfect the effluent.

- I408-484 1153. Would an emergency overflow from the SR 9 site include chlorinated waters in the Sammamish River or Lake Washington?
- I408-485 1154. Where would an emergency checkpoint be for the effluent conveyance route if forced main is used for SR 9?
1155. Did the analysis for the outfalls include a cumulative look at all known sedimentation and contaminants entering the sound in this localized area and what the results are for such a study?
- I408-486 1156. Does the no-action alternative include any of the potential improvements acknowledged in the RWSP using the \$1.8 Billion set aside for improvements to the overall current system?
1157. The No action alternative seems to infer that wastewater will discontinue to be treated at the existing facilities if a 3rd treatment facility is not built. Is this true?
1158. What actions would King County take to reduce growth in the service areas such as opening growth in areas outside the major cities and construction of smaller waste treatment facilities to reduce the potential impacts?
1159. What measures could be taken by cities and other service providers to reduce I/I and CSO and would this correct the overflow problems that the No-Action seems to infer would happen?
- 6.3 Mitigation Measures**
1160. King County could avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce all mitigation by avoiding the construction of Brightwater completely. Why isn't the no-action alternative discussed in the mitigation measures?
1161. What other requirements are needed in the NPDES to avoid, minimize or rectify impacts to surface and groundwater resources?
1162. Will a separate NPDES be required for the treatment facility and conveyance lines with portals?
1163. Where will in-water work be required other than outfall?
- I408-487 1164. The DEIS infers that the extent of BMPs required is dependent on the size of the construction area. Does this mean that King County will take less care in avoiding, minimizing or rectifying on smaller areas than larger areas? Are all areas not to be treated equally as far as mitigation measures? Please explain.
1165. Will King County mark areas that will not be disturbed with fencing?
1166. Will workers be transported to the construction sites to avoid large parking areas and the transport of more sediment offsite?
1167. Will the temporary staging areas for parking and access that are stabilized with quarry spalls, crushed gravel or temporary paving result in the creation of more impervious surface and larger detention facilities?
- I408-488 1168. If there is a seasonal grading restrictions in unincorporated Snohomish County, what additional measures will be taken to avoid erosion during the winter months if King County is allowed to get a variance from seasonal grading?
1169. If a local jurisdictions BMPs or soil stabilization measures are inadequate will King County pursue greater measures or risk being fined and penalized for erosion and siltation to local waters?
- I408-489 1170. Why is runoff being "run off" the site rather than infiltrated to the local groundwaters as it would if the area were still forested?

Response to Comment I408-485

King County analyzed the effects of Brightwater effluent on aquatic animals and human health by taking into account the existing contributions of all existing marine discharges. The results of this analysis concluded that Brightwater would not create a significant impact to the resources of Puget Sound or the people who use it. Please refer to the response to the City of Kenmore, Comment C3-76.

King County continually monitors the sediments surrounding the existing outfalls and compares it to areas removed from outfalls and other man-made structures. There is no detectable difference. For further details, please refer to *Water Quality Status Report for Marine Waters* (King County, 2001).

Response to Comment I408-486

Under the No Action Alternative, King County would not implement the part of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) that calls for the construction of a third wastewater treatment plant. Other RWSP programs and projects, however, would be implemented under the No Action Alternative. Wastewater would continue to be treated at the two existing regional facilities under the No Action Alternative. Please refer to Chapter 3, Appendix 3-J, Evaluation of the No Action Alternative, and subsequent chapters of the Final EIS for more information related to the No Action Alternative. Please refer to the responses to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-141, regarding growth management plans and Comment S3-6. For more information on infiltration and inflow programs. For more information on combined sewer overflows, please refer to the response to the Sno-King Environmental Alliance/Gray, Comment O16-21.

Response to Comment I408-487

The No Action Alternative by definition means that the applicant will not take action on the proposal. Under the No

Action Alternative, King County would not build the Brightwater System, thus there would be no impacts from the proposed action and no mitigation would be required under SEPA. While the Brightwater EIS does not discuss mitigation for the No Action Alternative, additional information on the impacts of the No Action Alternative is provided in the Final EIS. Please refer to Chapter 3, Appendix 3-J, Evaluation of the No Action Alternative, and the corresponding impacts sections of Chapters 4-17 of the Final EIS.

King County does need to be covered under a wastewater discharge NPDES permit for the construction of conveyance portals, but it will apply for and work under an individual construction stormwater permit. The operation of the conveyance and portals will be covered under the NPDES operating permit for the entire system, and they will not carry separate operation permits from the Washington State Department of Ecology. Please contact the Washington State Department of Ecology for more information on NPDES permits:

Department of Ecology
PO Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

It is anticipated that the outfall would be the only in-water work required during construction of the treatment plant. For information on water resource mitigation please refer to Chapter 6 and for a discussion of the possibility of in-water work in local area ponds and streams please refer to Chapter 7 of the Final EIS.

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for information on mitigation. For a discussion of traffic impacts from construction, operation, and maintenance of the Brightwater Treatment Plant, please refer to Chapter 16 and Appendix 16-B, Transportation Impact: Plant Sites and Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-488

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5.

Response to Comment I408-489

Infiltration of stormwater is being considered where onsite soils are appropriate. Please refer to Chapters 3 and 6 of the Final EIS for a

description of the proposed stormwater management facilities at the site. Appendix 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS provides a description of the proposed permanent stormwater facilities at the treatment plant sites.

- I408-490 1171. What type of chemical treatment would be used for construction runoff?
- I408-491 1172. What will the anticipated runoff flow rates be from the construction sites that would protect downstream properties and waterways from erosion?
1173. What compounds other than water would be used for dust control?
- I408-492 1174. What construction measures will be taken to avoid erosion?
1175. If groundwater is in a discharge zone, why then recharge the aquifer by putting it back in again and then repumping it?
1176. What permits are needed to groundwater withdrawal that specify the treatment and discharge methods?
- I408-493 1177. Please explain how temporary flow augmentation would be used to prevent decreases in stream discharge rates.
- I408-494 1178. Please explain all channel relocations necessary for construction of Brightwater and conveyance systems. It would be helpful to provide maps of the necessary relocations.
- I408-495 1179. Please explain all possible temporary measures that could serve as alternative methods to dewatering.
- I408-496 1180. Would waste materials from Brightwater areas go to King County landfills or Snohomish County designated landfills?
- I408-497 1181. Please explain the routing process for waste materials removed from the treatment sites.
1182. What types of specific sedimentation measures would be determined as necessary to ensure water levels of Willow Creek, onsite wetlands and Edmonds Marsh are not impacted?
1183. Please explain the monitoring program that would be implemented to ensure protection of the Willow Creek and wetland system.
- I408-498 1184. Please explain the role of federal agencies in rerouting and enhancing watercourses on the SR 9 site.
1185. Please explain the role of state agencies in rerouting and enhancing watercourses on the SR 9 site.
1186. As this section is mitigation for construction and surface water impacts, how will the above state and federal agencies work together to create a mitigation plan for the worst case scenarios that are absent from this DEIS?
- I408-499 1187. Why does the DEIS rely on conceptual plans that will change over time rather than actually identifying good designs for public review?
- I408-500 1188. What is the likelihood of removing the DFW approved fish rearing pond on the SR 9 site that has not functioned since day one?
1189. Please explain the sedimentation measures that would be used at the SR 9 site given the nature of the local sensitive areas.
1190. Please explain the monitoring program that would be implemented to ensure protection of the wetlands and stream systems along the SR 9 site.

Response to Comment I408-490

No chemical treatment is currently anticipated for construction runoff. Sedimentation and erosion controls would be installed during the construction phase to mitigate sedimentation of wetlands, streams, and other sensitive water bodies.

Response to Comment I408-491

Impacts from construction runoff would be minimized through compliance with Ecology's 2001 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, which has been developed to protect beneficial uses of surface waters. Best management practices would be used to minimize runoff and sedimentation during construction, including temporary detention ponds or, where space is limited, other measures such as temporary vaults. Please refer to Chapter 6 and Appendices 6-C, Management of Water Quality During Construction at the Treatment Plant Sites, and 6-F, Groundwater and Stormwater Management at the Candidate Portal Sites, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-492

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-9, W5-15, and W5-40. Additional detail is provided in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-493

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-8.

Response to Comment I408-494

At the Route 9 site, the watercourses that run from the east to the west would be collected along the eastern site boundary and routed to the north and south ends of the site. Watercourses 1-6 would be diverted south to Howell Creek and Channels A and B (228th Street Creek) would be

diverted north to Unnamed Creek. In addition, there is a salmon rearing pond on the property. It would be upgraded and relocated in the northern portion of the site.

For the Unocal site, the existing fish hatchery and creeks would remain. An additional mitigation measure would be provided consistent with the proposed Edmonds Crossing project to daylight the lower portion of Willow Creek from the northern portion of the treatment plant site to discharge to Puget Sound.

Please refer to the plant layout figures in Chapter 3 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-495

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-9, W5-15, and W5-40. Additional detail is provided in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-496

Please see the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-392.

Response to Comment I408-497

At the Brightwater Treatment Plant, biosolids would be transferred into trucks inside an enclosed and ventilated loading/scale area. This area would be equipped with doors that would be closed after the truck enters, and the doors would not be opened until the truck is covered. The biosolids loading area would be designed with a ventilation system that would keep the area under negative pressure to prevent the escape of odorous air. The air removed from this area would pass through odor prevention systems to treat the air before it is discharged to the atmosphere. The biosolids haul trucks were custom designed in 2000 with an onboard tarp system to minimize odor. These loaded trucks will leave the Brightwater plant on a daily basis and make their way to arterials and the desired beneficial reuse area. Loaded trucks parked or staged onsite would be covered by their vinyl tarps to contain odor. Because the tarps prevent open-air contact, odors from the trucks are greatly reduced.

Response to Comment I408-498

Please refer to the responses to the City of Woodinville, Comment C5-70, and to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-106.

All proposed relocation and enhancement of streams at the Route 9 site would be approved through permitting processes with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Washington Department of Ecology. These agencies will be consulted by King County to develop a mitigation plan that meets their standards for reasonable mitigation of anticipated impacts, providing long-term protection of beneficial uses.

Response to Comment I408-499

Please refer to the responses to Clos, Comment I414-1; Freeman, Comment I416-1; and Comments I408-7 and I408-9 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-500

Though King County cannot speculate on decisions or approvals by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, the current proposal is to replace the existing fish rearing pond with a series of smaller ponds connected to Unnamed Creek and 228th Street Creek in a more natural setting. Please refer to Chapter 7 of the Final EIS for more details.

Erosion control measures and their effectiveness during construction are described in Appendix 6-C, Management of Water Quality During Construction at the Treatment Plant Sites. A description of stormwater treatment facilities during operation is found in Appendix 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS. Stormwater management during construction of portals and operation is discussed in Appendix 6-F, Groundwater and Stormwater Management at the Candidate Portal Sites, of the Final EIS.

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-106. Best Management Practices (BMPs) to protect wetlands, streams, and other sensitive areas are listed in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS.

- I408-500 1191. Please explain the BMPs that will be used at each treatment site and along the conveyance routes to protect wetlands, streams and other sensitive areas.
- 6.4 Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts**
- I408-501 1192. Please explain mitigation for the No-Action alternative regarding surface water runoff.
1193. Please explain in detail the impacts that could occur from emergency overflow.
1194. Please explain in detail the temporary violations of water quality standards that could unavoidably occur.
1195. Please explain how degradation of impacts with regard to surface water quality violations would be greater under the No-Action alternative.
1196. Please explain how if No-Action occurs within Snohomish County regarding Brightwater, how construction impacts could be avoided, minimized or rectified.
- 7.1 Affected Environment**
- I408-502 1197. The COE has more control than that suggested by the Rivers and Harbors Act noted in Table 7-1. Please explain the COE's role in wetland and streams regarding size, mitigation measures and potential impacts.
1198. Please explain which waters along the conveyance routes and the treatment sites are considered waters of the state.
1199. Please explain how "habitat" is protected under ESA.
1200. Will King County be requesting a JARPA?
- I408-503 1201. Compliance with GMA is required, however please note that BAS is not required until September 1, 2004 for either of the two counties involved in this project. How is King County going to meet BAS if it isn't required at this time?
1202. When will King County apply for a FPA from DNR to remove the merchantable trees on the mitigation site or detention pond space on SR 9?
1203. When or has King County applied for a section 401 of the CWA permit?
1204. When or has King County applied for a Habitat Management Permit for "take" or "harm" of threatened species and habitat at the SR 9 site?
- I408-504 1205. How many NPDES permits will be needed by King County for the Brightwater project?
1206. Please explain in more detail the requirements for the MTCA process under DOE.
1207. What tribes have authority to condition, approve or deny permits under Section 401 for each treatment facility and the conveyance routes?
1208. Due to jurisdictional regulation differences along the conveyance and at each treatment site, is there an intention by the County to create a generic code approval for all jurisdictions to agree to?
1209. Why isn't the four tier WDNR stream typing being used in this DEIS? Please explain whether this stream typing change will have positive or negative effects on the BW process.

Response to Comment I408-501

The No Action Alternative by definition means that King County would not implement the Brightwater proposal, and as a result, no mitigation would be required. The Final EIS text has been revised to include additional discussion of the No Action Alternative. Please refer to Chapter 6 of the Final EIS for a discussion of impacts to surface waters associated with the No Action Alternative. Should the No Action alternative be implemented, overflows would increase in frequency and volume over time, starting approximately in 2010. These overflows could result in increased water quality and environmental impacts, and increased human health risks. Where overflows occur is more a factor of system features rather than geography. Overflows are most likely to occur in the vicinity of the Kenmore Pump Station, as this is the hydraulically lowest part of the conveyance system that collects wastewater from north King and south Snohomish counties. Probabilities of overflows into the Sammamish River would increase from one event per every 20 years to one event per year in 2020. Overflow volumes to the Sammamish River in a 20-year peak flow event would be approximately 60 million gallons in 2020; average annual overflow volumes would be 20 million gallons. Additional flows directed to the South Treatment Plant in Renton after 2010 would not receive secondary treatment and would be discharged to Puget Sound with only primary treatment. Some secondary treated effluent may also be discharged to the Green River. More information on the projected frequency, timing, and location of overflows is provided in Appendix 3-J, Evaluation of the No Action Alternative, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-502

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) issues permits under the Clean Water Act, Section 404. King County has been in ongoing discussions with COE about this permit process, and will continue to coordinate COE as the project

proceeds. Specific mitigation requirements would be determined through the permit approval process. Wetlands, streams, and other water bodies considered waters of the state are described in Chapter 7 and in Appendices 7-B, Route 9 Site Sensitive Areas Technical Report, and 7-C, Unocal Site Sensitive Areas Technical Report, of the Final EIS. Habitat protections would be provided through consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries. King County is preparing a Biological Assessment as part of this consultation. King County will submit a Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA) to the appropriate state, federal, and local permitting agencies once a final system is selected.

Response to Comment I408-503

King County will comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws in the siting, construction, and operation of Brightwater.

Response to Comment I408-504

King County will try to preserve as many trees as possible on the site. However, the Route 9 site is not classified as forest land being converted to other uses. Logging merchantable timber in classified forest lands or converting forest lands would necessitate an application with the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, through a Forest Practice Application/Notification.

King County will be submitting a Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA), which initiates the process for a Clean Water Act Section 401 certification from the Washington State Department of Ecology in 2004.

King County Wastewater Treatment Division has been working on a Habitat Conservation Plan under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act with both National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries (NOAA) Fisheries and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for several years. Since the Brightwater project will need to obtain an U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 permit, the Brightwater project must proceed with a Section 7 Consultation with the Federal Services (NOAA Fisheries and USFWS) to be in compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

King County will need two NPDES permits. One stormwater construction permit will cover the construction of the project and the other NPDES wastewater discharge permit will cover the operation of the Brightwater project.

The Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Cleanup Regulation (Chapter 173-340 WAC) defines a two-step approach for establishing cleanup requirements for individual sites:

Establishing Cleanup Standards. The standards provide a uniform, statewide approach to cleanup that can be applied on a site-by-site basis. The two primary components of the standards, cleanup levels and points of compliance must be established for each site. Cleanup levels determine at what level a particular hazardous substance does not threaten human health or the environment. Points of compliance designate the location on the site where the cleanup levels must be met.

Selecting Cleanup Actions. This step involves evaluating methods that could be used to clean a site and then deciding which of those methods would best achieve cleanup standards. When more than one method of cleanup is used at a site, it may be necessary to establish “remediation levels” to indicate what concentrations of contaminants will be handled using the different cleanup methods. Aside from meeting the cleanup standards, the cleanup actions must also comply with applicable state and federal laws, protect human health and the environment, provide for compliance monitoring to ensure effectiveness, provide for permanent cleanup to the maximum extent practicable, provide for a reasonable restoration time frame, and consider public concerns. When it is not practicable to restore a site to the cleanup standards, the regulation allows use of engineered containment systems to seal off contamination on the site in some circumstances, provided it can be shown that the cleanup will still be protective of human health and the environment. More information is available at: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/9406.pdf>

As required under Federal law, King County with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) will work with the appropriate tribal governments to ensure protection and compliance with their treaty rights. Federally recognized tribal governments are involved in the federal and state permit processes by the COE and the Washington State Department of Ecology who consider their comments when determining whether to

approve or deny their permits for the project. King County has been and will continue to work with the appropriate tribal governments whose treaty rights are affected by Brightwater. King County will follow and comply with the specific regulations at each individual jurisdiction involved in the project.

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (WA DNR) is responsible to manage navigable or publicly owned aquatic lands. The Brightwater project potentially impacts several streams that are not regulated by WA DNR. The regulation and protection of streams and water bodies is managed through various federal offices and the State of Washington State Departments of Ecology and Fish and Wildlife as well as through local jurisdictions. King County will meet the requirements and standards of each regulatory body with jurisdiction over impacted waters.

- I408-505 1210. The Department of OCD and DOE have published a draft CAO manual. Could this be used to protect the critical areas in the BW corridors and treatment areas as the regulations and standards are far greater than what is currently adopted by jurisdictions? Also please note that BAS is not mentioned in this section and should be.
- I408-506 1211. The location of Little Bear Creek (LBC) as downstream from the SR 9 is misleading. LBC is directly adjacent to the site via SR 9.
- I408-507 1212. Please note that there is a bald eagle and nest in the area of the SR 9 site. The eagle is seen on a regular basis.
1213. Please note whether Coho salmon have actually used the fish rearing pond and when. It would appear to be a hostile environment for salmonids due to high seasonal water temperatures.
- I408-508 1214. Please note that it is likely that all waterways and wetlands on the SR 9 site will be regulated in one way or another before any permits are issued.
1215. Please note that fish were historically seen in the 228th street water course between the Urban/Rural boundary lines. The older culvert served as a barrier to fish passage just as the current elbow diversion to the fish pond does now.
- 7.2 Impacts**
- I408-509 1216. Why isn't the effluent going to the SR 9 site a gravity line that does not have to be pumped?
1217. Are there different requirements in the state revised code of Washington for gravity versus pumped sewage lines?
- I408-510 1218. Will the water storage capacity of the soils at both treatment sites, be substantially disturbed and altered so as to no longer support slow release of groundwater to local waters? Please explain in detail.
- I408-511 1219. What is the NTU for LBC and what is the level that will be authorized under the state water quality standards for surface water runoff by the DOE and Snohomish County?
- I408-512 1220. When is freezing groundwater not an option? Please explain.
- I408-513 1221. What is the anticipated mortality rate of biota from dewatering adjacent to wetlands and streams on the SR 9 site? Please explain in terms of worst case scenario.
- I408-514 1222. If groundwater is released to local streams during summer low flows (augmentation), what is the anticipated temperature of that released water, over or under the summer average temperature?
- I408-515 1223. How will receiving water impacts effect in detail salmonid life cycles?
1224. What is the anticipated sediment load from augmentation with groundwater on local streams?
- I408-516 1225. Are the permitted noise levels in urban growth areas and rural areas the same and how will BW compensate for varying allowable noise levels?
- I408-517 1226. Why are the proposed detention ponds being located in the northern upland habitat rather than on a portion of the SR 9 that is already degraded? Please explain.
- I408-518 1227. The species that would be moved out of the upland habitat from construction probably would not move back into the area in this generations lifetime as the forest maturity will not be easily replaced with the same complexity and species.
- I408-519 1228. Why is a new road being built for Stock Pot soup? Please explain why new roads are needed.
- I408-520

Response to Comment I408-505

The Office of Community Development has developed a model critical areas ordinance that local jurisdictions can reference when preparing updates to their own critical area regulations. As of this writing, the model ordinance is under revision. While the model ordinance provides general, statewide guidelines for preparing critical area updates, it is not an enforceable document. Each jurisdiction is still responsible for developing their own critical area regulations and tailoring these regulations to local conditions.

Response to Comment I408-506

Please refer to Chapter 6 of the Final EIS for information on streams on the Route 9 site and their relationship to Little Bear Creek.

Response to Comment I408-507

The regular observations of a bald eagle and nest in the Route 9 project area is noted in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS. Juvenile coho salmon have been observed in the fish rearing pond by a Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife biologist, as stated in Appendix 7-B, Route 9 Sensitive Areas Technical Report, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-508

Chapter 7 of the Final EIS discusses known current fish use of 228th Street Creek. Current fish use is disclosed to establish conditions, assess potential impacts, and evaluate mitigation strategies that will protect or enhance functions and values for streams and fish habitat. The lower reaches of 228th Street Creek are accessible to coho salmon and other salmonids, however, access to Wetland C and Channel A is presently blocked by a fish blockage elbow. One of the components of proposed mitigation for the site is relocation of Channel A and combination with other watercourses to enhance fish habitat on the site and provide greater access for fish to upstream areas of these relocated watercourses.

Response to Comment I408-509

The entire influent system going to the Route 9 site would be a gravity system. Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendices 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, and 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS for updated information on the treatment plant and conveyance route alternatives. Please consult the Revised Code of Washington directly through the legislative Web site at <http://www.leg.wa.gov/rcw/index.cfm> or through the Washington State Legislative Hotline at 1-800-562-6000 for differences in regulations and/or requirements.

Response to Comment I408-510

Aquifer storage capacity is a physical property that cannot be altered. For additional details regarding dewatering effects at the treatment plant sites, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15, and Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-511

Water quality conditions in Little Bear Creek, including turbidity, are discussed in Appendix 6-A, Affected Environment: Surface Water, of the Final EIS. Turbidity in Little Bear Creek at 228th SE varies from a dry season average of 3.38 NTU in 2003 to a 2003 wet season average of 3.55 NTU, according to the Snohomish County Surface Water Management Online Data Report (2003). The level of turbidity allowed by the Washington State Department of Ecology will be determined through discussions with that agency during the permitting process. Permit approvals with Snohomish County will address the specific requirements of that agency.

Response to Comment I408-512

Freezing groundwater is not economically feasible where there is a high groundwater gradient (high, fast volume of groundwater flow), briny conditions (saltwater), or large-diameter shaft or excavation (greater than 30 feet), unless an aquitard is above the groundwater zone. Freezing pipes would need to be horizontally drilled into excavation.

Based on these conditions, freezing groundwater is not feasible at the Unocal site and is feasible only at selected locations at the Route 9 site.

Response to Comment I408-513

Please refer to Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS for a discussion of the potential to dewater streams and wetlands on the Route 9 site. Part of the mitigation strategy for the site involves wetland creation enhancement, as well as relocation of streams to enhance fish habitat. Significant impacts from dewatering of adjacent surface water bodies (Little Bear Creek) are not anticipated to occur. As such, there are no anticipated significant impacts to biota resulting from dewatering.

Response to Comment I408-514

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-9, W5-15, and W5-40. Additional detail is provided in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-515

Receiving water impacts to salmonid life cycles, including potential sediment loading from dewatering, would be minimized during both construction and operation using a number of techniques. All stormwater would be managed to comply with Ecology's 2001 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, which has been developed to protect beneficial uses of surface waters, including salmonid habitat. Best management practices would be used to minimize sedimentation and turbidity during construction, and turbidity would be regularly monitored in surface waters to ensure the protection of salmonids from sedimentation impacts. Only clean dewatered groundwater would be discharged to surface waters. Any dewatered water not meeting state Water Quality Standards would be treated before discharge, or discharged to a local wastewater collection system. Stormwater runoff from sites discharging to salmonid-bearing streams, such as the Route 9 site, would be subject to enhanced treatment, in compliance with the 2001 Ecology Manual, to help protect salmonid resources. Please refer to Chapter 6 of the Final EIS for a discussion of water quality and to Chapter 7 for a discussion of salmonid impacts and mitigation measures. Also refer to Appendices 6-C, Management of

Water Quality During Construction at the Treatment Plant Sites; 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites; and 6-F, Groundwater and Stormwater Management at the Candidate Portal Sites, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-516

The allowable noise levels on sensitive receptor's property, per the codes of the various jurisdictions, are based on the land use designation of the receiving land as residential or rural land use. Land outside the urban growth area can be designated as residential, and application of the code does not vary based on whether the receiving property is inside or outside the Urban Growth Area.

Response to Comment I408-517

For information on stormwater management, please refer to Chapter 6 and Appendix 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-518

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-516 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-519

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-244.

Response to Comment I408-520

Please refer to the response to Davis Wright Tremaine LLP, Comment O12-2.

- I408-521 1229. Please explain how pervious concrete is expected to improve the water quality of the runoff from an area?
- I408-522 1230. Please show the placement of the proposed train access area in relationship to the current streams and relocated streams.
- I408-523 1231. Would the small log homes at the southern end of the site be removed?
- I408-524 1232. Does the County have information on the dates of construction for these small homes?
1233. The most important aspect of environmental protection is to "AVOID". Why degrade the upland habitat if it can be avoided?
1234. If only 25 acres is necessary for this site, why not use only 25 acres?
1235. Under Habitat Loss or Fragmentation the statement that there is no direct impact to streams appears to be a misnomer. Please explain the direct impacts to streams including the consolidation of streams and potential worst case scenarios that could occur.
- I408-525 1236. Please explain how the stormwater management systems would minimize impacts to receiving waters.
1237. How can BW avoid impacts to Edmonds Marsh and Willow Creek if constructed on that site? please remember that only 25 acres is necessary to build this facility.
- I408-526 1238. Can King County condemn the Edmonds Treatment Facility or is an agreement necessary between King County and Edmonds to allow joint usage of the Edmonds Facility?
- I408-527 1239. How can KC avoid tree perches and nesting sites which are not easily replaced?
1240. Why is a joint facility for Edmonds included in the Alternative's?
1241. Why is the use of a Railroad spur on SR 9 only speculated? It would be nice to have firm details on just what King County plans to do at SR 9 and Edmonds.
- I408-528 1242. Why is the railroad not being used at Edmonds?
1243. Where will the 6 acres of permanent net loss of upland habitat be located and where will the 4 acres of native forest be lost and where will the 9 acres of forest habitat be lost. Apparently the segmentation of construction, operational uses and other things doesn't give the big picture. Please show where all upland habitat and forest habitat will be lost. Avoidance should be the first priority.
1244. How will KC compensate for elevated stormwater detention temperatures so releases to LBC do not include thermal impacts?
1245. Will KC refrigerate stormwater detention waters prior to release to LBC?
- I408-529 1246. Release should be cooled to enhance the stream rather than to continue degradation. You have not corrected for worst case scenario by inferring that it won't hurt to degrade more.
1247. Why does KC not provide any means to rectify the buffers for 228th Street Creek, LBC and Wetland E which are currently degraded and improve these areas rather than continue their degradation?
- I408-530 1248. How many existing sewer lines will be rerouted to connect to the new conveyance corridors?

Response to Comment I408-521

Pervious concrete reduces runoff volumes by allowing runoff to infiltrate. By reducing runoff volumes, potential for erosion and scouring are reduced, resulting in lower impacts to receiving water quality. Additionally, pollutants are filtered by the soil as the water percolates through the ground. If the native soils upon which permeable pavement is placed have an infiltration rate of greater than 2 inches per hour, a treatment layer of amended soils would be placed below the pavement's gravel base to assure adequate treatment of percolating runoff.

Response to Comment I408-522

King County has decided that a rail spur would not be constructed for access to the Route 9 site.

Response to Comment I408-523

Options are being evaluated with regard to the log home at the south end of the Route 9 site. Removing the cabin is one option. Other options involve keeping the cabin as is, moving the cabin, or evaluating components of the structure for art on the site. The cabin was built in 1935, according to Snohomish County records and local residents.

Response to Comment I408-524

Updated and expanded information on impacts and mitigation measures associated with upland areas can be found in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS.

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-64 in this letter. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for information on the siting process and Chapter 3 for the updated project description and comparison of alternatives.

Response to Comment I408-525

Chapter 7 of the Final EIS discloses that specific impacts to fish and riparian habitat on the Route 9 site would include temporary impacts to 228th Street Creek, Howell Creek,

Unnamed Creek, and buffers of Little Bear Creek. This chapter also explains the proposed relocation of watercourses to enhance overall stream function and fish habitat on the site and discloses that Edmonds Marsh and a small portion of Willow Creek may be impacted by the Unocal 72-mgd sub-alternative. Both Willow Creek and Edmonds Marsh could also be affected during dewatering, if dewatering activities are not mitigated. Chapter 7 also discusses mitigation, including use of a cut-off wall and re-introduction of clean dewatering water, which would be used to maintain water levels and water chemistry.

The stormwater management system would comply with applicable guidelines promulgated by the Washington State Department of Ecology. These guidelines are intended to provide adequate protection of beneficial uses in receiving waters. Please refer to Appendices 6-C, Management of Water Quality During Construction at the Treatment Plant Sites; 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites; and 6-F, Groundwater and Stormwater Management at the Candidate Portal Sites, of the Final EIS for a more complete discussion of the stormwater management system and anticipated impacts to receiving waters.

Response to Comment I408-526

King County is not proposing to transfer Lynnwood and Edmonds flows to the Brightwater System, thus such a proposal is not described or evaluated in the Brightwater EIS. The Cities of Lynnwood and/or Edmonds may choose to evaluate the benefits of transferring flows to Brightwater in the future. If they were to make such a proposal, they would be required to undertake environmental review of the proposal, consistent with the SEPA Rules. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for more details on this sub-alternative.

Response to Comment I408-527

At the Unocal site, tree perches and nesting sites on the forested slopes cannot be avoided because the site is constrained by size limitations. Forested areas in the Edmonds Marsh would not be removed. At the Route 9 site, tree perches and nesting sites on the north portion of the site would be retained.

Response to Comment I408-528

By consolidating the two existing Edmonds and Lynnwood treatment facilities at the Unocal site, there would be one treatment plant instead of two; access to a longer, deeper outfall; and the ability to use the best available technology for wastewater processing. The sub-alternative to treat Edmonds and Lynnwood flows at the Unocal Site could occur only if Brightwater is located at the Unocal site and if the Cities of Edmonds and Lynnwood decided to pursue such an option. Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for a discussion of the 72-mgd sub-alternative.

Construction methods that would be used for the Brightwater Treatment Plant would vary depending on final design details. Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-G, Construction Approach and Schedule, of the Final EIS for more information on construction methods. Additional information is also available in Chapter 16 of the Final EIS. Updated and expanded information on impacts and mitigation measures associated with upland areas can be found in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-529

Please refer to Appendix 6-J, Summer Season Temperature Effects of Stormwater Ponds on Receiving Streams, of the Final EIS for a discussion of summer season temperature effects on receiving water streams. The stormwater management system will be designed in accordance with Washington State Department of Ecology guidelines, which do not design for worst-case scenarios. Please refer to Chapter 7 of the Final EIS for a discussion of proposed buffer enhancements at the Route 9 site. The final mitigation plan will be approved by multiple resource agencies, including Snohomish County, during the predesign process.

Response to Comment I408-530

The influent tunnel for both the Route 9 and Unocal conveyance system alternatives would receive flows from the following locations.

Kenmore Area (Swamp Creek Trunk, Bothell-Woodinville Interceptor, Inglewood Interceptor). Under the proposed Brightwater Flow Management Plan, the Inglewood, Swamp Creek-King, Swamp

Creek-Snohomish, Kenmore Section 5, and Bothell basins would be diverted at the proposed Kenmore Diversion Structure and proposed Portal 44 (depending on the conveyance system alternative) to the new Brightwater Treatment Plant. Basin flows downstream of the existing Kenmore Pump Station would continue to be conveyed in the Kenmore Interceptor Section 2 (Kenmore Lakeline) for processing at the West Point Treatment Plant. During emergency conditions, additional flows could bypass the Kenmore Diversion Structure and be conveyed to the West Point Treatment Plant.

In addition, two local connections would be constructed to divert the Lake Forest and Lake Forest-Snohomish basins. These connections would be located in Kenmore in the vicinity of 175th Avenue and 61st Avenue. The connections to the two basins would be diverted to the proposed Kenmore diversion structure. The flow would then be directed to proposed Portal 11.

North Creek Area (Bothell-Woodinville Interceptor, North Creek Interceptor, Bear Creek Trunk, York PS Force Mains). Under the proposed Brightwater Flow Management Plan, flows from the Hollywood PS basins, Woodinville-SE, Woodinville, East Woodinville, Cross Valley, Bear Creek-King, North Creek-King, and North Creek-Snohomish basins would be conveyed to the Brightwater Treatment Plant at a proposed diversion structure at Portal 14 or 41 (depending on the conveyance system alternative). During emergency conditions, peak flows could bypass the North Creek Diversion Structure to the Kenmore/Bothell-Woodinville Interceptor for processing at the West Point Treatment Plant or diverted by the existing York Pump Station to the Eastside Interceptor and the South Treatment Plant.

Local Connections (Route 9-195th Street Conveyance System)

Several local connections would be made to the existing sewer system to direct flows to the Route 9 site via the Route 9-195th Street Conveyance System. Connections would be made to the following facilities:

- Kenmore Pump Station
- Swamp Creek Trunk Sewer
- Kenmore Local Sewer System

- North Creek Pump Station

Kenmore Pump Station Connection

The existing Kenmore-Bothell Interceptor conveys flows to the Kenmore Pump Station. The Kenmore-Bothell Interceptor connects to the Kenmore Pump Station's Influent Structure. A new diversion structure would replace the existing Kenmore Pump Station Influent Structure. A 72-inch-diameter pipeline would convey flow to Portal 11 from the proposed diversion structure and connect to the influent tunnel via a drop structure that would be located within Portal 11. The 72-inch pipeline connecting the diversion and drop structures would be approximately 100 to 1,500 feet long, depending on the location of the Portal 11 site. The 72-inch-diameter pipeline would be constructed by either open-cut or microtunneling construction methods.

Swamp Creek Trunk Connection

The Swamp Creek Trunk currently flows into the Bothell-Woodinville Interceptor and to the Kenmore Pump Station. The Swamp Creek Trunk alignment is close to the proposed location for Portal 44; therefore, Swamp Creek flows may be diverted to Portal 44 directly. A new manhole would be constructed on the existing Swamp Creek Trunk in the vicinity of NE 195th Street and 73rd Avenue NE. A new 36-inch-diameter pipeline would be constructed along NE 195th Street between 73rd Avenue NE and Portal 44. The pipeline would discharge into the drop structure located in Portal 44. The drop structure would connect to the influent tunnel. The 36-inch-diameter pipeline would be constructed by either open-cut or microtunneling construction.

Kenmore Local Sewer System Connection

Two local connections would be made to the existing sewer system in the Kenmore area. These connections would be located in the vicinity of 175th Avenue and 61st Avenue. The flow would be directed to Portal 11. A 21-inch-diameter pipeline would be constructed along 175th Avenue between 61st Avenue and the Kenmore Pump Station. The 21-inch-diameter pipeline would discharge to the drop structure located in Portal 11. The drop structure would connect to the influent tunnel. The pipeline would be constructed by either open-cut or microtunneling construction.

North Creek Pump Station Connection

The existing North Creek Pump Station receives flows from the Bothell-Woodinville Interceptor and the North Creek Trunk via the existing North Creek diversion structure. Flows can be conveyed to the existing North Creek Pump Station or, during periods of wet weather, to the North Creek Storage Facility or the Kenmore Pump Station via the Kenmore-Bothell Interceptor. This entire system would connect directly to the new influent tunnel via a diversion structure.

The diversion structure could be either a new diversion structure or the existing North Creek Diversion Structure could be modified to accommodate the new conveyance system. The Diversion Structure would divert the North Creek flows to Portal 41. A new 72-inch-diameter pipeline would convey flows from the diversion structure to a drop structure located within Portal 41. The drop structure would connect to the proposed influent tunnel.

The 72-inch-diameter pipeline would be approximately 100 to 4,000 feet in length depending on the location of Portal 41. The connection would be constructed by microtunneling with some open-cut construction on the Portal 41 site and at the North Creek Pump Station.

The treatment processes proposed for each site are similar, with minor differences to accommodate characteristics of the site and surrounding community. The proposed type of treatment plant, information on disinfection, and the specific processes are described in Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

I408-530	1249. Why is chlorine being used at the SR 9 site and not the Edmonds site?
I408-531	1250. What are the impacts from a chlorine spill?
	1251. Please address the impacts to the outfall in the event the effluent is released without dechlorination/
I408-532	1252. Why is the expectant effluent plume to remain below 70 feet from the surface under most operating conditions?
	1253. Please explain in worst case scenario what could occur if the effluent plume reaches the surface and moves to the near shore area.
	1254. Please explain the cumulative impacts that could result from multiple sewage outfalls in one area.
	1255. Please explain the impacts on the aquatic life at the outfall area if the dechlorination process fails.
I408-533	1256. Please explain how the dechlorination chemicals could impact fisheries in the outfall area directly and indirectly.
	1257. Why were chemical levels in sediments predicted to remain below those that are protective of benthic organisms?
I408-534	1258. It is this scientist's understanding that secondary treatment of the type suggested in this DEIS does not remove endocrine disrupting chemicals nor even a substantial fraction of them due to the small size of the compounds passing through the system. What other treatment could be used to remove the majority of endocrine disrupting chemicals and why wasn't this included as an alternative for treatment in this DEIS?
	1259. Regarding the No-Action alternative, why are other alternatives not being offered by King County that could temporarily or permanently relieve the suggested impacts that King County associates with no Brightwater?
I408-535	1260. The RWSP EIS process offered alternatives to a 3 rd treatment facility. Why are these alternatives not being suggested?
	1261. The EIS does not discuss the associated development activity that could take advantage of this facility until it reaches capacity. Why is this growth activity and associated development not being discussed?
I408-536	1262. What is the cumulative activities that would occur during the life time of a third treatment facility and the growth necessary to pay for it?
	1263. Why are cumulative impacts only associated with the construction activities and future landscaping growth that would minimize the site and conveyance activities?
I408-537	7.3 Mitigation Measures
	1264. Why do the mitigation measures not discuss the importance of avoidance?
I408-538	1265. If vegetation removal will be avoided or minimized why is the northern section of the SR 9 site being used for stormwater detention when it is very obvious, this portion of the site could be avoided?
	1266. Which streams and wetlands will the COE require permits for on a case by case basis?
I408-539	1267. Will the 401 permit allow movement of groundwater out of the drainage basin that it is withdrawn from?

Response to Comment I408-531

Chlorine use and storage at the site are expected to be limited to sodium hypochlorite and ferric chloride. These chemicals will be subject to spill control containment in accordance with Uniform Fire Code Requirements. Areas where there is potential for spill, such as truck loading facilities, stormwater would be segregated and routed to the plant to prevent discharge to the stormwater retention and, ultimately, to Little Bear Creek. The likelihood of a spill occurrence that would migrate offsite is very low. In the unlikely event that a spill would migrate offsite, impacts would depend on the quantity of material spilled and the location of the spill. Should high doses of chlorine enter a stream system, which is highly unlikely, potential negative effects, including mortality could occur to fish and other biota in the receiving water.

Response to Comment I408-532

In the event of a chlorination failure, there would be an increase in the discharge of microbial contaminants into Puget Sound.

Using the proposed membrane bioreactor treatment system, the effects of a chlorination failure would be reduced relative to conventional activated sludge due to the greater removal efficiency of the membrane process. Membrane bioreactor pilot studies show an 87 percent reduction in the concentration of fecal coliforms relative to conventional activated sludge effluent.

The outfall plume would be retained below 70 feet from the surface due to the design of the diffuser and the general oceanographic conditions of Puget Sound. If the plume reached the surface, it would most likely be transported out to Admiralty Inlet (the direction of the prevailing surface currents). If the plume did impinge upon the shoreline, the dilution of the plume would be in excess of 1000:1 and would pose no threat to aquatic life or humans.

The cumulative impacts of multiple discharges depend greatly on the receiving environment and the quality of the discharge.

Puget Sound provides many of the attributes beneficial to minimizing the impacts of wastewater discharges. The dynamic currents aid in the dilution of discharges while transporting the effluent away from the diffuser. Additionally, the currents in the area tend to prevent the effluent from reaching the shorelines. Wastewater entering the Brightwater Treatment Plant will receive state-of-the-art treatment prior to discharge, thus minimizing the cumulative impacts to the system.

Response to Comment I408-533

There would be rapid dilution of the outfall plume into surrounding water after discharge. In the event of a dechlorination system failure, this dilution would reduce effluent chlorine levels to those levels safe for aquatic life.

The majority of chlorination byproducts are low molecular weight, volatile compounds such as chloramines and trihalomethanes. These compounds are generally not persistent and do not bioaccumulate in aquatic marine biota.

Sediment chemical levels are expected to remain below sediment quality standards because of the high quality effluent predicted from the Brightwater membrane bioreactor treatment process.

Response to Comment I408-534

The treatment system selected for Brightwater, the membrane bioreactor system, removes a greater portion of particulates from the wastewater than other systems. In fact, the Brightwater System would go above and beyond the requirements for secondary treatment described in the Washington State Department of Ecology *Criteria for Sewage Works Design* (1998).

Endocrine disruptors is an area that is currently being researched in the field of wastewater treatment. Currently, there are no regulations requiring removal of endocrine disruptors or a complete understanding of the range of particle sizes and the appropriate level of treatment. King County will continue to monitor research in this area and incorporate results as appropriate into its overall management plan.

Response to Comment I408-535

Please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 3-J, Evaluation of the No Action Alternative, of the Final EIS for information on the No Action Alternative. The Brightwater project is one element of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP), which is a plan with specific actions designed to address our region's long-term wastewater treatment needs through 2030. The RWSP resulted from an 8-year planning effort and was adopted by the King County Council in November 1999. The RWSP recognizes that King County will reach its wastewater capacity in 2010. A number of alternatives were looked at to find out how our capacity could be increased, including the expansion of our two regional facilities, construction of smaller satellite facilities, and construction of a new regional wastewater facility. It was determined that a new regional facility would best meet its long-term wastewater needs. The RWSP calls for the construction of such a facility by 2010 to accommodate growth in the northern portion of its wastewater service area, including a large portion of south Snohomish County. For over 40 years, King County has been treating the wastewater from this area at its treatment plants in Seattle and Renton.

Brightwater facilities have been planned within the context of regional and local growth management plans. Brightwater is not intended to be an impetus for future growth but rather to accommodate and serve growth that has been planned for and approved through the planning processes of the affected jurisdictions.

Response to Comment I408-536

Both the Draft EIS and Final EIS include a discussion of cumulative impacts beyond that characterized in this comment. Cumulative impacts are addressed for each element of the environment throughout the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-537

The Brightwater project will incorporate design measures to avoid impacts where practicable. See Chapters 4-17 of the Final EIS for listings of proposed mitigation measures. Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for information on how additional mitigation measures may be identified. For additional information on

mitigation, please refer to the response to Comment I408-439 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-538

For information on stormwater, please refer to Chapters 3 and 6 and Appendix 6-D, Permanent Stormwater Management at the Treatment Plant Sites, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-539

Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, a permit is required for any project that will discharge dredged or fill material into waters of the United States which include lakes, creeks, streams, and wetlands. Section 404 permits are issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). The COE has sole jurisdiction to determine which waters it regulates and which permit process it will elect to use to evaluate a project. The COE will make a determination on which streams and wetlands are in its jurisdiction on Brightwater when the project enters the permitting stage.

Enforcement of sections of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972, including Section 401, has been delegated to Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). The 401 certification will be based on Ecology review that the project is in compliance with applicable sections of federal and state Water Quality Standards, which include both surface and ground waters, and other appropriate requirements of state law.

- I408-540 [1268. Which areas on the SR 9 site are known to have contaminated soils?
- I408-541 [1269. What is the anticipated depth of vegetation for visual screening? Please note that narrow strips do not replace lost forest habitat in discussion of visual screening and anticipated depth.
- I408-542 [**7.4 Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts**
1270. Loss of habitat is avoidable in all instances of Brightwater construction and operation. It is avoidable because BW only needs 25 acres of land to operate and not the massive acreage of the two selected treatment sites. King County has spent over two years discussing siting with a need for 25 acres. If this is all that is necessary for this treatment facility, then the majority of all environmental damage can be avoided rather than minimized or rectified. SEPA requires that the lead agency of a project avoid first. King County avoids avoidance by creating overwhelming projects without design or proper review that maximize environmental damage over a prolonged period of time. This is not necessary when only 25 acres are needed and could easily be done with minimal environmental damage. It is also inconceivable that growth projections and numbers may not correctly assess the need for this facility. To allow this document and project to go forward is not in the best interest of the public, the environment or the overall purposes and goals of SEPA.
- I408-543 [1271. Please explain why chlorination is the only option for the SR 9 site when King County has discussed from the start of this process that it would use the most technologically advanced systems. Is chlorination the most advanced system KC can come up with?
- I408-544 [1272. Please explain why cumulative, direct and indirect impacts associated with plants, animals and wetlands are discussed only with the BW activities.
- I408-545 [**9.1 Affected Environment**
1273. Please explain how the numerous private wells in the SR 9 area will be protected and potential damage to them mitigated should Brightwater contaminate or dewater these wells.
- I408-546 [1274. Will the BW treatment site produce Class A or B biosolids? Why?
- I408-547 [**9.2 Impacts**
1275. Why does the no action alternative not discuss other measures King County could take to protect the environmental health of residents of the region?
1276. Why does the no action alternative not discuss measures that cities and districts could take to reduce I/I and CSO's that would increase capacity at the current sites?
1277. Obviously with technological improvements, the current systems could be upgraded and capacity increased without exposing the current sites to greater environmental damage. Why is this not being considered in the no-action alternative?
- I408-548 [1278. Why are there cumulative impacts associated with environmental health that expand outside the treatment plant, where all other cumulative impacts seem to be only onsite?
- I408-549 [**11.1 Affected Environment**
1279. The purpose of the GMA is to coordinate and plan for growth and express the public's interest in the conservation and wise use of our lands, environment, sustainable economic development, health, safety and high quality of life enjoyed by all residents of this state. So why does King County need to jeopardize large portions of the environment outside of its jurisdictional area and degrade the high quality of life that residents of the Edmonds and Maltby/Woodinville area share? Please explain.
- I408-550 [1280. Why are rural lands included within the SR 9 site and to be used for detention facilities?

Response to Comment I408-540

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43.

Response to Comment I408-541

Please refer to Chapter 12 of the Final EIS for a description of the conceptual visual mitigation plan for the treatment plant sites. The final visual mitigation plan, including vegetation widths for visual screening, will be developed during the predesign phase of the project, and will incorporate input from Mitigation Design Workshops to be held with community stakeholders. Minimum requirements for landscape buffering or screening will also be established by zoning ordinances and site development regulations that set specific standards for location of buffer or screening area (usually at site perimeters and between certain land uses), depth and area of landscaped buffer, type and density of plant material, establishment and growth period benchmarks (such as, "...must be of certain height and coverage within 5 years"), and plant establishment and maintenance obligations.

King County will work with the local jurisdiction at the selected site during the permitting process to apply and implement local standards for landscaping, visual screening, and view protection.

Response to Comment I408-542

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-64 in this letter. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for the information on the siting process and Chapter 3 for information concerning site size and plant footprint.

Response to Comment I408-543

Chlorination is not the only option for disinfection. In fact, chlorination using gaseous chlorine was not considered for Brightwater. For the Route 9 site,

sodium hypochlorite would be used for disinfection of the effluent for discharge to Puget Sound. Ultraviolet light would be used for disinfection of reclaimed water. For effluent from the Unocal site discharged to Puget Sound, ultraviolet light would be used for the membrane bioreactor effluent (no sodium bisulfite would be required) and sodium hypochlorite would be used for the effluent from the ballasted sedimentation process. Ultraviolet light would be used for disinfection of reclaimed water. Please refer to Appendix 3-A, Project Description: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS for more information.

Response to Comment I408-544

Cumulative impacts in regard to plants, animals, and wetlands, including the Brightwater project in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable major projects, are discussed in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-545

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-15 and W5-43.

Response to Comment I408-546(MR_063003_309)

The environmental impacts of producing and applying Class B Biosolids are considered in the Final EIS. The Brightwater Treatment Plant would be designed for Class B Biosolids production. The site will include space to accommodate the production of Class A Biosolids, should that be required in the future. All environmental impacts associated with Class A Biosolids would be identified as part of the permitting process with the Washington State Department of Ecology. Please refer to the response to Just the Facts, Comment O19-57.

Response to Comment I408-547

Under the No Action Alternative, King County would not implement the part of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) that calls for construction of a third wastewater treatment plant. Other RWSP programs and projects would be implemented under the No Action Alternative. Please refer to Chapters 3 through 17 of the Final EIS for a discussion of the No Action Alternative and its impacts.

Response to Comment I408-548

The discussion of cumulative impacts is addressed in the Final EIS for many elements of the environment, besides the area of environmental health, in a manner that addresses cumulative impacts outside of the treatment plant. For example, Chapter 16 evaluates traffic impacts on roadways and at a number of intersections off the site. Please refer to Chapters 4 through 17 of the Final EIS for a discussion of cumulative impacts.

Response to Comment I408-549

King County's goal is to construct a regional facility that enhances quality of life, not just in the region, but in the local area where the facility is sited. King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for additional information regarding mitigation suggestions.

Response to Comment I408-550

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-437 in this letter.

I408-551

1281. Please explain how the detention facilities on a rural land site is compatible with the R-5 surrounding area and the GMA.

1282. Please explain how RCW 36.94.020 applies to all counties and Snohomish County can participate fully on its own to site and build sewage treatment facilities rather than accept King County's demands for Snohomish County land for King County's growth.

1283. Please explain in detail, the legislative powers other than RCW 36.70A.200 that give King County the right to have eminent domain outside of its jurisdictional boundaries.

I408-552

1284. Why is the SR 9 site well outside of the service areas experiencing the fastest growth in Snohomish County and King County?

1285. Why is the Edmonds site outside of any service area for King County?

1286. What state legislative codes give King County the power of eminent domain outside of its service area?

1287. Vision 20/20 policy RG-1 "Locate development in urban growth areas to conserve natural resources and enable efficient provision of services and facilities. Within urban growth areas, focus growth in compact communities and centers in a manner that uses land efficiently, provides parks and recreation areas, is pedestrian-oriented, and helps strengthen communities. Connect and serve urban communities with an efficient, transit-oriented, multimodal transportation system." RG-1 recognizes that land use be efficient as well as providing parks and recreation and pedestrian oriented. The BW project is not oriented towards parks and recreation nor is it using land in an efficient manner when 25 acres are needed and almost twice that is being used at the SR 9 site. This also does not focus growth in compact communities, but spreading itself on the periphery of urban/rural boundaries places stress on growth pressures in the surrounding rural area. How is this impact to be mitigated?

I408-553

1288. Vision 20/20 policy RC-2 "Coordinate provision of necessary public facilities and services to support development and to implement local and regional growth planning objectives. Provide public facilities and services in a manner that is efficient, cost-effective, and conserves resources. Emphasize interjurisdictional planning to coordinate plans and implementation activities and to achieve consistency." It doesn't appear that the BW facility is efficient, cost-effective or conserving resources. The emphasis on interjurisdictional planning to coordinate plans among the two counties appears to be missing. There is only executive to executive coordination and the council's have not shared in the activities to achieve consistency.

1289. Vision 20/20 policy RC-2.4 "Ensure that the public facilities and services necessary to support development are adequate, and are provided in a coordinated, efficient and cost-effective manner which supports local and regional growth planning objectives." Where is the coordinated, efficient and cost-effective manner for the Brightwater siting process?

1290. Vision 20/20 policy RC-2.6 "Give high priority to protecting and enhancing the natural environment and public health and safety when providing services and facilities." Why is so much land being used for either of the two sites when only 25 acres is necessary? The high priority to protect and enhance the natural environment is lost in the magnitude of the current design concepts. Please explain.

I408-554

1291. Vision 20/20 policy RC-2.9 "Coordinate planning efforts among jurisdictions, agencies and federally recognized Indian tribes where there are common borders or related regional issues to facilitate a common vision, consistency and effective implementation of planning goals. Encourage meaningful and ongoing public participation in planning efforts." Why did many of the tribes not participate in this issue?

1292. Regarding 1291, Why was the public not allowed to participate at the start of the siting process? There wasn't a public comment period on the SAC agendas until the public "found" out what was going on.

Response to Comment I408-551

Regarding land use compatibility at the Route 9 site, please refer to the response to the City of Woodinville, Comment C5-3.

Regarding condemnation, please refer to the responses to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-144.

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6, for a discussion of how the Brightwater System has been planned within the context of regional and local growth management plans. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for a discussion of King County's Wastewater Service Area.

Response to Comment I408-552

More than 100 sites were initially identified as potential sites for the Brightwater Treatment Plant. Some of these initial sites were outside of King County's existing service area and outside of designated urban growth areas (UGA). These factors were evaluated along with a number of other engineering, environmental, and community factors to determine the overall suitability of sites.

Response to Comment I408-553

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6, Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-144, and the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-5.

Response to Comment I408-554

Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, and the documents referenced in that response. From the beginning, the Brightwater Siting Advisory Committee (SAC) work plan included opportunities for public comment as part of the meeting format. Snohomish County Executive Bob Drewel and King County Executive

Ron Sims jointly formed the Siting Advisory Committee. The committee made recommendations to both Executives. Snohomish County had a staff member assigned to the committee from the beginning.

I408-554

1293. Regarding 1291, Why was Snohomish County not an active participant on the SAC and EAC?

1294. Vision 20/20 policy RF-3 "Strategically locate public facilities and amenities in a manner that adequately considers alternatives to new facilities (including demand management), implements regional growth planning objectives, maximizes public benefit, and minimizes and mitigates adverse impacts." Why are other alternatives not being looked at to implement growth objectives?

1295. Regarding 1294, What are the alternatives to a new facility that were under consideration prior to the decision for a 3rd treatment facility?

I408-555

1296. Vision 20/20 policy RF-3.1 "Invest in major public facilities and urban amenities in a manner that supports the development of urban centers and manufacturing/industrial centers." The investment of this major public facility includes destruction of two manufacturing/industrial centers within Snohomish County. What measures will be taken to mitigate for the loss of these important economic areas for both the community, city of Edmonds and Snohomish County.

1297. Vision 20/20 policy RF-3.2 "Develop a process for planning for and siting regional public facilities significant to two or more counties and needed to support regional growth and planning objectives. Consider alternatives to new regional capital facilities, including demand management." Again why are alternatives other than a 3rd treatment facility in Snohomish County not being looked at?

1298. Regarding 1297, what are the alternatives for Snohomish County should they decide not to allow King County to build within their county?

I408-556

1299. Vision 20/20 policy RF-3.3 "Site specifically defined regional capital facilities in a manner that (1) reduces adverse societal, environmental and economic impacts on the host community; (2) equitably balances the location of new facilities; and (3) addresses regional growth planning objectives. Regionally share the burden and provide mitigation to communities impacted by regional capital facilities." First of all, the host communities include two completely distinct communities. Edmonds is a shoreline community that hosts a ferry terminal, train terminal, and two sewage treatment facilities. Edmonds has regionally shared its burden for quite a long time and is an inappropriate nor reasonable alternative in this DEIS. Please explain why KC consultants find this alternative as reasonable.

I408-557

1300. Regarding 1299, the BW project increases societal, environmental and economic impacts on the host community in that the areas of industrial are a treasured economic resource in Snohomish County and policies in the County's comprehensive plan restrict the conversion of industrial to other uses. The location of BW at SR 9 increases adverse societal, environmental and economic impacts in this community rather than reduces. There is not amount of mitigation available that can replace those important resources that would be lost in this community.

I408-558

1301. Regarding 1299, is the term "equitably balances the location". What does "equitably balance" mean as the interpretation is likely to be different among communities and among interest parties to this process. Is it equitable to have one of the smallest sewer districts in Snohomish County host a large facility of King County?

I408-559

1302. Regarding 1299, is it equitable to have a UGA without a major population (very few residents) host a major share of King and Snohomish County's growth?

I408-560

1303. Is it equitable for King County to increase rates substantially to new users?

I408-561

1304. Is it equitable for King County to state that Snohomish County is growing faster (county-wide) while ignoring the growth potential located north of I-90 and east of I-405 in King County?

I408-562

1305. Vision 2020 policy RR-5.1, "Rural lands should be identified on a long-term basis and should support rural uses such as farming, forestry, mining, recreation, and other rural activities, and permit a variety of low-density residential uses which preserve rural character, and can be sustained by rural

Response to Comment I408-555

A discussion of the regional policy framework under which Brightwater has been planned is provided in Appendix 11-A, Land Use Plans and Policies: Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, of the Final EIS. Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6.

The Regional Wastewater Services Plan (RWSP) evaluates several methods of providing wastewater treatment and related services in the King County Service Area. The Draft RWSP identified four representative alternatives to meet its objectives. These are termed Service Strategies; Brightwater is part of Service Strategy three. Each Service Strategy consists mainly of a system of wastewater treatment plants, conveyance facilities, and combined sewer overflow (CSO) control facilities that will meet the region's increasing need for wastewater services over the life of the RWSP. For more information on Service Strategies please refer to Chapter 1 of the RWSP Final EIS. For a discussion on the need for Brightwater, please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS and the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

Regarding impacts to the tax base and mitigation, SEPA does not require the evaluation of economic impacts resulting from a proposed action. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter for more information.

The RWSP outlines the region's long-term wastewater treatment needs and identifies regional policies that call for a new 36- to 54-mgd treatment plant. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-205 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-556

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6. Please

refer to the response to Comment I408-55 and to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for a discussion of siting policy criteria.

Response to Comment I408-557

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I408-558

King County's goal is to construct a regional facility that enhances quality of life, not just in the region but in the local area where the facility is sited. King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for additional information regarding mitigation suggestions.

Response to Comment I408-559

Please refer to the responses to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-144, to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-25, and to Comment I408-85 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-560

Please refer to the response to the Richmond Beach Community Council/Girmus, Comment O7-3, for information on financial policies.

Response to Comment I408-561

Please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS for an explanation of the source of numbers used to forecast growth. Also, consult the Puget Sound Regional Council Web site: www.psrc.org.

Response to Comment I408-562

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6. King County will not require anyone to connect to the new Brightwater System. Local wastewater agencies collect wastewater from homes and businesses and contract with King County to convey and treat the wastewater at one of our regional treatment plants. The decision as to where and when to build or

extend service lines rests with the local wastewater districts and agencies. These decisions are based on local land use decisions. However, King County must anticipate and build the capacity to treat the wastewater from the local agencies that contract with King County.

Wastewater treatment service is provided only within designated Urban Growth Areas, with few exceptions. These are designated as part of the state Growth Management Act and local comprehensive plans. Based on these plans, we expect that homes and businesses within the Urban Growth Area are likely to have sewer service within the next two decades, but the exact timing would be up to the local agencies. Local agencies may not require a home to hook up to the sewer system if the septic system is working properly. Under the best conditions, the life of a septic system is approximately 20 to 30 years. Depending on the individual circumstances, it can be less expensive to hook up to the sewer than it is to build a new septic system or replace a failed system. Septic systems can be very expensive to repair, and an entire system replacement can cost in the range of \$10,000 to \$40,000. Being hooked up to the sewer system can also increase the overall value of a home.

I408-562

service levels." It is nearly impossible to sustain rural development where urban development of the magnitude of Brightwater is direct adjacent and within portions of it. Sewage plants are growth inducing because they need to be cost effective and growth pays for them. This is truly disingenuous to this rural area of SR 9 to site such a facility adjacent to them and then tell them it will protect them from themselves and their septic use. This treatment facility is meant to increase UGA boundaries and grow this area in a manner that will be haphazard and irresponsible. How will King County mitigate the adverse impacts that it is forcing on the residents surrounding the SR 9 site?

I408-563

1306. Vision 2020 policy RR-5.5 "When major infrastructure facilities that pass through rural areas are constructed or improved to increase their carrying capacity, they should be designed to neither negatively impact rural character, nor provide new opportunities for increased development in rural areas." What mitigation measures will KC take to not negatively impact the rural character that is surrounding this site?

1307. Regarding 1306, What mitigation measures will King County take so that new opportunities for increased development in the rural surrounding areas, does not occur?

1308. Vision 2020 policy RO-6 "Use rural and urban open space to separate and delineate urban areas and to create a permanent regional greenspace network. Protect critical areas, conserve natural resources, and preserve lands and resources of regional significance." This is very important because BW at the SR 9 site blurs that separation, delineation and distinction between rural and urban, by developing on the rural side of the line as well as urban. How is KC planning to mitigate for this loss of rural open space and separation from the urban area?

I408-564

1309. If protection of critical areas is so important, why are so many federal permits needed for the degradation of the very land that should be protected?

I408-565

1310. Vision 2020 policy RO-6.3, "Protect critical areas and other aspects of the natural environment, including wetlands, water recharge areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, flood plains, steep slopes and geologically hazardous areas." Avoidance is the best way to protect all critical areas including water recharge areas. If dewatering requires BW to recharge into the area to be discharged, then why is this called a discharge area?

1311. How many private wells could be impacted by this project in the SR 9 area and what mitigation will be provided for water loss or possible contamination?

I408-566

1312. Vision 2020 policy RE-7.1, "Support and encourage region-wide coordination between public institutions and private businesses to identify the full range of public infrastructure investment and space needs necessary to promote a sustainable regional economy." This proposal does not promote a sustainable regional economy as it disrupts regional economies at both treatment sites. The loss of jobs and economic stability of either area would be disrupted and degraded.

I408-567

1313. In respect to contiguous growth, what measures will be put in place by both counties to protect the residents of SR 9 from the growth pressures that will come from Brightwater should it be selected as the only site?

1314. Does the King County County-wide Planning Policies allow for placement of sewerage facilities outside of King County's jurisdiction?

1315. Is a treatment facility in the Maltby UGA consistent with UG-1(c) where urban levels of services are consistent with the plans for the UGA. This seems to be an overabundance of services that isn't consistent with the size and use of this UGA.

1316. The Maltby UGA is a stand alone industrial UGA and is not part of the Southwest UGA where the majority of service area for Brightwater is located. It is not part of that growth population used by Snohomish County or King County and does not share a burden of the population.

Response to Comment I408-563

King County's goal is to construct a regional facility that enhances quality of life, not just in the region but in the local area where the facility is sited. King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. Mitigation measures can help the area preserve its rural character and avoid unchecked commercial and industrial development on the site that would not enhance the community. Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5, for additional information regarding mitigation suggestions.

Response to Comment I408-564

The protection of critical areas such as wetlands and streams is important to all levels of government in Washington State. Each jurisdiction provides its own review according to the legislation that each jurisdiction is mandated by law to enforce.

Response to Comment I408-565

The Route 9 site is situated in an area of natural aquifer discharge. However, by applying water to the ground surface or through infiltration, the aquifer may be artificially recharged. This approach would be used during the construction phase if the Brightwater Treatment Plant is located at the Route 9 site. For additional information, please see the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15.

Regarding potential contamination issues, please see the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-43. In addition, effects to private wells from construction dewatering and the operation of permanent underdrains beneath many of the Brightwater structures were analyzed and are summarized in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS. Analyses indicate that the risk of water loss to private wells in the vicinity of the Route 9

site is remote. However, should an adverse impact to a private well water supply occur, King County will respond with its planned Potable Water Supply Program to mitigate the adverse effect.

Response to Comment I408-566

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues.

Response to Comment I408-567

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6, and the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comments S3-141 and S3-142.

1317. UG-1(h) requires that there be a separation between urban and rural, where is that separation if King County plans to build urban detention facilities on the rural side of the line?

1318. UG-3 requires that the county ensure that the trend of growth in rural areas be decreased. How is this to occur if a growth inducing sewage plant is built at SR 9?

1319. How will King County provide transit services to support the Maltby Industrial and the sewer system if SR 9 is selected? There seems to be an apparent piecemeal application of policies in this DEIS that does not investigate the whole context of the policies that are referenced. Are densities adequate in the Maltby Industrial UGA and how can they more efficiently utilize infrastructure? There are two questions to answer.

1320. UG-10 and UG-11 require the encouragement of mixed use in non-residential areas. How can such mixed use be encouraged where fears of bad odor days are rampant in the SR 9 bowl?

1321. Policy OD-1 provides that land in UGAs must be used efficiently, with certainty toward capital facility planning and timely extension of urban services and utilities for new development. This is the slowest growing UGA in Snohomish County. There is concern that this site is the least planned and uncoordinated area of growth in Snohomish County and this treatment facility brain child of King County will only add to the degradation of the area. What other sites would better suit Brightwater and meet the requirements of the County-Wide Planning Policies?

1322. OD-4 does not allow extension of urban infrastructures within rural areas unless there is a public health emergency. The detention ponds can not be included on the R-5 lands and must be removed. A SDEIS is required to show alternate siting and design that does take into account rural versus urban. The suggested comments that the ponds can be centralized elsewhere does not give the public enough information from which to comment. Please explain how Brightwater is consistent with OD-4.

1323. OD-5 means that there must be an ability to differentiate between Level of Service for public facilities and services for areas within UGAs to achieve efficiency of service delivery in urban areas as well as maintaining appropriate level of service in rural areas. It would seem odd to place such a facility as Brightwater in an area so removed from the growth centers of both county's. It also makes no sense to place such a facility on the boundary lines of the smallest urban growth area with the least population base and adjacent to a rural area. It is like setting bait and waiting for development to come to the area to pay for the facility. Please explain how Brightwater is consistent with OD-5.

1324. OD-6 encourages policies to ensure capital facility plans of jurisdictions within the UGA will provide adequate LOS for planned growth. There is little planned growth in the Maltby UGA at this time. What growth there is will be employment related. What growth is planned in Snohomish County is not in this area and the siting here would be inconsistent with the County's current growth planning in the SW UGA. The growth areas of King County as well, would not be located in the northern section of King County but in the east areas including Redmond. Obviously the siting of Brightwater was not planned with growth areas in mind. Please explain how Brightwater is consistent with CPP OD-6.

1325. OD-7 requires that all capital facility construction standards for service providers be compatible and coordinated. How are King County's Brightwater construction standards compatible with surrounding service providers?

1326. OD-12 requires interlocal agreements for annexations or special districts outside of Snohomish County. Is King County's use of the Cross Valley sewer district service area considered an annexation of a special district from outside of the county requiring an ILA? Please explain.

1327. JP-2 requires joint planning and coordination between jurisdictions for consistency among comprehensive plans. Why wasn't the SR 9 site part of a joint planning area with King County? Please explain.

Response to Comment I408-568

The Brightwater Treatment Plant would be designed with superior odor control; therefore, the plant should be compatible with all surrounding land uses.

In the Final EIS, data from the onsite meteorological station at the Route 9 site were used in the air dispersion modeling. Prevailing winds at the site are from the northeast and blow towards the City of Woodinville. The evaluation focused on sizing the odor abatement system to handle worst-case operating conditions, where combinations of meteorological conditions (such as inversions and stagnant air conditions) coincide with peak potential odor emissions from the wastewater treatment plant processes, regardless of which way the winds are blowing or not. This approach includes modeling air emissions, after undergoing extensive odor prevention, which shows no detectable odors at Brightwater's property line for inversions or stagnant air. Any air movement or winds in the basin would further dilute any trace odors from these modeled worst-case scenarios; thus results would be even further below the worst-case scenario and many more times lower than initial detection limits. There would be no adverse impacts from odor outside of Brightwater's property line, and mixed use of the surrounding area should not be impacted by odors. Please see the response to the City of Woodinville, Comment C5-3, for additional information.

Response to Comment I408-569

King County began the process for siting the Brightwater System by examining more than 100 possible treatment plant sites. These sites were narrowed to six candidate systems, including treatment plant, conveyance, and marine outfall components using evaluation factors that addressed engineering, environmental, community, and cost policy criteria. The

six candidate sites were evaluated further using refined evaluation factors, and two alternative systems were selected for evaluation in the Draft and Final EIS for the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System. King County identified sites that best met the project objectives while providing as much consistency as possible with local plans and policies, including Snohomish County-wide policies. Please refer to Chapter 11 of the Final EIS for a discussion of the project's consistency with adopted plans and policies, including Snohomish County-wide policies.

Response to Comment I408-570

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6, the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-5, and Comment I408-277 in this letter.

- I408-571 1328. RU-3 does not allow public stormwater collection systems in rural areas. The R-5 zoned land assumed in the DEIS for stormwater collection would be in violation of this CPP. Why is the stormwater detention system on the R-5 zoned land when there is more than enough available land within the UGA?
- I408-572 1329. Why does King County maximize its Brightwater footprint rather than minimize? Please explain.
- I408-573 1330. ED-1 requires assessment to achieve economic diversification and vitality. How can this be done with a sewage dump in the middle of the Maltby area?
- I408-573 1331. ED-2 requires that there be linkage between economic areas such as Maltby and affordable housing. Please explain the difficulties in siting new housing in the area adjacent to a sewage treatment facility.
- I408-574 1332. ED-5 requires economic plans be coordinated with transportation, housing and land use policies that support economic development and predictability for future growth. It is nearly impossible to deny that growth will not happen in the Maltby area. It is possible however, to conclude that a large treatment facility will encourage growth in the areas that it surrounds primarily when those areas are suburban and rural rather than urban. Coordination requires transportation planning. The area in question contains roads in "arrears", roads not meeting concurrency standards and state highways without funding. SR 9 would be out of concurrency if there was such a thing for a state road. Please show in detail how the construction phase would not impact the roads in arrears, roads not meeting concurrency and SR 9?
- I408-576 1333. How will King County establish procedures to mitigate its traffic impacts on the local roads as required under TR-1?
- I408-577 1334. Is there a joint development and plan review team for this project regarding the transportation impacts that will cross jurisdictional boundaries (Woodinville, Snohomish County and King County) as required in TR-1? Please explain the process that is being used and how it will work.
- I408-577 1335. Will there be a transit element included in the project to reduce the traffic trips and onsite parking associated with impervious surfaces?
- I408-577 1336. Will the existing arterials and neighborhood streets be maintained and traffic not allowed to escape into the surrounding neighborhoods to bypass the project congestion?
- I408-577 1337. Will Snohomish County look at alternative land use designations to alleviate traffic in the Maltby area?
- I408-578 1338. What mitigation measures will King County employ to bring SR 9 and surrounding roads in Snohomish County (Maltby) up to their required level of surface?
- I408-578 1339. Is King County expecting to get a concurrency determination based on putting money in the bottomless pit?
- I408-579 1340. Is King County will to build the necessary road facilities to make this facility work? Explain.
- I408-578 1341. It is unfortunate but most of us in Snohomish County weren't aware of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan, otherwise we would have participated in it and presented our view from Snohomish County. Why were the residents of South Snohomish County never notified of this document until after the siting process began?
- I408-579 1342. Is the RWSP consistent with the Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan? Please explain in detail.

Response to Comment I408-571

King County will meet all applicable rules and regulations. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for a revised project description.

Response to Comment I408-572

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-31 in this letter for information on cost and economic issues. Please refer to Chapter 11 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-573

King County will continue to work with all jurisdictions in the area to ensure compatibility of Brightwater facilities with other land use goals of the respective jurisdictions. Please refer to Chapter 11 of the Final EIS for a discussion of the relationship of the project to existing land use plans.

Response to Comment I408-574

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-374 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-575

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-147, for transportation concurrency. A concurrency analysis is not required for construction conditions according to Snohomish County Unified Development Code, Chapter 30.66B. Construction conditions are addressed through the SEPA/NEPA process and local permitting. Also, please refer to Chapter 16 and Appendices 16-A, Transportation Concurrency: Route 9 Plant Site, and 16-B, Transportation Impact: Plant Sites and Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-576

Please refer to Chapter 16 of the Final EIS for a discussion of traffic impacts.

Response to Comment I408-577

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-164.

Response to Comment I408-578

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10.

Response to Comment I408-579

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6.

1408-580

1343. Please include the analysis of the potential social and economic impacts and benefits to jurisdictions receiving or surrounding facilities (EPF) in the FEIS, so the public can review these impacts and benefits.

1408-581

1344. The use of new sites versus expanding older or current sites seems to conflict with most of the policies in Snohomish County regarding new siting of EPFs. It also seems to conflict with the PSRC Vision 20/20. Please explain why it is better to build new than to retrofit or manage the old.

1408-582

1345. Please explain why extensive public involvement did not occur until 7 sites were selected.

1408-583

1346. Please explain how sharing public facilities is advantageous where population growth may not show where siting and growth are inconsistent.

1408-584

1347. Why is this DEIS supporting a 99.99% odor removal yet the DEIS also states that these types of facilities have adverse impacts such as odor?

1348. Just for King county's information, but the Snohomish County comprehensive plan does not recognize the RWSP developed by King County. It only cites to a reference to a King/Snohomish treatment plant that is being considered in the next 10-15 years. The GPP does not state that it will be built, only that it is under consideration.

1349. Please explain the following based in the King County Comprehensive Plan

- Metro Utility Plans
- Sewer Availability Certificate
- Utility extension agreement

1350. Among other things, the Snohomish County GPP contains a multitude of policies dealing with growth, sewers and other GMA requirements. King County can peck and peck at policies that it may meet, but overall it could still find itself outside of the circle and not be able to meet the GMA requirements for siting a facility in Snohomish County. There are many policies that have simply not been looked at with regard to this project that were avoided by King County.

1408-585

1351. Snohomish County includes UT 3.A which coordinates wastewater system plans in the UGAs of Snohomish County, consistent with the land use element and city Plans. Is the Brightwater treatment facility consistent with the UGA and land use plans of Snohomish County, Edmonds and Cross Valley as well as all of the jurisdictions along the conveyance routes? Please explain.

1352. GPP policy UT 3.B utilizes wastewater system plans as a phasing mechanism for orderly development within UGAs. How is placing a wastewater treatment plant in the smallest, slowest growing UGA consistent with phasing and orderly development?

1353. The primary policies for Essential public facilities are located in the capital facilities element and Appendix B of the GPP. The County will facilitate under CF 11, siting of EPFs whose location "within" unincorporated areas may be appropriate. The policies does not speak to what is appropriate or how an EPF may be appropriate in one area of unincorporated county versus another. In other words, either site within Snohomish County may not be appropriate given circumstances and policies not recognized by King County.

1354. The siting process for EPF within the Snohomish County GPP has 11 criteria which must be utilized for all review of EPFs in Snohomish County. It appears that King County has rewritten these criteria in a manner that is not consistent with the actual criteria.

1408-586

1355. Criteria one determines that a project sponsor must demonstrate a need for their proposed EPF. Simply stating a need versus showing and demonstrating a need are the differences that must be distinguished. The projected service population has been questioned by citizens and the city of Seattle Utility District. The numbers in recent news articles (hereby incorporated within this letter are all PI,

Response to Comment I408-580

WAC 197-11-448 (2) states: "The term 'socioeconomic' is not used in a statute or in these rules because the term does not have a uniform meaning and has caused a great deal of uncertainty." WAC 197-11-450 states: "For purposes of complying with SEPA, the weighing of the merits and drawbacks of the various alternatives need not be displayed in a monetary cost-benefit analysis and should not be when there are important qualitative considerations." The Final EIS does not include a cost-benefit or socioeconomic analysis. The merits and drawbacks of implementing a regional wastewater facility were discussed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Regional Wastewater Services Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (King County, 1998).

Response to Comment I408-581

Please refer to Chapter 11 of the Final EIS for a discussion of the regional policy framework under which Brightwater has been planned. Please refer to the response to Comment I408-54 in this letter for information on the Regional Wastewater Services Plan.

Response to Comment I408-582

Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, including the documents referenced in that response.

Response to Comment I408-583

Please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS for information on planning for population growth. Additional information is available in the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

Response to Comment I408-584

The odor prevention systems proposed for the Route 9 and Unocal sites would provide 99.99 percent hydrogen sulfide removal at the treatment plant and would not have offsite odor impacts at the property line, even under worst-case operating and meteorological conditions. There would be no adverse impacts from odor.

Response to Comment I408-585

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6, Snohomish County, Comment S3-141, the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-5, and the City of Woodinville, Comment C5-3.

Response to Comment I408-586

The Regional Wastewater Services Plan adopted in 1999, including the related EIS prepared for that plan, discusses the need for an additional wastewater plant, marine outfall, and associated conveyances in north King County and/or south Snohomish County. The Draft EIS noted that a multiple year process was conducted culminating in the adoption in 1999 of the Regional Wastewater Services Plan, which documented in detail the need for additional wastewater facilities to accommodate anticipated growth in the service area for which King County provides wastewater services. The Final EIS addresses the issue of the need for Brightwater in Chapter 2. Updated population, employment forecasts and wastewater flow projections are analyzed in Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Brightwater Final EIS. Also, please refer to the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

I408-586

Times and Herald articles and local newspapers of the Puget Sound region over the past 6 years), over the past few weeks show that there are discrepancies and misinformation in the numbers for growth that King County provided as the basis for their need. A new and unbiased review of the service population areas and growth predictions needs to be done to ascertain the timing of a new facility or the need at all for such a facility. No additional siting should be done until an accurate demonstration that is agreed upon by all parties including service districts has been evaluated. The documentation of need should also highlight additional requirements other than siting a new facility to meet the needs of the public.

I408-587

1356. Are the sponsor's plans and Snohomish County's long range plans for sewerage needs consistent?

1357. The applicant or sponsor must show that the project is consistent with the host community's comprehensive plan (criteria 3). It is not the requirement of citizens to write or demonstrate consistency and compatibility. It is the "show your work" requirement necessitated for EPFs.

1358. The sponsor must also demonstrate and consider urban growth areas, critical area designations, population and employment holding capacities and targets (for Snohomish County service area to be included in the EPF), land use, capital facilities and utilities elements as well. King County has not demonstrated consistency or consideration of the Snohomish County GPP. Please explain in detail why the work has not been done.

I408-588

1359. The facility's service area population should include a significant share of the host community's population. Unfortunately neither treatment site includes a significant share of the host community's population. Maltby has the smallest population of all UGAs in Snohomish County and King County as well. It is not a part of any UGAs in King County. It is an industrial UGA surrounded by rural residential.

1360. The sponsor must submit minimum siting requirements. In this case the minimum site requirements are 25 acres. It appears that both treatment sites are far beyond that sizing requirement and other sites located throughout the service area may be better suited to meet the needs of King and/or Snohomish County.

1361. Now that Snohomish County is aware that King County wishes to site a sewage treatment facility, perhaps now is the time to relook at the siting requirements and sites to determine whether the site requirements have been properly reviewed and the methodology is approved by the Snohomish County siting process.

1362. There is an undue concentration of EPFs in Edmonds and this site should not have been selected as an alternative as it does not meet the siting criteria adopted by Snohomish County.

I408-589

1363. The sponsor should encourage public participation particularly by any affected parties outside of the host community's corporate limits. This must include mitigation measures and design of the site. The sponsor's efforts with regard to public participation should be evaluated as they were limited until final sites were selected. This is well after the fact and places final selection and communities at an undue hardship of not understanding the process or what is occurring.

I408-590

1364. The project must be consistent with all zoning and land use regulations for all portions of the facility. The project must also comply with state and federal regulations where applicable.

1365. The sponsor must demonstrate compatibility with the surrounding land uses. The surrounding uses include residential and industrial, so compatibility must be assured for the most sensitive of the uses which would be residential.

I408-591

1366. Mitigation measures must be adequate for the impacted area and community. They may include buffers, design or other programmatic measures contained in the proposal. The measures should be adequate to substantially reduce or compensate for the anticipated adverse impacts on the local environment.

Response to Comment I408-587

Please refer to Chapter 11 and Appendix 11-A, Land Use Plans and Policies: Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, of the Final EIS for a discussion of the regional policy framework under which Brightwater has been planned.

Response to Comment I408-588

Please refer to Chapter 11 of the Final EIS for a discussion of the regional policy framework under which Brightwater has been planned. For detailed information on population and wastewater flow analysis, please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

Please refer to the response to Comments I408-55 and I408-64 in this letter.

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10. The site screening criteria for evaluating the potential list of sites for Brightwater can be found in Ordinance 14107, which the Metropolitan King County Council adopted on May 15, 2001. Members of the public and elected officials representing people in the siting area had an opportunity to help establish the siting criteria adopted in this ordinance. The Executive Advisory Committee, formerly the Siting Advisory Committee, appointed by both the King and Snohomish County Executives was instrumental in determining these criteria. The committee represented jurisdictions in both King and Snohomish Counties.

Chapter 11 of the Final EIS has been revised to reflect Brightwater in the context of other regional public facilities in the vicinity. The revised chapter includes more detailed discussion of how Brightwater meets the essential public facilities siting criteria and process established by Snohomish County and adopted by the City of Edmonds. Chapter 17 provides a discussion of the measures King County would

need to take to become consistent with those criteria if inconsistencies are identified.

Response to Comment I408-589

Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, including the documents referenced in that response.

Response to Comment I408-590

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-5.

Response to Comment I408-591

Please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5.

I408-592

1367. The city of Woodinville's Grace UGA is not recognized by Snohomish County and that should be noted in this DEIS. The city and County do not share UGA planning areas nor are they working on Interlocal Agreements for annexation.

1368. Goal PE 1 establishes a subcounty allocation process for unincorporated Snohomish County. These allocation processes include employment and population. When large acreage areas are removed from employment use of intensive natures, new areas are needed which may not be able to site in the same area. This shifts employment needs to other areas of county rather than the area where the employment may be necessary. This creates an imbalance in the local community such as SR 9 and forces development into nearby areas where residents would rather not see them. Please explain how King County will assist in the subcounty allocation of employment after removing nearly 80 acres of industrial/commercial employment from the Maltby UGA. Also explain how it will assist in doing this without expanding the current UGA boundaries.

I408-593

1369. Objective PE 1.B reduces future growth rates in rural areas of the county. One could suppose that Brightwater at SR 9 may never induce growth, but that would be inconsistent with SEPA where sewer facilities require more attention in detail (WAC 197-11-330, WAC 197-11-060) due to the types of direct and indirect impacts that they create.

1370. Snohomish County established clearly defined UGAs (LU 1 and LU 1.C) in most cases. However, the use of the R-5 portion of the SR 9 site would result in blurring the separation between urban and rural and leave the area undefined.

1371. The loss of employment resulting from BW at SR 9 would need to be shifted elsewhere as it is unclear whether this loss would mean the UGAs would no longer meet capacity requirements for projected employment growth (LU 1.A.2). Where would additional employment land be found without expanding UGAs?

1372. Does the fictional designs for the treatment facility at SR 9 follow the guidelines recommended in LU 1.C.2?

1373. Does the fictional designs for the treatment facility at SR 9 follow the policy and code requirements for LU 1.C.3?

I408-594

1374. Does the Brightwater treatment facility use urban land more efficiently or is the design another form of sprawl in violation of GMA and Goal LU 2?

1375. The sprawling nature of the design in the DEIS for Brightwater is inconsistent with intensification and revitalization of existing and planned commercial and industrial areas. Why is the treatment site not intensified?

I408-595

1376. Does Brightwater have federal and local approval to use a railway spur at the SR 9 site (LU 2.B.7)?

I408-596

1377. Does phasing land development and the provision of public facilities and services within UGAs mean placing a large treatment plant on the outside edge of a small remotely populated UGA (LU 2.C)? The placement of BW at SR 9 doesn't phase, it promotes development in an area that is more rural than urban.

I408-597

1378. What design guidelines were used in the design review process for the Brightwater treatment plant and where they consistent with LU 5.A and LU 5.A.1?

1379. Please state how this process for design review was done and whether it was adequately noticed to the public.

Response to Comment I408-592

Please refer to the responses to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-142, and the City of Woodinville, Comment C5-3. The City of Woodinville's adopted Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan identifies the Grace Neighborhood as part of the City's Urban Growth Area.

Response to Comment I408-593

Brightwater facilities are being built to address the projected needs for additional wastewater capacity identified in comprehensive plans in the service area. Construction of Brightwater facilities will address the planned growth, which has already been reviewed as part of the adoption and environmental review associated with the adoption of the comprehensive plans in each jurisdiction in the service area. An EIS is being prepared on the Brightwater proposal in recognition of the references in SEPA itself to potential impacts of wastewater systems.

If the Brightwater Treatment Plant is located at Route 9, it would not connect to areas outside the Urban Growth Area (UGA). Rather, it would be providing wastewater services to urban areas within the King County Service Area. Moreover, the Route 9 proposal calls for use of the R5 portion of the Route 9 site for wetlands into which some of the stormwater from the Route 9 treatment site may flow. This use of property outside the UGA, under these circumstances, is permissible under The Growth Management Act.

There is no evidence that the limited number of potential jobs that might be displaced in the event the Brightwater Treatment Plant is located at Route 9 could not be accommodated within the UGAs identified by Snohomish County for future urban jobs and housing. There is no reason to conclude that a UGA would need to be expanded to accommodate additional employment. The Route 9 site would be constructed in full compliance with applicable

Snohomish County land use permits for the site. Decisions regarding zoning, allowable uses, and land use impacts are more appropriately directed to Snohomish County decision makers.

Response to Comment I408-594

Please refer to Chapters 3 and 12 of the Final EIS for detailed information regarding the design criteria and features associated with the Brightwater System.

Response to Comment I408-595

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-165.

Response to Comment I408-596

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6.

Response to Comment I408-597

King County has directed its design team for the Route 9 site to apply not only Snohomish County's standards but also the appropriate City of Woodinville aesthetic and community design standards to the project, site, and facility design.

The process for ongoing site and facility design and the community's role in this process are described more fully in Chapters 3 and 12 of the Final EIS. The process of community input is already under way, beginning with a series of Brightwater workshops held in 2002. A final design team has been selected and is currently developing preliminary design materials in concert with a series of Technical Seminars open to all community participants held during the summer of 2003.

I408-598

1380. Why is the Grange being demolished? This is a cultural resource for our community and BW is not being sensitive to this needed use in violation of LU 5.A.8, LU 11, and LU 11.B. Please explain why this needed use is unnecessary?

I408-599

1381. How does a detention pond on the R-5 zoning comply with protecting rural character under LU 6?

1382. How will the BW treatment plant protect the adjacent rural character of the surrounding area and minimize impacts on critical areas? It appears to do nothing of the sort, so please explain the measures that KC is willing to put into place for protecting rural character.

I408-600

1383. How carefully did KC review the transportation policies in the Snohomish County GPP? Please review them carefully. They are hereby incorporated by reference within this document.

1384. Will safety improvements on SR 9 and outlying arterials be concurrent with development and at whose cost (mitigation or construction costs)?

1385. Will KC use TDM measures to reduce worker vehicle flow during peak hours?

1386. What other improvements will KC use to improve traffic flow in the SR 9 area?

1387. What measures will KC take to reduce parking demand during construction at SR 9?

I408-601

1388. What measures will KC use to reduce adverse air quality impacts from diesel vehicles during construction?

I408-602

1389. What are the anticipated impacts related to Fire District 7 and their ability to provide emergency services to this area? Please explain in detail.

1390. What are the anticipated impacts related to Cross Valley Water and Sewer District and their ability to continue providing sewer services to the MIA under the current LID's?

1391. Will a sewer treatment facility at SR 9 maintain a local environment that encourages expansion of existing industry and attracts new industry as discussed in ED 1?

I408-603

1392. Will Brightwater assist the SR 9 area in encouraging expansion of the industrial and commercial sector of this local economy (ED 2)?

1393. Will Brightwater provide opportunities for job creation or job losses (ED 2.A)?

1394. Will BW assist in prioritizing redevelopment of the Maltby UGA for greater redevelopment potential and financial opportunity (ED 2.A.2)?

I408-604

1395. Does Brightwater comply with the Natural Environment Policies of the GPP. Please review them carefully.

1396. Why is avoidance of critical areas so poorly looked at in this DEIS?

I408-605

1397. How will dewatering the CV sole source aquifer on the SR 9 site comply with maintaining and restoring aquatic ecosystems and habitats (NE 3)? Please explain in detail.

1398. What voluntary measures will KC take to ensure no permanent environmental damage is done to the CV SSA? Please explain in detail.

I408-606

1399. Does the program designed for fish and wildlife habitat in this DEIS comply with NE 4.D?

1400. Does the BW program designed for fish and wildlife habitat in this DEIS comply with NE 4.F?

Response to Comment I408-598

The Bear Creek Grange was determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Washington Heritage Register (WHR), and the Snohomish Cultural Historic Resource Inventory (SCHRI) by the Snohomish County Department of Planning and Community Development, Historic Preservation Office. Please refer to the response to Weston, Comment I399-69.

Response to Comment I408-599

An EIS requires discussion of the project's relationship to land use plans and policies. This discussion can be found in Chapter 11 of the Final EIS. The discussion identifies the proposal's consistencies and inconsistencies with existing plans and policies. This meets one of the purposes of SEPA, disclosure, but SEPA does not require that a proponent demonstrate in an EIS a proposal's consistency with land use plans and policies. This EIS does identify those instances in which rezones or other legislative changes may be required to allow a Brightwater facility to become consistent with existing plans and policies.

The Brightwater EIS also identifies the principal permits and approvals that are required for the various Brightwater facilities. Information relating to permit or approval criteria is also provided. SEPA does not require that an EIS demonstrate that each condition or criteria of permits and regulatory approvals for a proposed project be identified. The appropriate time and place for evaluating the extent to which a project satisfies any specific permit or approval criteria is in the local, state, and federal permit and approval processes. For the Brightwater project, this process will be initiated following issuance of the Final EIS and selection of a specific Brightwater system. It is at this time the final details of the system facilities will be more clearly defined, and permit processing will begin.

Brightwater facilities have been planned within the context of regional and local growth management plans. Brightwater is not intended to be an impetus for future growth but rather to accommodate and serve growth that has been planned for and approved through the planning processes of the affected jurisdictions. King County's goal is to construct regional wastewater facilities that enhance the quality of life in the region and in the local community and are not detrimental to the quality of life in their vicinity. After a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater Treatment System, King County will work with local jurisdictions to determine mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts to ensure that there are no significant adverse environmental impacts to the community.

Response to Comment I408-600

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-164.

Response to Comment I408-601

Methods to reduce diesel vehicle emissions during construction include minimizing vehicle idle time and scheduling construction material delivery to the site during off-peak hours. For more information on the mitigation of air quality impacts during the construction phase, please refer to Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-602

Please refer to Chapter 17 of the Final EIS for a discussion of Fire District 7, the Cross Valley Water District, and potential impacts associated with the construction and operation of Brightwater.

Response to Comment I408-603

In the event a treatment plant is built at Route 9, there would be no automatic change associated with the construction of the plant that would affect whatever zoning Snohomish County calls for in this area, including zoning that may encourage expansion of existing industry and attract new industry.

The Brightwater Treatment Plant is estimated to provide the potential

for new jobs associated with operation and maintenance of facilities. SEPA does not require evaluation of socioeconomic impacts, including potential job losses.

King County is working and will continue to work with all jurisdictions in the area to ensure compatibility of Brightwater facilities with other land use goals of the respective jurisdiction.

Response to Comment I408-604

The Brightwater project has been evaluated in the context of the critical area regulations of the affected jurisdictions. Please refer to Chapter 7 of the Final EIS for a discussion of these regulations. Snohomish County's critical areas regulations implement the Natural Environment policies of the Snohomish County General Policy Plan.

Response to Comment I408-605

Please refer to the responses to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comments W5-9, W5-15, and W5-40. Additional detail is provided in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-606

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-5.

Response to Comment I408-607

Brightwater will comply with all applicable state, federal, and local air quality standards. The facility-wide air emission estimates from the liquids, solids, and combustion sources indicate that all air emissions, except potentially chloroform, would be less than regulatory requirements and are therefore not expected to have an adverse impact on human health and the environment.

Chloroform impacts were predicted to be above the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency's acceptable source impact level (ASIL) in all scenarios modeled for both alternative treatment plant locations. Chloroform emissions above the ASIL are typical for wastewater treatment plants due to the chlorine used in drinking water that is eventually discharged to the wastewater system. The carbon in the odor prevention system is expected to remove some chloroform, as well as other air-quality-related substances. However, the percent of chloroform removal provided by the carbon has not been determined at this time. An evaluation of the chloroform removal efficiency of the carbon and its feasibility as a control device for chloroform is currently being conducted. If it is not technically feasible to control chloroform using carbon or some other control technology to levels that meet the ASIL, then a second tier analysis would be conducted and submitted during the permitting process. The second tier analysis uses a health impact assessment instead of ASIL. Because chloroform emissions are typically above the ASILs at wastewater treatment plants, it is common to do a second tier analysis, and generally this assessment has shown little to no health risks due to chloroform.

Response to Comment I408-608

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-141.

- I408-607 1401. Will BW comply with all state, federal and regional air quality standards?
- I408-608 1402. There is obviously a discussion for future annexation by Woodinville of the Grace area, but there doesn't appear to be a discussion of incorporation of Maltby to include this area. Why is that not a possibility?
1403. Does the potential for annexation by Woodinville comply with policy IC 1.B.5?
1404. Are the policies and development regulations between Woodinville and Snohomish County consistent (IC 1.D)?
- I408-609 1405. The Factor 1 of need for treatment may be identified in the RWSP, but the background documentation related to population and service appears to have discrepancies and is undergoing additional review by jurisdictions and agencies within the service area. Please respond to this comment in detail regarding the differing opinions about whether there is a demonstration of need or not.
- I408-610 1406. There is doubt whether the Sponsor even understands the legal requirements to obtain lands outside of its service area or whether the agencies involved are willing to raise their customers sewage rates. Please be aware that the RCWs require that rates be consistent across the board between customers. King County doesn't appear to provide consistent sewer rates.
- I408-611 1407. In order to achieve consistency with a jurisdictions development regulations or comprehensive plans as required by Factor 3, an annual review process will need to be initiated. Snohomish County's 2004 annual review process will end July 31, 2003 at which time the review will begin in 2004. Please note that haphazard planning and development regulations implemented willy-nilly has gotten Puget Sound into this mess and it will take careful review and analysis to get us out.
- I408-612 1408. When KC refers to North King County as its significant share, it lets East KC fall of the map. There appears to be some actual discrepancies in WHO is being served and WHICH County has the highest population numbers for that service area. Both the SR 9 and Edmonds site do not share a significant portion of the service area population. Please describe and show the service areas for the North Treatment Facility by maps and demographics.
1409. The minimum siting criteria is 25 acres. Why are much larger lands being used inefficiently?
- I408-613 1410. The two year siting process was not a full public process. It did not include the public in siting criteria until after 7 sites were selected and announced. The Public of Snohomish County wasn't involved in the RWSP process and had little if any notification that KC was looking for a 3rd treatment facility in their county. Please explain why the political powers that be, do not include discussion and review between the two counties including public participation.
- I408-614 1411. Factor 7, Edmonds has two treatment sites and a large ferry terminal. Please look at the difference in size between Edmonds hosting two and King County hosting two. There is a burden and equating it to numbers the way KC has does not show size and distance. Also note that SR 9 hosts a burden of unwanted industrial uses that the public puts up with through complaints and code enforcement violations. Brightwater will not be an exception to the complaints and code enforcement violations.
- I408-615 1412. Factor 8, KC misses the mark as early notification of the entire process was never considered by KC. Had folks in Snohomish County a clue they were being identified for sewage disposal, they would have been reviewing the RWSP DEIS just as they are reviewing this DEIS. The sponsor's efforts with regards to public participation for regional services need to be evaluated more thoroughly before any final decision is made.
- I408-616 1413. Factor 9, Changing local development regulations to support a facility that is unwanted and unnecessary makes no sense from any jurisdictions point of view. Do the work, demonstrate the need,

Response to Comment I408-609

Please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS for a discussion of the need for Brightwater. Also, please refer to the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1.

Response to Comment I408-610

King County does have the power of eminent domain under state statute. RCW (Revised Code of Washington) 35.58.200 and 35.58.320 authorizes metropolitan municipal corporations to condemn property necessary for its purposes “both within and outside” its borders. This is similar to the authority of cities and sewer and water districts to condemn property outside of their boundaries to provide public services. The RCW is available online at <http://www.leg.wa.gov/RCW/index.cfm>.

The Growth Management Act also includes provisions for siting regional essential public facilities, such as Brightwater through RCW 36.70A.200. The entire text of this statute is available online at <http://www.leg.wa.gov/RCW/index.cfm>.

Residents and businesses are represented by their local jurisdiction. The local jurisdictions in which the Brightwater facilities would be located have an important role in a number of decisions relating to the Brightwater process. For example, permitting requirements, ordinances that regulate noise, traffic, and construction conditions, and agreements regarding issues such as open space, development possibilities, and community needs will be important components of decisions to be made regarding Brightwater.

Local community members play an important role in these agreements. During the processes to expand the South Plant in Renton and to upgrade the West Point Plant in Seattle, residents provided input to their respective cities and to King County regarding their concerns. These concerns were taken into account in the formation of the agreements between both cities and King County. King County made agreements with the City of Seattle regarding the aboveground footprint, the amount of truck trips and times of day that trucks could go in and out of the plant, and maintenance of the public access area that surrounds the

facility. With the City of Renton, agreements were made regarding noise, exterior lighting, traffic management plans, and acquisition of riparian wetlands and uplands as a part of mitigation.

Any relocation of uses would be in accordance with the federal Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act, as it applies to displaced businesses, residential owners and tenants. King County Wastewater Treatment Division’s real property acquisition procedures are designed to provide consistent and equitable treatment of all affected property owners and tenants (King County Department of Natural Resources). Please refer to the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and the King County Property Acquisition and Relocation Web site at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/row/acquisition.htm> for more information. Please refer to the response to O’Morrison, Comment E13-4, for additional information on property acquisition.

The capacity charge is similar to a connection or hookup fee for newly connecting customers to King County’s wastewater treatment system. The purpose of the charge is to pay for building wastewater treatment capacity to serve newly connected customers and ensures that all customers pay their share of the cost of capital improvements to provide them with wastewater treatment service. For more details on the capacity charge, please refer to the financial policies in Ordinance 13680, adopting the Regional Wastewater Services Plan, and King County Code Chapter 28.86. Information on King County Wastewater Treatment Division’s capacity charge program is available at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/capchrg/>.

Response to Comment I408-611

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I408-612

For a detailed response to questions concerning population growth forecasts and wastewater flow projections, please refer to the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1. Additional information about flow projections, population, and service area can be accessed in Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-64 in this letter. Please refer to Chapter 2 of the Final EIS for the information on the siting process and Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for project description and comparison of alternatives.

Response to Comment I408-613

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10. Please refer to the response to The Washington Tea Party, Comment O14-31, including the documents referenced in that response.

Response to Comment I408-614

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-5.

Response to Comment I408-615

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-10.

Response to Comment I408-616

Please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Comment W3-6. For a discussion of the need for Brightwater, please refer to the response to the City of Seattle, Comment C10-1, and Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS.

I408-616

Show us it is necessary and there are no alternatives. Until KC can demonstrate this and get concurrence from other agencies involved, no permits or applications should be approved.

I408-617

1414. How does KC anticipate making BW compatible with the adjacent rural areas? Only unless there is a conditional use permit required, will compatibility and parity with adjacent uses be achieved. Promises to do comply without code provisions does not meet compatibility and consistency with criteria 9.

I408-618

11.2 Impacts

1415. Unfortunately using a regional supply for industrial does not comply with the requirements under GMA and the County's own GPP policies regarding meeting OFM forecasts for the County. Regionally there may be supply, but locally is all that matters under GMA. Please reanalyze the loss of industrial supply in Snohomish County to a more local level for compliance with state law and public policy.

I408-619

1416. Please explain the joint planning process between Woodinville and Snohomish County and how it is proceeding?

I408-620

1417. Who would apply growth moratoria should the No-Action alternative be selected?

I408-621

1418. Why is the no action alternative not compared and evaluated with the other alternatives presented as required by SEPA?

I408-622

1419. What are the benefits and disadvantages of reserving for some time in the future implementation of this proposal?

I408-623

I incorporate by reference all comments and documents entered in review of this DEIS by all parties and jurisdictions. I incorporate by reference all documents relied upon to issue this DEIS and all background research referenced by all parties to this DEIS. I also incorporate by reference all Central, Western and Eastern Hearings Board decisions and associated case law dealing with Essential Public Facilities and Growth Management. If I forgot anything, its incorporated in here too.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Corinne R. Hensley
22627 76th Ave SE
Woodinville, WA 98072

Just a Little Humor
Subject: Interesting Chemical Process Problem

In the 16th and 17th centuries, everything had to be transported by ship. It was also before commercial fertilizer's invention, so large shipments of manure were common. It was shipped dry, because in dry form it weighed a lot less than when wet, but once water (at sea) hit it, it not only became heavier, but the process of fermentation began again, of which a by-product is methane gas.

As the stuff was stored below decks in bundles you can see what could (and did) happen. Methane began to build up below the decks and the first time someone came below at night with a lantern, BOOOOM! Several ships were destroyed in this manner before it was determined just what was happening.

After that, the bundles of manure were always stamped with the term "Ship High In Transit" on them which meant for the sailors to stow it high enough off the lower decks so that any water that came into the hold would not touch this volatile cargo and start the production of methane.

Thus evolved the term "S.H.I.T.," which has come down through the centuries and is in use to this very day. You probably did not know the true history of this word. Neither did I. I always thought it was a golf term!

Response to Comment I408-617

Please refer to the response to Comment I4-8-282 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-618

Chapter 11 of the Final EIS has been revised to incorporate new information regarding land capacity that was completed after the publication of the Draft EIS. The sources of the new information are Snohomish County's *2002 Growth Monitoring/Buildable Lands Report* (January 2003) and King County's *Buildable Lands Evaluation Report* (September 2002).

Response to Comment I408-619

Please refer to the response to the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Comment S3-142.

Response to Comment I408-620

Please refer to the response to Comment I408-85 in this letter.

Response to Comment I408-621

Additional information on the No Action Alternative and its impacts is provided in Appendix 3-J, Evaluation of the No Action Alternative, and Chapters 3 through 17 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I408-622

Please refer to Chapter 2 and Appendix 2-A, Population and Flow Analysis, of the Final EIS for a discussion of the need for Brightwater.

Response to Comment I408-623

Thank you for your comment.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

THE WATER PROVIDED BY LAKE FOREST PARK WATER DISTRICT #83 IS CLEAR
COLD, AND THE BEST-TASTING WATER I HAVE EVER TASTED. THE
BRIGHTWATER EFFLUENT LINES ARE PROPOSED TO BE PLACED
WITHIN THE WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA, POSSIBLY DESTROYING
THIS NATURAL AQUIFER, WHICH WAS SET ASIDE NEARLY
100 YEARS AGO!

PLEASE STUDY THE IMPACT OF THE BRIGHTWATER
PIPELINES ON THIS PURE WATER SUPPLY, AND TAKE
STEPS TO PRESERVE THE AQUIFER AND THE WATER
IT SUPPLIES.

Name: JAY HERMSMEIER

Address: 4650 NE 178th ST

City, Zip: LAKE FOREST PARK, WA 98153

Response to Comment I369-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

I369-1

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Brightwater Public Hearing, 12/10/02

Page 22

TESTIMONY OF BETTE HIBBERT

1
2
3 Bette Hibbert. I live at 950 Brookmere Street,
4 Edmonds, Washington, in the bowl, and we always feel like
5 that's saying we live at Newport Beach, California, and we
6 hate to see this area deteriorate because of a huge sewage
7 plant that, regardless of all modern efforts, would smell.

8 I also resent the Growth Management Act of the
9 state of Washington. I was working out in the field for a
10 major corporation that was coming through. I didn't realize
11 that the repercussions from it can be this severe.
12 Basically what's happening is we can say don't tread on me.
13 You are coming into our home and you're putting in your
14 latrine. And so my sign says it all, and I'm going to draw
15 this as my comments and send it in because it really will
16 deteriorate our property values, and it would be something
17 that would not create taxes, whereas, if we can develop this
18 piece of property we waited for so long for, we can have a
19 positive inflow of tax money.

20 So there are a number of reasons here, mostly
21 economic, not to mention that we feel that it is not the
22 right thing for this particular area. Thank you.
23
24
25

VAN PELT, CORBETT & ASSOCIATES
(206) 682-9339

b6412096-86ed-4bca-b408-129ead6c9eb4

Response to Comment E25-1

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment E25-2

Cost and economic impacts are not topics analyzed under SEPA and therefore are not addressed in the Brightwater EIS. "SEPA contemplates that the general welfare, social, economic and other requirements and essential considerations of state policy will be taken into account in weighing and balancing alternatives and in making final decisions. The EIS is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers" (WAC 197-11-448(1)).

However, once a final decision is made on the location for the Brightwater System, King County will work directly with affected jurisdictions and permitting agencies on mitigation strategies and solutions to Brightwater construction and operational impacts. As part of the overall decision process, King County is revising the cost estimates (dated November 2002) for the Brightwater alternatives. The revised estimates will be updated at the end of 2003 and will be available on request by contacting the Brightwater project at brightwater@metrokc.gov, or 206-684-6799, or toll-free 1-888-707-8571.

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Brightwater Public Hearing, 12/10/02

Page 21

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD HIBBERT

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Basically, no, absolutely not. I am entirely
opposed to even the setup of the idea of being able to have
this moved in on us without any representation whatsoever.
That's number one.

Number two, as I've been close enough to enough
sewage plants downwind, that's complete garbage about it
won't smell bad. We have enough smell with the one we have
here. And I am frankly totally disgusted with the whole
thing. I think it would be a good idea if it does come in
here for the citizens to visit the members of the King
County council and the head of the council and drop night
soil for them every night, you know, truckloads and things
like that. That pretty well covers it. I am definitely
against it.

Response to Comment E24-1

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comments E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities.

Response to Comment E24-2

For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

VAN PELT, CORBETT & ASSOCIATES
(206) 682-9339

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JAN 21 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Name and Address:

Sue and Bob Hill
19003 189th Avenue N.E.
Woodinville, WA
98072

Comment:

It is abhorrent to think that you are considering the Woodinville site, and jeopardizing the Little Bear Creek water supply, our air, the traffic, and the overall environment of Woodinville. It is shocking to read that our own city government's opinions are not being considered and that this plan is being rushed through against the will of the people of Woodinville.

Find another site! The location chosen is completely wrong, and all the arguments in favor of it are specious.

We are extremely distressed, as are our neighbors and the community. Stop before it is too late.

Response to Comment I322-1

At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline routes, and marine outfall zones. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107 as well as Phase 1 and 2 Siting Selection materials can be found at area libraries, at

<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm> or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571, or via e-mail at

brightwater@metrokc.gov. Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities

The Final EIS contains updated information regarding the different mitigation options necessary to prevent the construction and operation of the Brightwater Treatment Plant from negatively impacting local communities.

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-----Original Message-----

From: Sue Hill [mailto:relmhill@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 21, 2003 1:13 PM
To: exec.sims@metrokc.gov
Subject: Brightwater

RECEIVED
JAN 23 2003
ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Dear Ron Sims:

- I419-1 [We are writing to protest the Brightwater plant location in Woodinville. It is abhorrent to think that this plan is being pushed through by you and the King County Council without consideration of the objections from the Woodinville city government and the community.
- I419-2 [Brightwater threatens our Little Bear Creek and water supply, our air, the traffic, the overall community of Woodinville. And we remain extremely dubious over any responses you present because of having read of the experiences of other communities with such plants. STOP before it is too late. Find another site!
- I419-3 [We already are going to have to put up with the new Recycling Center in Woodinville, which will bring added traffic, noise, trucks, pollution to an area that cannot support this added stress to the community. Now, the Brightwater concept -- far more abhorrent. Please, RECONSIDER...
- I419-4 [We already know of one family who have put their house up for sale, saying: Enough! (They are tired of King County marching over the wishes of the Eastside communities, and that thought is prevalent among so many here in Woodinville.) Neighbors and this family understand that family's thinking, and we hope you will recognize the negative impact that your plan is having upon this community.

Please, RECONSIDER THE WOODINVILLE BRIGHTWATER LOCATION AND FIND ANOTHER LOCATION.

Very truly yours,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Hill
19003 189th Avenue N.E.
Woodinville 98072
relmhill@yahoo.com

Response to Comment I419-1

Please refer to the response to Hill, Comment I322-1, for information on siting policy and procedure for the Brightwater Treatment Plant.

Response to Comment I419-2

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I419-3

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I419-4

Thank you for your comment.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

- I242-1 - TRAFFIC ALONG ST. RT. 9 BACKS UP NORTHBOUND DURING RUSH HOURS. IF THE PROJECT IS APPROVED, IT SHOULD INCLUDE WIDENING HWY 9 TO FOUR LANES.
- I242-2 - THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE IMPACTED BY THE TREATMENT PLANT WILL NEVER BENEFIT FROM IT, AS THEY ARE ON SEPTIC SYSTEMS. HOW ABOUT ADDING PARKS AND WALKING TRAILS TO THE DESIGN SO LOCAL RESIDENTS GET A BENEFIT FROM IT (THERE ARE FEW, IF ANY, LOCAL PARKS NEARBY).
- I242-3 - PLAN AROUND THE BEAR CREEK GRANGE HALL. IT SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO STAY IN ITS CURRENT LOCATION AS IT SERVES THE COMMUNITY.

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: LORA HINEMAN
 Address: 22505 45TH AVE SE
 Bothell, WA 98021
 Phone number: (425) 487-1088

Response to Comment I242-1

Please refer to the response to Snohomish County, Comment S3-164.

Response to Comment I242-2

For information on mitigation suggestions please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5.

Response to Comment I242-3

Chapter 3 of the Final EIS contains a discussion of the possible installation of a community oriented building at the Route 9 site as one possible mitigation option for the loss of the Grange Hall. For information on mitigation suggestions please refer to the response to the City of Shoreline, Comment C6-5. Please refer to Chapter 3 for more information on how the project would minimize construction and operation impacts to ensure the Brightwater Treatment Plant is a community amenity.

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

King County issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Brightwater Regional Wastewater Treatment System, effective November 6, 2002. The Draft EIS analyzes the environmental impacts of siting, building, and operating the Brightwater system. Members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Please tell us whether additional information or analysis needs to be considered. All comments are welcome, but detailed comments on the analysis allow us to respond more effectively. The King County Wastewater Treatment Division will respond to comments in a Final EIS, which is scheduled for publication in mid-2003.

To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

Response to Comment I323-1

Thank you for your comment.

I323-1

Jan 17, 2003.

In one of the "Senior Senior" members of this Community's. Having not been actively involved with this sort of business that provides such great living for us all - I don't have anything to comment on except am not supportive of King Co. thinking LFP would approve of such actions to interrupt such a part of a young growing community -

Not too good at making myself clear - but you younger members will have to deal with all this -

I admire you guys -

Good Luck -

	Name: <u>Helene L. Hoffman</u> Address: <u>4700 NE Shore Place</u> City, Zip: <u>98155</u>
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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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To be considered in the Final EIS, comments must include a name and address and be postmarked no later than January 21st, 2003.

I259-1	I am concerned about the effect of having a sewer line running through my city's water supply. A leak or rupture of the line would be catastrophic for the aquifer.						
I259-2	How much land will be taken for the Lake Forest Park portal & where will it be located? I've also heard that it could affect some homeowners. Who? Where?						
I259-3	Would the sewer treatment plant have to be located so far inland if Edmonds hadn't called in some political favors? I understand that numerous businesses would be uprooted along Highway 9. What would be uprooted if the Edmonds site were picked? I think the Edmonds site merits further consideration.						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name:</td> <td>A.B. Holman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Address:</td> <td>18524 30th Ave. N.E.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City, Zip:</td> <td>Lake Forest Park, 98155</td> </tr> </table>		Name:	A.B. Holman	Address:	18524 30th Ave. N.E.	City, Zip:	Lake Forest Park, 98155
Name:	A.B. Holman						
Address:	18524 30th Ave. N.E.						
City, Zip:	Lake Forest Park, 98155						

Response to Comment I259-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I259-2

Within Lake Forest Park, Portal 10 is no longer proposed to be constructed for the Route 9 System Alternative. Portal 10 has been classified as a secondary portal area for the Unocal System Alternative. The candidate sites within the Portal Siting Area 7 are shown in the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I259-3

The Unocal site is currently unused and in the past was an asphalt production and oil storage and distribution facility. At each step in the siting process, King County has gathered additional information about the proposed sites, pipeline routes, and marine outfall zones. In each subsequent step in the process, a select number of alternatives were picked for further consideration. The siting constraints used in site selection are identified in the Phase 1 materials and the results of the analysis can be found in Appendix J of the Phase 1 materials, Brightwater Treatment Plant Siting Process-Phase 1 Engineering and Environmental Constraint Analysis. Additional information regarding the policy siting criteria adopted by the King County Council by Ordinances 14043 and 14107 as well as Phase 1 and 2 siting materials can be found at area libraries, at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/brightwater/library.htm> or upon request by contacting the Brightwater project at 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571 or via e-mail at brightwater@metrokc.gov.

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JAN 21 2003

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PLANNING DIVISION

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Form

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To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN;

AS HOMEOWNERS IN LAKE FOREST PARK WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE PLACEMENT OF THE BRIGHTWATER TREATMENT LINES, PIPE PLACEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES.

OUR PROPERTY BORDERS THE LAKE FOREST PARK WATERSHED AND AN ADJACENT FOREST PRESERVE. IF ANY BUILDING OF FACILITIES OR STRUCTURES IS PROPOSED, WE'D WANT TO SEE COMPLETE IMPACT ANALYSIS REPORTS ON ITS INFLUENCE ON OUR SCENIC VIEW, TRANQUIL QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD, INCREASE OF TRAFFIC AND MOST IMPORTANTLY, THE EFFECTS ON THE WILDLIFE THAT LIVE IN THIS WATERSHED AREA.

PLEASE UNDERSTAND THE CONCERN THIS PROPOSAL CAUSES FOR US MOST CLOSE TO THE "PORTAL" AREA WITHIN THE WATERSHED. WE MOVED HERE FOR THE FORESTED SETTING, QUIET AND NATURE. IF THESE THINGS ARE THREATENED BY THIS PROJECT WE WANT TO KNOW WE CAN HAVE OUR INPUT, BUT NOT WITHOUT FURTHER STUDIES, WELL WE KNOW EXACTLY HOW MUCH THIS PROJECT WILL EFFECT OUR AREA.

Name: CHRIS HOLT, ERIK NELSON

Address: 4640 NE 18TH PL
LAKE FOREST PARK, WA
98155

City, Zip:

Response to Comment I324-1

The Final EIS includes additional detailed analysis on portal sites. Please refer to Chapter 12 for a discussion of impacts to aesthetics, Chapter 10 for a discussion of noise impacts, and Chapter 7 for a discussion of impacts to wildlife.

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I137-1	Looking at the synopsis, it seems obvious that Edmonds/Unacat is <u>not</u> the place for a huge waste treatment facility. There are problems with slope + space + odor control issues inferior to the Route 9 site.
I137-2	I'm still concerned about any construction that produces massive dust. I do not want any of us exercising + breathing dust that would have to be produced by constructing this monstrosity in Edmonds.
I137-3	Brightwater cannot promise <u>no</u> impact to our wetlands, streams + wetlands.
I137-4	Buffers in Edmonds/Unacat for noise "greenbelts, trees" do not exist! Our citizens will be disturbed greatly by the constant ion + vehicle traffic!
	Edmonds does not want Brightwater.
	Ron Simms would never even consider a beautiful site, in a small town if he lived here in Edmonds.
	Ron Simms + King County need to be checked on their arrogant actions. Edmonds does not want or need a 3 rd waste treatment site - nor should it have to contribute its land without a voice in the process!
I137-5	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Name: Julie Hooker</p> <p>Address: 718 Vista Place</p> <p>City, Zip: Edmonds 98020</p> </div>

Response to Comment I137-1

Thank you for your comment.

Response to Comment I137-2

Construction-related dust impacts and mitigation to minimize dust exposure to surrounding land uses at the treatment plant and portal sites are disclosed in Chapter 5 and Appendix 5-C: Construction-Related Air Quality Impacts: Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I137-3

While King County is committed to minimizing impacts wherever feasible, the Final EIS acknowledges that there will be some impacts to wetlands and streams. Please refer to the response to Fisher, Comment I105-1.

Response to Comment I137-4

Please refer to the response to the City of Edmonds, Comment C9-13. For more information on traffic impacts and mitigation please refer to Chapter 16 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I137-5

Please refer to the response to O'Morrison, Comment E13-1 and E13-4, for information on King County's authority to site projects in Snohomish County and the role of local jurisdictions that have regulatory authority over Brightwater regional facilities.

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I370-1	I want additional time to be allowed to study the impact on the Lake Forest Park City and surrounding areas. Presently we enjoy quality water from a local well system.						
I370-2	Will this wellhead protection area be damaged by this project?? Where would L.F.P. water come from if the well is damaged??						
I370-3	Also the issue of required land area concerns me, without disrupting business and homeowners where would the required land come from???						
I370-4	What will be the impact on traffic? This area has limited thoroughfares and no areas open for new roads. Presently traffic is heavy in many residential areas. Will traffic increase??						
I370-5	Additional time should be allowed to answer these questions. King County needs to study this area and its potential problems further.						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name:</td> <td>Joise Hoover</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Address:</td> <td>17812 47th Ave NE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City, Zip:</td> <td>Lk Forest WA 98155</td> </tr> </table>		Name:	Joise Hoover	Address:	17812 47 th Ave NE	City, Zip:	Lk Forest WA 98155
Name:	Joise Hoover						
Address:	17812 47 th Ave NE						
City, Zip:	Lk Forest WA 98155						

Response to Comment I370-1

Please refer to the response to Blumenthal, Comment I353-1.

Portal 10 has been eliminated as a primary portal from the Route 9 conveyance alternatives. It remains a proposed secondary portal for the Unocal System and, if used at all, traffic impacts would be minor. Please refer to Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for the distinction between primary and secondary portals.

Response to Comment I370-2

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I370-3

The conveyance pipes are proposed to be in underground tunnels primarily along public rights-of-way that will have very little long-term impact to businesses and homeowners. Important criteria for the selection of primary portal sites include minimizing the number of impacted developed residential and business properties. As part of that process, an attempt was made to locate undeveloped or publicly owned properties. If suitable undeveloped or publicly owned properties were not available, every effort was made to minimize the number of affected occupied business and homeowner parcels. The process for screening candidate parcels for each portal siting area are described in the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I370-4

Please refer to the response to Ceis, Comment I301-1.

Response to Comment I370-5

The number of portal siting areas that will be needed for portal construction has been reduced and more information on the amount of land required for portals is provided in

Chapter 3 and in Appendix 3-B, Project Description: Conveyance, of the Final EIS.

More information on geology, hydrogeology, surface waters, groundwater quality and groundwater use, groundwater/surface water interaction, aquifer protection areas, and the wellhead protection area in and near the Lake Forest Park Water District is provided in Chapters 4 and 6, and in Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater.

The traffic analysis has been revised in the Final EIS. Please refer to Chapter 16 and Appendix 16-B, Transportation Impact: Plant Sites and Conveyance.

COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I91-1 WE LIVE ONE MILE NORTH & ONE MILE WEST FROM
RON SIMS CHOICE FOR THE NEW SITE. "STOCK POT"
SOUP FACTORY LIES NEXT DOOR TO THE PROPOSED
SITE. 20 TO 25 DAYS A MONTH, I CAN OPEN MY
WINDOWS OR DOORS & SMELL STOCK POT'S SOUP
BREWING. THE SMELL IS VERY CLEAR. NOW, OUR KC.
EXEC. MR. SIMS, WANTS US TO SMELL THE
SE WAGE FROM HIS CHOICE. Comments must include your name and address and
must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.
I SERIOUSLY DOUBT HE WOULD
EXPOSE HIS HOME TO THIS Your name: Richard + Candace Horch
SMELL!! & DON'T TRY TO B.S. Address: 21504 52nd Ave SE
US WITH THE OLD "IT WON'T Woodinville WA 98072
SMELL" LINE! PUT IT IN EDMONDS Phone number:
& LET THE SMELL GO OUT TO SEA.

Response to Comment I91-1

For information on the odor prevention program and the monitoring that will be performed on the odor control system, please refer to the response to the Washington State Department of Transportation, Comment W2-5. Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

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I am very concerned that the EIS does not seriously address the fact that the Route 9 - 195th street alternative passes through and directly beside the Lake Forest Park watershed area and our well head protection area. This is our source of drinking water. It makes no sense to put this water resource at risk by this large construction project and to place effluent lines so close. Ron Sims should be ashamed of himself for selecting this alignment as preferred.

This EIS is incomplete without clearly addressing the impact on the Lake Forest Park drinking water.

If Route 9 - 185th is chosen as the route, there should be some overwhelming rationale presented to justify putting at risk our drinking water versus the 228th alignment or UNOCAL site. No such rationale is presented.

The EIS must provide proof that the Lake Forest Park watershed and wells will never be impacted by the project.

Name: Steven E. Houchin

Address: 4423 NE 187th PL

City, Zip: Lake Forest Park, WA 98155

Response to Comment I371-1

As set forth in detail in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS, if the Route 9 System alternative is selected, then reasonable mitigation measures, appropriate construction techniques, and appropriate operational practices would be employed to avoid contamination and other potential significant adverse impacts to aquifers and other drinking water resources.

I371-1

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The following are my comments relative to the EIS.

1. Odor. The description of technologies to be used at the plant is too vague.

The EIS should clearly state what technology will be used or that the best available odor control technology will be used.

I325-1

2. Aesthetics. No clear description of how the site will be constructed and what the appearance will be. The EIS should also recognize that although the Route 9 site is currently inhabited by auto recycling yards that over the life of the site this location would be expected to be improved and become a more desirable, aesthetically pleasing part of the community.

The EIS should clearly define how the site will look after construction. The aesthetics should be designed to be compatible with the location for the life of the plant. The EIS should clearly state that storage tanks will not be masked by architecturally pleasing structures.

I325-2

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input.

Andrew W Houck
22816-81st Ave SE
Woodinville, WA 98072

425-483-5411

Response to Comment I325-1

Additional information about the wastewater treatment process and the odor control technology selected has been provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS. The appendix includes a discussion of best available control technologies and a comparison of the plant design to other treatment plants.

Response to Comment I325-2

The EIS provides a project description and aesthetic/visual analysis delineating the type, location, general shape, height, and mass/bulk of the proposed facilities. Illustrations are provided that present a series of possible mitigation approaches to fully screen or hide the facility, to partially screen and allow some of the “interior” elements of the site be visible, and to fully present, or expose, the facility as a composition of structures and process facilities. The proposed Route 9 site and facility have the capacity and capability to not only meet but also exceed the existing aesthetic conditions and character of this industrially zoned and developed landscape. Considering the high mitigation capability for the Route 9 site, the Brightwater Treatment Plant design and site layout would meet or exceed the aesthetic standards and design criteria set by Snohomish County, the City of Woodinville, and other community stakeholders. Please refer to Chapter 12 of the Final EIS for additional analysis and refined design concepts at the Route 9 site. As the design and permitting process continues, a series of community mitigation discussions will take place that will assist in developing the final design of the proposed facilities.

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I260-1	1) How will KING COUNTY ASSURE THERE IS NO DISRUPTION OR SOURCING ISSUES WITH LAKE FOREST PARK AQUIFER WATER SUPPLIES?
I260-2	2) WILL CONSTRUCTION OF THIS LINE REQUIRE CONDEMNATION OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES?
I260-3	3) WILL CONSTRUCTION BE THROUGH MY YARD? HOW WILL K.C. MITIGATE CONSTRUCTION DISRUPTIONS?
I260-4	4) HOW WILL K.C. ASSURE THERE IS NO LEAKAGE INTO LAKE FOREST PARK WATER DISTRICT AQUIFER?
I260-5	5) HOW WILL K.C. ASSURE THERE IS NO LOSS OF PROPERTY VALUE FOR RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES ON OR NEAR THE L.F.P. PORTAL?
<p><i>Stephen R. Hovancy</i> 01-16-03</p>	
<p>Name: STEPHEN HOVANCY</p> <p>Address: 17533 47th AVE NE</p> <p>City, Zip: LAKE FOREST PARK, WA 98155</p>	

Response to Comment I260-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I260-2

Construction of Brightwater facilities may require condemnation of property interests. However, King County will first work with the property owners to reach satisfactory voluntary agreements. King County will follow applicable federal and state laws and King County policies and procedures in acquiring property for Brightwater facilities. Please refer to the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and the King County Property Acquisition and Relocation Web site at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/row/acquisition.htm> for more information.

Response to Comment I260-3

Portal 10 has been eliminated from the project description for the Route 9 influent conveyance system. Portal 10 is now designated only as a secondary portal for the Unocal influent system. As a secondary portal, it is unlikely that significant construction would take place at this portal. Specific candidate portal sites within each portal siting area are shown in the Final EIS. King County will work out construction mitigation details with each permitting jurisdiction. Construction mitigation could include such things as designated working hours and sound and light screening.

Response to Comment I260-4

The design of the effluent conveyance tunnel would include a multi-pass liner system where needed to avoid impacts to aquifers along the conveyance system. The first pass liner will be a precast bolted and gasketed segmental liner. If required, a second-pass steel, concrete, or fiberglass liner would be installed inside the first liner. The combination of

liners would prevent groundwater from leaking into the tunnels or the contents of the tunnel from leaking into the aquifer. Please refer to Chapters 3 and 6 of the Final EIS for descriptions of the tunnel design elements for groundwater protection.

Response to Comment I260-5

WAC 197-11-448(1) notes that "...the environmental impact statement is not required to evaluate and document all of the possible effects and considerations of a decision or to contain the balancing judgments that must ultimately be made by the decision makers. Rather, the environmental impact statement analyzes environmental impacts" Many factors influence the market value of real property including characteristics of the location and of the improvements. These characteristics include the location; size; proximity to work centers; services; school districts; street frontage; neighborhood traffic volumes and street surfaces; the presence of sidewalks; the maintenance standards of the neighborhood and adjacent properties; the general topography of the neighborhood and the particular parcel; wetlands or other sensitive areas which may affect development potential; the presence of community features such as pools, lakes, parks, and recreation centers; views; and differences in utility services, including the availability of sewers and public water, proximity to powerlines, and proximity to industrial or commercial uses. For residential real property, significant factors include the age, condition, and size of the residence; the architectural style; the number of bedrooms and bathrooms; the number of garage stalls, fireplaces, decks, and appliances; whether the residence is single-story or multiple stories; whether there are any barns, sheds, or other types of improvements on the property; and the overall curb appeal. As property values are highly variable and dependent upon a number of market factors, a discussion of property values is not included in the Draft EIS or Final EIS.



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I am opposed to this project if it is true that:

- these lines will run through our aquifer
- no direct testing of this location has been done by King County
- the effluent lines are going to be placed in the well head protection area
- truck traffic will increase around the area of the portal.

Name: Mark Hovita
Address: 2916 NE 182nd St
City, Zip: Lake Forest Park WA 98155

Response to Comment I372-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I372-2

Please refer to the response to Ceis, Comment I301-1.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

I114-1 The Route 9 site is a poor choice. A major earthquake would cause leaks in the system regardless of the materials used. The area of Clearview & Maitby is served by cross valley water which uses wells. All other residents use wells. A leak into the ground water would ruin the areas water supply & King County would be buried in costly law suits for hundreds of millions of dollars. General is the sensible choice

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Mike Hughes

Address: 16431 57th Av SE

Shelton WA 98296

Phone number: 360 668 6884

Response to Comment I114-1

Similar to all major buildings and facilities in the Puget Sound region, the Brightwater System will be designed in strict accordance with all applicable seismic design codes. Potential risk to drinking water sources has been shown to be negligible. Please refer to Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS and the response to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Comment W5-15, for additional information.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

Soup fragrance ok
Sewage fragrance NO

I102-1

Comments must include your name and address and must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: *Elaine Hulbert*

Address: *19228 129th St NE*

Boothell, WA 98011

Phone number: *425-483 0957*

Response to Comment I102-1

Thank you for your comment.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING DIVISION

I326-1

1. IT appears that the Facts Engineering and Logic would determine that the most northern Route in Snohomish county would be the cheapest AND simplest Route. Any decision to contrary is made for political Reasons.

I326-2

2. IF the 195th street route is your choice it could impact the Aquifer for Lake Forest Park (then District) Formerly King County District #3. this sole source Aquifer has NOT had the necessary studies completed prior to the Deadline for notification of concerns for the D EIS statement. Definately places the "Card before the Horse".

I326-3

3. the Traffic concerns involving placement of a two acre or more Portal site on the Lake Forest Park Shopping Center is of great concern. Bothell way is the most heavily traveled non-freeway Highway in the State of Washington.

I326-4

4. IF the Decision (BAD) is made to proceed with ~~the~~ this Alternative Route A simple solution is

Name: Gordon F. Hungar
Address: 18213 Bellingham Way NE
Lake Forest Park WA
City, Zip: 98155-4236

Response to Comment I326-1

Brightwater System alternatives are being evaluated and compared on a system-wide basis, which includes the treatment plant, conveyance facilities, and outfalls. A comparison of the Brightwater System alternatives is included Chapter 3 of the Final EIS.

Response to Comment I326-2

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I326-3

Please refer to the response to Ceis, Comment I301-1.

Response to Comment I326-4

As part of refining the project after the release of the Draft EIS, Portal 10, in the vicinity of the Lake Forest Park Town Center, has been removed from the proposed project description for the Route 9 System alternatives. This portal has also been classified as a secondary portal for the Unocal alternative only, as now described in the Final EIS.



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I326-4 Available to eliminate the terrible siting of a Portal in Area 4 our Town Center. Continue the Lyon & McAleer Creek Sewer lines to County property at Log Boom Park. Site the Portal there. If this doesn't meet the Engineering or other criteria, Property further East occupied by a concrete and gravel facility, is available. This would bypass the horrible congestion that will occur at Bethel Way and Ballinger Way.

I326-5 The customers of Lake Forest Park with District are very satisfied with their water supply of untreated, natural water unmatched in the King County Metropolitan Area. We asked you to not proceed with Final EIS until all above alternatives are fully considered and that any damage to this aquifer be fully mitigated for its water users.

Name: Gordon E. Hungar
Address: 18212 Ballinger Wy NE
LAKE FOREST PARK
City, Zip: 98155-4236

Response to Comment I326-5

As part of the EIS evaluation, mitigation measures for unavoidable significant adverse impacts have been identified for the aquifer. Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8, and Appendix 6-B, Geology and Groundwater, of the Final EIS for information.



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I327-1

The project information sheet lists at the top of your goals preserving the natural environment, enhancing water quality, and protecting public health. Yet your route clearly threatens the park, natural water supply of Lake Forest Park and therefore the public health of its citizens. You have failed to do the testing necessary to understand and possibly avoid endangering our water supply.

I327-2

You also want to "create a public amenity" - by siting your portal in a spot that will ~~add~~ add to the congestion in Lake Forest Park. It looks as though you have chosen the most complicated and expensive alternative.

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Name: JULIE HUNGAR

Address: 18213 BALLINGER WAY NE

City, Zip: LAKE FOREST PARK 98155

Response to Comment I327-1

Please refer to the response to the City of Lake Forest Park, Comment C4-8.

Response to Comment I327-2

Portal 10 in Lake Forest Park has been eliminated as a primary portal from the Route 9 System alternatives. Portal 10 has been reclassified as a secondary portal in the Unocal project description. It is unlikely that Portal Siting Area 10 would be used for major construction activities. The benefits, costs, and impacts of the Brightwater System alternatives are being evaluated and compared on a system-wide basis, which includes the treatment plant, conveyance, and outfall.

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COMMENT CARD:

Please tell us whether additional information or analysis of impacts is needed. List any questions you still have about the project. If possible, please reference page numbers or sections of the Draft EIS.

Response to Comment I87-1

Thank you for your comment.

I87-1

We are pleased and relieved at the
favoring of the Route 9 site.
You must continue to respect the clear
advantages of that site over Unica!!

Comments must include your name and address and
must be postmarked no later than January 6, 2003.

Your name: Frank & Esther Hutchins
Address: 23026 57th Ave W
Winnat Lake Terrace WA
Phone number: (425) 726-3982

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ENVIRONMENTAL
PLANNING DIVISION

Name and Address:

Gwen Hutton
19749 170 ave N.E.
Woodinville, Wa
98072

Comment:

Dear Brightwater,

1/21/03

I am a resident of Woodinville and have lived here for 16 years. I am very concerned with the proposed site of the Brightwater sewage treatment plant so close to the town of woodinville. Just today on my way to town the odor of stock pot soup was overwhelming. It was raining and the smell was still in the air. I want to know if there will be an odor with this sewage treatment plant? Will it be 100 percent odor free? This is a fragile valley. I am concerned about the odor contaminating the air we breath and any health issues that may come from it. Will it poison the air we breath? The organic food that we eat in the valley? Please let me know how you will guarantee an odor free of sewage smell?

Gwen Hutton

Response to Comment I328-1

StockPot currently does not have any odor controls. The odor control technology chosen for Brightwater has demonstrated its ability to work on wastewater treatment processes in other parts of the country. Information about the proposed wastewater treatment process and odor control technology is provided in Appendix 5-A, Odor and Air Quality: Treatment Plant, of the Final EIS.

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